This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Bibliothek

EX·LIBRIS·
DOMVS·CLAVDE·FENESTRAS·VT·LVCEAT·
LOUIS·I·BREDVOLD

MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN

OF

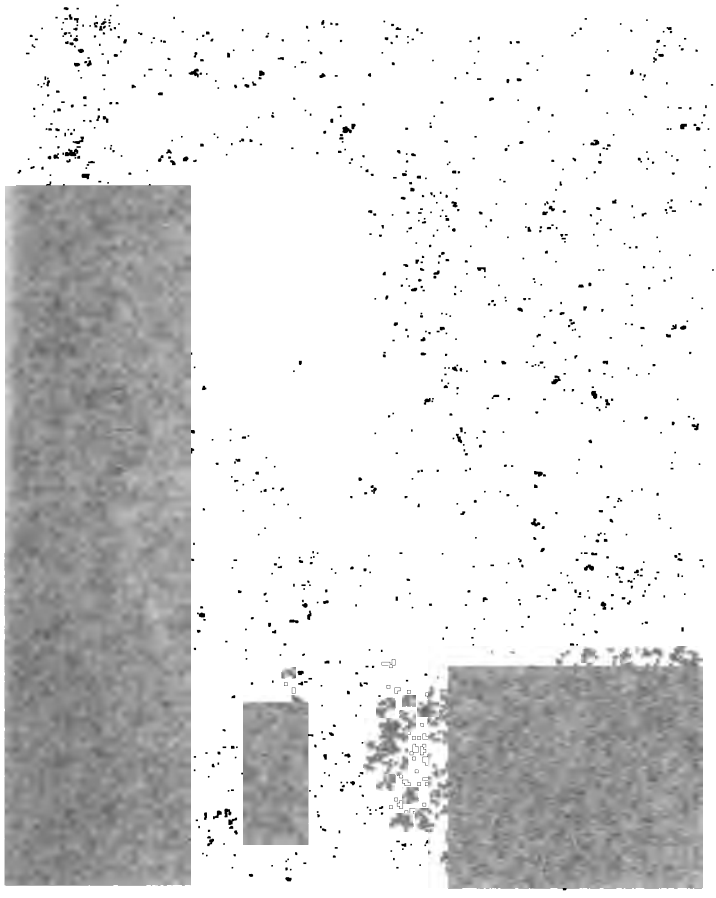
KING GEORGE THE THIRD

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOL. IV.

N. Hone pinx. Walker & Boutall Photo.

The Hon. Horace Walpole.



HORACE WALPOLE

MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD

FIRST PUBLISHED BY SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT BART.

AND NOW RE-EDITED BY

G. F. RUSSELL BARKER

WITH SIXTEEN PORTRAITS

VOLUME IV

LONDON

LAWRENCE AND BULLEN

16 HENRIETTA ST., COVENT GARDEN

1894

DA
505
.W22
1894
v.4

Edinburgh: T. and A. Constable, Printers to Her Majesty.

Gift
Louis L Goodhart
P-19-57

CONTENTS

OF

THE FOURTH VOLUME

CHAPTER I

		PAGE
1769.	Victories of the Russians	2
	Altercation with France	*ib.*
	Position of the Duc de Choiseul	3
	Madame du Barry	7
	Opposition to her presentation at Court	8
	General dislike of the new Favourite	11
	Cabal against Choiseul	12
	His Imprudent conduct	15
	Project for restoring the Finances	16
	Trial of the Duc D'Aiguillon	17
	Anecdote of the Prince of Beauvau	18
	Extraordinary letter of Louis the Fifteenth	19

CHAPTER II

1770.	Irish Parliament prorogued	21
	Public feeling	22
	Opening of the British Parliament	23
	Lord Chatham moves an amendment to the Address	*ib.*
	Debates on the Election of Luttrell	25
	Daring conduct of Burke and Savile	26
	Lord Camden loses the Seals	30
	Dismissal of the Earl of Huntingdon	*ib.*
	Resignation of Lord Granby	32
	Charles Yorke refuses the Seals	33
	Death of Sir John Cust	*ib.*
	Yorke accepts the Seals	34
	His Death	36

PAGE

1770. Sir Fletcher Norton elected Speaker 37
Disinterestedness of Conway 38
Motion to inquire into the State of the Nation . . . 39
Jan. 22. Duke of Grafton determines to resign . . . 40
Jan 25th. Hostile motion of Dowdeswell in the House of Commons 42
Interview of Conway with the Duke of Grafton . . . 45
Jan. 27th. Resignation of the Duke 47
His Character . . . . . *ib.*

CHAPTER III

1770. Jan. 29th. Lord North appointed First Lord of the Treasury 50
His Character 52
The other Ministers 56
Feb. 2nd. Debate in the Lords on the State of the Nation . 58
Feb. 12th. Motion of Lord Chatham 60
Quarrel between the Speaker and Sir William Meredith . *ib.*
Debate in the Lords 62
Lord Chatham attacks the influence of the Court . . . *ib.*
March 5th. Repeal of the American Duties 63
Bold Conduct of the City Authorities 64
March 14th. Remonstrance presented to the King . . . 65
Debates on the Civil List 66
Lord Chatham attacks the Duke of Grafton 67
Debate on the City Remonstrance 68
Loyal Address carried 71

CHAPTER IV

1770. Bills introduced by Mr. Herbert and George Grenville . . 73
Conversation on secret influence 75
City Dinner to the Opposition 77
Curious Phrase employed by Lord Chatham . . . . *ib.*
April 17th. Termination of Wilkes's Imprisonment . . 78
Riots at Boston 80
April 28th. Death of Marshal Ligonier . . . . . *ib.*
Debate on the Irish Parliament 81
State of Parties 82
Burke's *Thoughts on the Present Discontents* 86
Influence of Lord Bute 88
Pelham Administration 90
Diminution of the privileges of Members of Parliament . . 97
May 8th. American Affairs 99
Middlesex Election . . . . . *ib.*

CHAPTER V

		PAGE
1770.	May 23rd. Bold Address of Beckford to the King	102
	Address on the Birth of a Princess	103
	June 21st. Death and Character of Beckford	104
	Voyage of the Princess of Wales to Germany	107
	Eccentric conduct of the Queen of Denmark	108
	Suit of Lord Grosvenor	109
	Trial of the Kennedys for Murder	110
	Conduct of Mr. Horne	111
	Licence of the Press	112
	Libel on the King of Spain	*ib.*
	Dispute on the Falkland Islands	113
	The Adelphi	115
	Promotion of Luttrell	116
	October 20th. Death and Character of Lord Granby	117
	Vacant Regiment bestowed on Conway	119
	Meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster	121
	Imminence of a War	122
	Diplomacy of Lord Weymouth	123
	Lord Mansfield's Timidity	124
	Death and Character of George Grenville	125

CHAPTER VI

1770.	King's Speech	128
	Debate on the War	129
	Speeches of Barré and Lord Barrington	*ib.*
	Wilkes's Opposition to Pressing	131
	Conduct of Sir Walter Blackett	132
	Nov. 22nd. Motion for Papers on the Falkland Islands	133
	News from Spain	136
	Intemperance of Charles Fox	138
	Lord Chatham attacks the Administration	139
	Dec. 10. Lord Mansfield delivers a copy of his determination in Woodfall's Trial	143
	Remarkable Scene	144
	Dec. 11th. Debate on Lord Mansfield's Paper	146
	Dec. 13th. Debate on the Ejection of the Commons	151
	Scotch Nationality	156
	Dec. 16th. Resignation of Lord Weymouth	157
	Downfall of the Duc de Choiseul	164
	The Duc D'Aiguillon and the Parliament of Bretagne	*ib.*
	Persecution of La Chalotais	165
	The Duc retires to Chanteloup	168

CHAPTER VII

		PAGE
1771.	Jan. 9th. Lord Sandwich appointed to the Admiralty	170
	Haughty tone assumed towards Spain	171
	Jan. 14th. Death of the Duke of Bedford	172
	Law Preferments	174
	Declaration of Spain on the Falkland Islands	176
	Jan. 25th. Panegyric on Choiseul by Chatham	177
	Quarrel between Wilkes and Macleane	179
	Feb. 11th. Motion in the Lords to remit pressing	180
	Close struggle on the Nullum Tempus Bill	181
	Feb. 13th. Discussion on the Spanish Declaration	182
	Scheme of Wilkes	184
	Conduct of the Queen of Denmark	186
	March 4th. Bill to allow the East India Company to maintain a regiment in England	187
	The Irish Parliament	*ib.*
	March 12th. Resistance to the House of Commons	188
	Lord Mayor attends the House	193
	Revelation respecting Barré's Attack on Mr. Pitt	194
	Protracted conflict with the City	*ib.*
	Spain demands the Restitution of the Falkland Islands	196
	Character of Dr. Johnson	*ib.*
	Famine in Bengal	197

CHAPTER VIII

1771.	March 25th. The Lord Mayor attends the House	198
	Alderman Oliver sent to the Tower	200
	March 27th. Riot and Attack on Lord North	201
	Lord Mayor committed to the Tower	*ib.*
	March 31st. Lord Rockingham visits the Lord Mayor	203
	Weakness of the Opposition	204
	Conduct of the Court	205
	Education of the Prince of Wales	206
	Character of Mr. Smelt	207
	Debate on the King's Friends	209
	Alderman Oliver declines to stand as Sheriff with Wilkes	210
	Dissolution of the French Parliaments	*ib.*
	April 23rd. Bill for an East Indian Regiment rejected	212
	April 28th. Bill for Triennial Parliaments	213
	May 1st. Motion of Lord Chatham tending to a Dissolution	*ib.*
	Lord Chatham and the Pynsent Estate	214
	Instances of the partiality of both Houses	*ib.*
	May 9th. Close of the Session	215

PAGE

1771. Controversy between Horne and Wilkes 216
Duke of Grafton accepts the Privy Seal 217
Visit of the Prince of Wales to Gravesend 217
Wilkes and Bull elected Sheriffs for Middlesex . . . 218
Adventures of Humphrey Clinker . . . . . *ib.*
Chevalier D'Eon supposed to be a Woman . . . . *ib.*
State of Affairs in France 219
Character of Maupeou . . . . . *ib.*
Disgrace of the Bishop d'Orleans 221
The Abbé du Terray 222
Madame du Barry . . . . . *ib.*
Popularity of the Duc de Choiseul 224
Dissolution of the Parliaments of Bordeaux and Toulouse . 225
Bold conduct of Choiseul 227
Disturbed state of France . . . . . *ib.*
General dislike of the Mistress . . . . . *ib.*

CHAPTER IX

1771. Election of the Lord Mayor 229
Movements of the Pretender 230
Conduct of Lord Townshend in Ireland 231
Lord Rockingham and his party give over their opposition . 234
The Court Party predominant 235
Illness of the Princess Dowager . . . . . *ib.*
Duke of Cumberland's Private Marriage with Mrs. Horton . 236
Feb. 8th 1772. Death of the Princess Dowager . . . 241

APPENDIX

Extracts from the Life of the Duke of Grafton . . . 243

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS

OF THE REIGN OF

KING GEORGE THE THIRD

CHAPTER I

Victories of the Russians.—Altercation with France.—Position of the Duc de Choiseul.—Origin of his Power.—His Character.—Madame du Barry.—Her Influence opposed to that of the Duc.—Opposition to her Presentation at Court, which is at last effected.—General Dislike of the New Favourite.—Cabal against the Duc de Choiseul.—His Imprudent Conduct.—Projects for Restoring the Finances.—Trial of the Duc D'Aiguillon.—Anecdote of the Prince of Beauvau.—Extraordinary Letter of Louis the Fifteenth.

1769

THUS ended the year 1769, leaving a prospect of very gloomy scenes at hand. In the last reign the House of Lords had acquired a great ascendant in the legislature; at the beginning of the present, the Crown had aimed at, and well nigh attained, an increase of the prerogative. The people were now grown formidable both to the King and Lords, and openly attacked the House of Commons, their best real support. Against all the branches of the legislature the contest was certainly unequal, but the vibrations of the balance proved how nicely the constitution was poised. Yet so tremulous an equilibrium made it the more to be feared that one or other of the scales might preponderate. The union of all three against the people, by the Lords and Commons being

sold to the King, was still more formidable. I shall conclude the history of the year with what relates to foreign politics.

The tide was turned in favour of the Russians. The victorious Grand Vizir,[1] who had checked their success, was removed by an intrigue of the Seraglio; and his successor rashly venturing to give battle, was defeated with great loss: Choczim was taken, and Prince Gallitzin, who had been recalled on a notion of having failed, destroyed the Turkish army before he received the news of his disgrace. France and Spain were tempted to molest the Russian fleet as it should pass through the Mediterranean; and, as it was received and favoured in our ports, it was not improbable but the three powers would be drawn into the vortex of the war. We had actually subsisting with France a quarrel that disposition to a rupture would easily have blown up into very serious discussion. A French ship had come into one of our ports, but refused to lower her pendant. On being fired at, the French captain continued to refuse striking the pendant, but declared himself our prize. France presented a strong memorial, and threatened reprisals. A parallel case had happened in Sir Robert Walpole's time, who had yielded the point by breaking the captain for one day, and promoting him the next. At this time a vigorous answer was returned, and in harsher terms than Mr. Conway thought necessary, who asking Lord Weymouth at Council if he had looked into the former case, he replied, No—and sent away the memorial without examining it. Lord Weymouth, as will appear hereafter, was not apt to avoid hostile measures.[2] Two thousand

[1] The Grand Vizier Emin being charged with cowardice was superseded by Ali Moldovani in August, and shortly afterwards beheaded. In September the Turks were routed with great carnage in an attempt to cross the Dniester. —E.

[2] Lord Weymouth was governed by Wood (author of the editions of Palmyra and Balbec), his secretary, who was suspected of having, in concert with Sullivan, betrayed the East India Company at the last peace. Wood was a great stockjobber, and now, and in the following year, was vehemently

sailors were ordered to be raised: but so inattentive were the Ministers to any system, and so impossible was it for naval commanders or West Indian governors to obtain the shortest moments of audience, that this fervour of flippant resolution seemed a mere tribute to national clamour, not the consequence of any methodical determination.

The situation of the Duc de Choiseul dispelled those clouds. Prone as he was to attack us, and impatiently as he wished for occasions of signalizing his ambitious genius, his master's pacific and indolent humanity, the embarrassed state of the French finances, and the storm ready to burst on his own head, left Choiseul neither means nor power of embroiling Europe further. Their funds were deficient, their army not paid, and the Prime Minister was too extravagant and too volatile to attend to details of economy, or to strike out any considerable plans of frugality. He could neither find resources, nor men who could find any. D'Invau,[1] an honest man, whom he had made Comptroller-General, fairly abandoned the trial in less than a year. It was a strange succedaneum on which the Duke pitched, and which in a man less mercurial would have spoken despair. He refused to select a new Comptroller, and told the King that the Chancellor ought to choose one,—thus screening himself from blame if the successor should fail, as was most probable; but at the same time certain, that a man placed by his enemy would not, if successful, prove a friend to one that had not recommended him. Maupeou, the Chancellor, was a very able man, as false as Choiseul

accused of bending the bow of war towards the butt of his interest. This was the more suspected, as, though we had now been the aggressors, France had for some time winked at the insult offered to their ship, and wished to receive no answer to their memorial, when Wood persisted in making a reply—which lowered the stocks. He who thus lowered them, could raise them again when he pleased.

[1] Mainon D'Invau saw that, with a Court so entirely demoralized as that of Louis XV., any extensive financial reforms were impracticable. He had the disinterestedness to refuse the pension usually enjoyed by Ministers *en retraite*.—L. M.

was indiscreetly frank, and had long been that Duke's most shameless flatterer.[1] The Duke's true friends had warned him against raising Maupeou from the post of Vice-Chancellor to that of Chancellor. Choiseul did not deny that there was danger in it, but said no other man was fit for the post. Choiseul presumed on maintaining ascendant enough to control him. Maupeou, too, did not want confidence, but his was backed by art and method. Choiseul despised his enemies—Maupeou despised nothing but principles.

The Duc de Choiseul, denying all hostile intentions in his Court, offered to allow us to send a person to Toulon to see that no preparations for war were carrying on there; and before the end of the year, the Comte du Châtelet returned to England to confirm the pacific assurances that had been given.

As the interior of the Court of France is scarce known in this country, a short account of the intrigues at the time I am describing, may be at present not unacceptable to posterity. I passed many months at Paris in four different years, had very intimate connections there with persons of the first rank, and of various factions; and I spent five evenings in a week with the Duchesse de Choiseul and her select friends in the summer of 1769. The Duke was often of the party; and his levity and her anxiety on his account let me into many secrets, and explained enough of the rest to make me sufficiently master of the critical situation of the Minister at that time. I must take up his story a little further back to make it perfectly intelligible.

Madame de Pompadour, who to the end of her life[2] governed Louis XV. by habit, by which he was always

[1] The Princess of Beauvau told me this story of him when he was Vice-Chancellor:—She found fault with the situation of his house; Maupeou replied he could see the Hôtel de Choiseul from the windows of his garrets, and that was felicity enough. [Louis XV. said of him, 'My Chancellor is a scoundrel, but I cannot do without him.' At the accession of Louis XVI. he was dismissed from Court, and died on 29th July 1792, aged seventy-eight.—E.]

[2] She died on 15th April 1764.—E.

governed, had established the Duc de Choiseul in the Ministry, and left him in possession of the chief share of power. Cardinal de Fleury and she had been successively absolute: but the King had never resigned himself entirely to anybody else. The Duc de Choiseul had quick parts, and despatched business with the same rapidity that he conceived it. His ambition was boundless, his insolence ungoverned,[1] his discretion unrestrained, his love of pleasure and dissipation predominant even over his ambition. He was both an open enemy and a generous one, and had more joy in attacking his foes than in punishing them. Whether from gaiety or presumption, he never was dismayed. His vanity made him always depend on the success of his plans; and his spirits made him soon forget the miscarriage of them. He had no idea of national or domestic economy, which, being a quality of prudence and providence, could not enter into so audacious a mind. He would project and determine the ruin of a country, but could not meditate a little mischief, or a narrow benefit. In private his sallies and good humour were pleasing, and would have been more pleasing if his manner had not been overbearing and self-sufficient. The latter created him enemies; the former, friends.[2] Among the first were the Maréchal de Richelieu and the Duc D'Aiguillon. To the impertinence of a fashionable old beau,[3] Richelieu added

[1] Madame d'Esparbès, a woman of quality, was one of the mistresses that succeeded Madame de Pompadour, and hated the Duc de Choiseul. As he was one day coming down the great staircase at Versailles he met her going to the King. He took her by the hand, told her he knew her designs, led her down, returned to the King, and obtained an order for her appearing no more at Court. When Madame du Barry became the favourite mistress, by the intrigues of Maréchal de Richelieu, the Duc de Choiseul, seeing her pass through the gallery at Versailles, said to the Maréchal, 'N'est ce pas Madame de Maintenon qui passe?'—a satire on Richelieu, who was so old as to remember the latter, for paying court in the dregs of life to the former, and marking his contempt for both the mistress and her flatterer.

[2] See the character of Choiseul, *supra*, vol. ii. p. 172.—L. M.

[3] I one evening heard the Maréchal relate the histories of his five imprisonments in the Bastille. The first was for having, at fifteen, hid himself under the bed of the Duchess of Burgundy, the King's mother. The second, I

all the little intrigues and treacheries of a Court, having tried every method but merit to raise himself to the first post. At past seventy he still flattered himself with the vision of pleasing women[1] and governing the King, because the King at near sixty had not done being pleased with women. The Duc D'Aiguillon[2] was universally abhorred. His abominable tyranny and villany in his government of Bretagne had made him dreaded; and his ambition being much superior to his abilities, he had betrayed the badness of his heart before he had reached the object to which he aspired. The Duc de Choiseul despised Richelieu, and had kept down D'Aiguillon. They were connected before; their resentments and views united them more intimately, but it was the contemptible one that shook their antagonist's power.

There was a Comte du Barry, said to be of a noble family.[3] It was much more certain that he was a sharper and a pimp, nominally to the Maréchal, frequently so to the young English that resorted to Paris, where he furnished them with opera girls, and drew them into gaming. Two years before he was known for loftier intrigues, the Lieutenant de Police civilly warned some English lords not to haunt Du Barry's house, lest he should find them

think, was for following the Regent's daughter in the dress of a footman when she went to marry the Duke of Modena. I forget the others, or he had not time to finish them, for though he related well, he was not concise.

[1] Four or five years after the period I am speaking of, the Maréchal was greatly disgraced by seducing a married woman of quality, Madame de St. Vincent, descendant of the famous Madame de Sévigné. The suit between them made considerable noise. At his hotel in Paris he built a pavilion in his garden, luxuriously furnished, for his amours; as it was supposed to be built with his plunder of the Electorate of Hanover, it was nicknamed *Le Pavillon d'Hanovre.*

[2] See *supra*, vol. ii. p. 173-4.—E.

[3] He claimed affinity with the Barrys, Earls of Barrymore, and that family did acknowledge the relationship, and had the meanness, when so many French would not, to grace the mistress's triumph at Versailles. [Writing from Paris in August 1771, Walpole refers to the visits paid by Lord and Lady Barrymore to the favourite.—(*Letters*, vol. v. pp. 323, 328.) There is a life of the Comte du Barry with extracts from a MS. autobiography, in the *Biographie Universelle*, vol. lvii. pp. 226-8. He was guillotined in January 1794.—E.]

there when, as he expected, he should be forced to visit a place so scandalous. Du Barry, in quest of a more plentiful harvest, came to London, and exercised his vocation at taverns. In his Parisian seraglio, was a well-made girl of the town, not remarkably pretty, called Mademoiselle L'Ange. After passing through every scene of prostitution, this nymph was pitched upon by the Cabal for overturning the ascendant of Choiseul. To ensure her attachment to them, and to qualify her for the post she was to occupy in the State,[1] they began with marrying her to the brother of her pander, Du Barry. The next step was to prevail on Belle, the King's first valet de chambre, and first minister of his private hours, to introduce her to the Monarch. After such a succession of beauties as he had known, and no stranger to the most dissolute, too, the King was caught with such moderate charms, which had not even the merit of coming to his arms in their first bloom.

At first a sort of mystery was observed. But the fair one gained ground rapidly, and Solomon soon began to chant the perfections of his beloved. The Court was shocked to hear to what an idol of clay they were to address their homage. They were accustomed to bow down before a mistress—but took it into their heads that the disgrace consisted in her being a common girl of the town. The King's daughters, who had borne the ascendant of Madame de Pompadour in their mother's life, grew outrageous, though she was dead, at the new favourite for being of the lowest class of her profession; and instead of regarding this amour as only ridiculous, treated it with a serious air of disobedience, that would have offended any man but so indulgent and weak a father, or a very wise one. The poor King blushed, and by turns hesitated and exalted his mistress. In private the scene was childish: his aged Majesty and his indelicate con-

[1] It was a most absurd etiquette at the Court of France that the King's mistress should be a married woman,—perhaps for fear of the precedent of Madame de Maintenon.

cubine romped, pelted one another with sugar-plums, and were much oftener silly than amorous. The Faction did not sleep: the next point was that Madame du Barry should be represented publicly. The King promised: her clothes and liveries were made.

Instead of attempting to remove or buy the new mistress, the Duc de Choiseul's conduct was as imprudent and rash as the King's was pitiful. He spoke of Madame du Barry publicly, without decency or management; which being quickly carried to her, and she complaining of it, he said at his own table, before a large company:—'Madame du Barry est très mal informée; on ne parle pas de catins chez moi.' The King's irresolution and the Minister's insolence suspended the abjection of the courtiers. Even the men avoided the mistress; and when the King proposed to carry any of them to her, they excused themselves, slipped away, or were silent. Had they never been mean, such conduct had been noble.

In this suspense, inquiry was made for some lady of great rank to present the new Countess. Not one could be found that would stoop to that office. Maréchal Richelieu was forced to fetch an obscure lady from Bordeaux. The presentation, however, was delayed. Madame, the eldest of the King's daughters, took to her bed, and protested she would not receive the mistress. This stopped it for some time. The Duc de la Vauguion, Governor of the Dauphin, a great bigot and partisan of the Jesuits, went to Madame, and advised her to be civil to the Countess. She asked him if he came by the King's orders? He said, No, but as a well-wisher to her Royal Highness. She bade him instantly quit the room; and the hypocrite reaped nothing but the shame of having prostituted himself to so scandalous an office for the good of the Church—the zealot party hoping everything from the rising Cabal—and, in fact, as despotism soon took such strides under the new influence, enthusiasm had reason to flatter itself with a restoration, too, under a doating Prince, a common strumpet, an old debauchee,

and a profligate swindler, aided by such adjuncts as the Head of the Law and D'Aiguillon, who breathed the very spirit of the Inquisition. This juncto soon called a female saint to their counsels, the Carmelite Louisa, the King's youngest daughter; and the poor Monarch divided his leisure between Capreæ and Mount Carmel.

In the meantime the Duc de Choiseul went so far as to talk of resigning, if the presentation took place. Arrogant as he was, this bravery was not solely of his own growth, but inspired by the women of his connection. Of all human kind, there were not two beings so insolent as his own sister, the Duchesse de Grammont, and her friend, the Princesse de Beauvau.[1] These amazons took it into their heads to brave the King and his mistress; and, though the creatures of favour, were so transported by this imaginary heroism, that they urged the Duke to resign in defiance. This impertinence in Madame de Grammont was absurd beyond measure. Subsisting but by her brother's power, abhorred for her haughtiness, suspected of many gallantries, and notorious for one that ought to have been the most secret, what could she expect from his fall but universal neglect? The Princess, no Penelope, was hurried on by equal impetuosity, and by rancour, to another person, whom I shall mention presently: yet, divested of their passions, both these viragos had uncommonly good understandings. There was a third person, who it was more surprising took the same line, though regulated by the same decency that governed all her actions. This was the Duchesse de Choiseul, a woman in whom industrious malice could not find an imperfection, unless that charming one of *studying* to be a complete character. She was too virtuous to fear reproach or con-

[1] She was the daughter of the Comte de Chabot, and widow of a Monsieur de Clermont. The Prince de Beauvau, son of the late Prince de Craon, a Lorrainer, and one of the Colonels of the King's guards, had been attached to her, during the life of his first wife, daughter of the Duc de Bouillon, and married her on his wife's death. [The Prince had served with distinction in the German wars. He was made Governor of Provence in 1782, and Marshal in 1783. He died in 1793.—L. M.]

tagion from civilities to the mistress, and should have left it to the Duchess and Princess to be disdainful prudes.[1] Yet in a quiet style she was not less earnest than they in soliciting her husband not to bend to the ignominy of the hour. The King, who, by a singular situation, opened all letters, having the chief postmaster his own creature, and not the Minister's, read the Duchesse's importunities with her husband; and as he had expected more duty from her resented her behaviour more than that of the two other dames.

After an anxious suspense of three months, and when the public began to think the presentation warded off, it suddenly took place. The King returning from hunting, found (no doubt by concert) Maréchal Richelieu, who was in waiting in the outward room with a letter in his hand. The King asked what it was? 'Sire,' said the Duke, 'it is from Madame du Barry, who desires the honour of being presented to your Majesty.' 'With all my heart,' replied the King; 'she may come to-morrow, if she pleases.' This was said aloud. The Duc de Choiseul and Versailles learnt the news at the same moment. Next day all Paris was there to see the ceremony.

Notwithstanding such indications of the Cabal being possessed of the King's confidence without the privity of

[1] I once said this very thing to her. I was sitting by her at her own house at some distance from the rest of the company, and we were talking of the stand making against Madame du Barry. The Duchesse de Choiseul asked me if that opposition of the nobility to the King's pleasure would not be reckoned greatly to their honour in England? I answered coldly, 'Yes, Madam.' 'Come,' said she, 'you are not in earnest; but I insist on you telling me seriously what you think.' I replied, 'Madam, if you command me, and will promise not to be angry, I will tell you fairly my opinion.' She promised she would. 'Then,' said I, 'I think this is all very well for Mesdames de Beauvau and de Grammont; but *you*, Madam, had no occasion to be so scrupulous.' She understood the compliment, and was pleased—and I knew she would not dislike it, as it was no secret to me that she was violently jealous of and hated her sister-in-law; and I knew, too, that her warmth against Madame du Barry was put on, that Madame de Grammont might not appear to have more zeal against the Duc de Choiseul's enemy than she had. When she advised her husband to resign, she was more sincere. Her warmest wish was to live retired with her husband, on whom she doted; and she perhaps thought the Duchesse de Grammont did not love her brother enough

the Minister, the faction of the latter had established such a tone, that the person of all France who seemed most in disgrace, was the new mistress. The men, indeed, began by degrees to drop their visits at her apartment, and then sparingly to appear at her toilet. The women shunned her as they do an unhappy young damsel, who has fallen a victim to a first and real passion. At Marly, in the very salon with the King, it was a solitude round his mistress: and one or two of the ladies attending the Mesdames deigning to leave their names at her door, were scratched out of the list for Marly by *Madame.* On the other hand, the Duchesses de Choiseul and Grammont and the Princesse de Beauvau, refusing to stoop even to that piece of form, were totally excluded from the King's suppers. Instead of being mortified, they engaged all their female relations in the same insult.

It became necessary for the King to form a new set of company; yet all his authority could assemble but five or six women of rank, and those of the most decried characters, except the last I shall mention. There was Madame de l'Hôpital, an ancient mistress of the Prince de Soubize; the Comtesse de Valentinois, of the highest birth, very rich but very foolish, and as far from a Lucretia as Madame du Barry herself. Madame de Flavacourt

to quit the world for him. She herself was once on the point of retiring into a convent from the disgusts the Duchesse de Grammont continually gave her. The Duke always sat between his wife and sister at dinner, and sometimes kissed the latter's hand. Madame de Choiseul was timid, modest, and bashful, and had a little hesitation in her speech. Madame de Grammont took pleasure in putting her out of countenance. When the Duke was banished, his wife and sister affected to be reconciled, that their hatred might not disturb his tranquillity. Madame de Choiseul was pretty, and remarkably well made, but excessively little, and too grave for so spirituous a man. Madame de Grammont, with a fine complexion, was coarsely made, had a rough voice, and an overbearing manner, but could be infinitely agreeable when she pleased. Madame de Choiseul was universally beloved and respected, but neglected; Madame de Grammont was hated by most, liked by many, feared and courted by all, as long as her brother was in power. Her own parts, and the great party that was attached to the Duke, even after his fall, secured much court to the Duchesse de Grammont. The Duke esteemed his wife, but was tired of her virtues and gravity. His volatile gallantry did not confine itself to either.

was another, a suitable companion to both in virtue and understanding. She was sister to three of the King's earliest mistresses,[1] and had aimed at succeeding them. The Maréchale Duchesse de Mirepoix [2] was the last, and a very important acquisition. No man, no woman in France, had a superior understanding; and it was as agreeable as it was profound. Haughty, but supple, she could command respect even from those that knew her; and could transform herself into, or stoop to, any character that suited her views. All this art, all these talents, were drowned in such an overwhelming passion for play, that though she had long had singular credit with the King, she reduced her favour to an endless solicitation for money to pay her debts. Her constant necessities were a constant source of degrading actions. She had left off red, and acted devotion to attain the post of Dame d'Honneur to the Queen; the very next day she was seen riding backwards with Madame de Pompadour in the latter's own coach. In one of her moments of poverty she had offended Choiseul by matching her nephew, the Prince d'Henin, with the daughter of Madame de Monconseil, a capital enemy of the Prime Minister, but rich and intriguing.[3] To accelerate the Prime Minister's ruin, to secure her own favour, and in opposition to her sister-in-law, the Princesse de Beauvau, Madame de Mirepoix now united herself strictly, not only with the mistress, but with Maréchal

[1] The Comtesse de Mailly, the Comtesse de Vintimille, and the Duchesse de Chateauroux.—E.

[2] Madame de Mirepoix was the eldest daughter of the beautiful Princesse de Craon, Mistress of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, who married her to Monsieur de Beauvau, a poor nobleman of an ancient family, whom he got made a Prince of the Empire. [She died at Brussels in 1791. Her husband, who was Ambassador to England from 1749 to 1755, is described by Walpole as a 'walking mummy.'—(*Letters*, vol. iv. p. 85.) She was a clever and witty woman. A number of anecdotes about her are to be found in the Memoirs of Madame de Hausset, an English translation of which was published in 1825.—E.]

[3] Madame de Monconseil was the friend and correspondent of Lord Chesterfield, whose letters to her show that he entertained a high opinion of her sense and good breeding.—(See Lord Chesterfield's *Letters*, vol. iii. p. 159, note.)—L. M.

Richelieu, who, having killed her first husband, the Prince of Lixin, thirty years before in a duel, had been obliged, as much as possible, to shun her company. But in all this scene of hatred and intrigue, nothing came up to the enmity between the Maréchale and the Princesse. That the latter boasted of it was not surprising, The former, as cool as the Princesse, was outrageous—confessed it too. The first fruits of her complaisance was a gift of an hundred thousand livres from the King. On day she attempted to explain away this reward to her niece, Madame de Bussy. 'It was promised to me,' said Madame de Mirepoix, 'a year ago; but from the disorder of the finances I did not obtain it till now; but it was not in consideration of my attention to Madame du Barry.' 'No surely, Madam,' replied the other; 'it would not have been enough.[1]

[1] It is due to the satisfaction of the reader that I should give an account how a stranger could become so well acquainted with the secret history of the Court of France. I have mentioned my intimacy with the Prince and Princesse de Craon. It was in the years 1740 and 1741, when the Prince was head of the Council there, and my father was Prime Minister of England, I resided thirteen months at Florence, in the house of Sir Horace Mann, our resident and my own cousin—passed almost every evening at the Princesse's, and being about two years older than their son the Prince de Beauvau, contracted a friendship with him, and was with the whole family at Rome when the Prince went thither to receive the *toison d'or* from the Prince of Santa Croce, the Emperor's Ambassador. That connection with her family soon made me as intimate with Madame de Mirepoix on her arrival in England, which my frequent journeys to Paris kept up. Madame de Monconseil had been in correspondence with my father; I was acquainted with her in 1739, and renewed my visits in 1765, and often since. Her house was the rendezvous of the Duc de Choiseul's enemies, and I have supped there with Maréchal Richelieu and Madame de Mirepoix. The Dowager Duchesse D'Aiguillon was an intimate friend of my friend Lady Hervey, and was remarkably good to me. In England I was as intimate with the Comte and Comtesse du Châtelet, the bosom friends of the Duc de Choiseul, and was regularly of their private suppers twice a week, just at the beginning of Madame du Barry's reign; and as they knew how well I was at the Hôtel de Choiseul, and consequently better acquainted than almost any man in England with what was passing, it was an entertainment to them to talk to me on those affairs; at the same time that I had had the prudence never to take any part which would not become a stranger, and was thus well received by both parties. The Maréchal Richelieu was an old lover of the Dowager Duchesse D'Aiguillon, and constantly at her house; and yet she acted a handsome and

The King having gratified his mistress, was very desirous of preserving peace; and, as usual, unwilling to change his Minister. The Duc de Choiseul availed himself of this indolence, and, to re-establish the appearance of his credit, obtained the recall of the Parliament of Bretagne, the deepest wound he could inflict on the Duc d'Aiguillon. The latter returned the blow. The Duc de Chaulnes was dying; D'Aiguillon treated with him for the purchase of the Chevaux legers, and secretly, by the mistress's influence, obtained the King's consent. The Duc de Choiseul laboured to defeat it, but in vain. Now again to prop his credit, he procured to have the Procureur-General du Châtelet sent to the Bastille, for announcing that he was to be Comptroller General in four days. This was an able man, and a creature of the Cabal. The King, too, was prevailed on to say in council, that he

neutral part; and it was at last that with great difficulty her son could make her go to Madame du Barry. But the great source of my intelligence was the celebrated old blind Marquise du Deffand, who had a strong and lasting friendship for me. As she hated politics, she entered into none, but being the intimate friend of the Duchesse de Choiseul, who called her 'granddaughter' (Madame du Deffand having had a grandmother Duchesse de Choiseul), of the Prince of Beauvau and of Madame de Mirepoix, I saw them all by turns at their house, heard their intrigues, and from her: and on two of my journeys I generally supped five nights in a week with her at the Duchesse de Choiseul's, whither the Duke often came—and in those, and in the private parties at Madame du Deffand's I heard such extraordinary conversations as I should not have heard if I had not been so very circumspect, as they all knew. I shall mention some instances hereafter. Here are two. Madame de Mirepoix soon grew not content with Madame du Barry. I was one evening very late on the Boulevard with Mesdames du Mirepoix and Du Deffand. The latter asked the former, 'Que deviendroit Madame du Barry, si le Roi venoit à mourir?' 'Que deviendroit elle?' replied she, with the utmost scorn; 'elle iroit à la Salpetrière, et elle est très faite pour y aller.' On the death of Louis XV. Madame de Mirepoix was disgraced; on which her brother, the Prince de Beauvau, in compassion, was reconciled to her, and she and the Princesse pretended to be reconciled, and always kissed when they met. I saw them and their niece, the Viscomtesse de Cambis, act three of Molière's plays two nights together, to divert Madame du Deffand, who was ill. This was in 1775. Yet when I went to take leave of Madame de Mirepoix, she opened her heart to me, and showed me how heartily she still hated her sister-in-law.

[1] He died in 1769. He was a virtuous man, and a great mathematician—qualities equally uncommon in a courtier of the days of Louis XV.—L. M.

heard there were reports of an approaching change in the ministry, and did he know the authors, he would thrust them into a dungeon. To revive their hopes, the mistress herself carried the Duc D'Aiguillon his new patent.

At the same time, probably by the King's direction, in hopes of some accommodation, the mistress sent for the Duc de Choiseul. He replied, If she wanted him, she might come to him. She sent again that she was not dressed, and must see him. It was to ask preferment for that very postmaster that was his enemy. The Duke went; and though he stayed an hour and a quarter with her, came away refusing her request; and leaving her, who had been only an instrument of the Cabal, an offended principal. The weakness of this conduct was the more remarkable, as he had the example of his immediate predecessor, the Cardinal de Bernis, before his eyes.[1] From an indigent, sonnet-writing abbé, Madame de Pompadour had raised Bernis to the Cardinalate, and to the office of Prime Minister. In six weeks he refused to wait on her in her apartment, as if incompatible with his sacred dignity—and as if ingratitude was compatible with it! In six days she sent him to his bishopric.[2]

At Fontainebleau, hostilities were carried very high, but came to no decision. It was known, that though the Duc de Choiseul had stayed so long with the mistress, he had rather exasperated than softened her. When they were partners at whist with the King, she made faces and shrugged up her shoulders at the Minister. The King disapproved this, and forbade it. One night after the Court's return to Versailles, the Maréchal de Soubize, playing against her, said to her on her scoring two by honours, 'Non, Madame, vous n'aviez pas les honeurs; vous n'aviez que le roi.' The King laughed, and so did

[1] The Comte du Châtelet told me that the Duc de Choiseul having learnt from Madame de Pompadour that she intended the disgrace of the Cardinal, and the Duke for his successor, and observing that the Cardinal had no apprehension of his approaching fall, was so generous as to give him warning of it.

[2] See, however, vol. iii. p. 244, note.—L. M.

the mistress violently; it being said without design, by Monsieur de Soubize, who was extremely decent, and not hostile to her. Had he been her friend, he could have decided the contest at once to the ruin of Choiseul; for Soubize was better than any man with the King; and, had he not wanted ambition, might have been minister himself.

With all her antipathy to Monsieur de Choiseul, Madame de Mirepoix had too much parts not to be sensible of his, and of his engaging vivacity. One day, that to please her Madame du Barry was railing at the Duke, she caught herself, and said, 'Mais comprenez-vous, Madame, qu'on puisse tant hair un homme qu'on ne connoit pas?' Madame de Mirepoix replied, 'Je le comprendois bien moins, Madame, si vous le connoissiez'—as flattering and genteel a compliment as could be made by an enemy.

The desperate state of the finances brought the Duke as near to his ruin as the Cabal could do. His new Comptroller-General, to whom he paid unbounded court, to give him spirits, could, as everybody had foreseen, produce no effectual plan; and though he offered one, it was rejected by the majority of the Council. The man, who was upright, desired leave to retire, said he had done his best, and had neither enriched himself nor his friends. The King ordered Choiseul to name another. Aware of the difficulty, and to avoid furnishing his enemies with a new handle for accusing him of miscarriage, he threw the burthen off himself, saying it was the Chancellor's business. Maupeou, the Chancellor, named the Abbé du Terray, who immediately set out, with a violence and rigour beyond example, not only lessening pensions and grants by the half, but striking at the interest on the debt; and was on the point of blowing up the credit of France entirely, especially with foreign countries. Choiseul probably inflamed the bankers of the Court; and then harangued so ably in Council against such breach of faith, that he carried it against the Comptroller, to make

good their foreign engagements, the King himself saying every man must tax himself, and that he himself had two thousand louis-d'ors, and would give them to support public credit.[1] This victory, and the clamours of the sufferers, endeared Choiseul more than ever to the nation. At the same time he gave a dangerous wound to his capital enemy, the Duc D'Aiguillon, who, perceiving the horror he had raised, or that had been raised, by the story propagated of having attempted to have La Chalotais poisoned, petitioned the King to allow him to be tried for his conduct in his government of Bretagne. Choiseul, under pretence of justifying him, prevailed on the King, not only to consent, but to order the trial in his own presence at Paris, whither the Parliament was ordered to repair and be prosecutors,—a measure big with a cruel alternative ; as, if guilty, the Duc D'Aiguillon would not be able to conceal his guilt from the King ; and, if acquitted, the novelty of the trial, and the known partiality of his master, would seem to have screened him from conviction. The Parliament was very averse to this new mode, but was obliged to acquiesce; and so great vexation did the accused undergo, that at the very beginning of the trial it threw him into a jaundice. After the trial had gone on for many weeks, the King suddenly put a stop to it, forbade all further proceedings, declared his approbation of the Duc D'Aiguillon's whole conduct, and that the latter had done nothing but by his orders, and for his service—a sentence, that left the public at liberty to surmise the worst, when the criminal did not dare to trust his cause even to so partial a protector! The sequel of these intrigues will appear in the following years.

I shall add, as notes to the foregoing account of the Court of France, some remarkable passages that will throw more light on it. I have mentioned the friendship

[1] Carlyle speaks of 'Abbé Terray, dissolute financier, paying eightpence in the shilling,—so that wits exclaim, in some piece at the play-house, 'Where is Abbé Terray, that he might reduce us to two-thirds!'—(*French Revolution*, 1874, vol. i. pp. 3-4.) Soon after the accession of Louis XVI. Terray was superseded by Turgot, and died at Paris on 18th February 1778.—E.

of the Duchesse de Choiseul for Madame du Deffand. The Prince de Beauvau was so attached to the latter that he scarce ever missed seeing her one day when he was in Paris: and as I had known him above thirty years, and came so often to Paris and lived so much with them, he and the Princess talked their politics before me without reserve. One day in particular, after the Duc de Choiseul's fall, and the removal of the Prince from his government of Languedoc in consequence, Madame du Deffand was expressing her fears to the Prince and Princess, that he would be removed also from his post of Captain of the King's Guard. 'Oh!' said the Prince, 'the King will not take that from me for his own sake.' Madame du Deffand asked what he meant? 'Why,' replied the Prince, 'he would not think his person safe if I was not the Captain of his Guard. When Prince Charles passed the Rhine, I asked leave to go thither as a volunteer. The King would give me no answer for three days, and then refused me leave: he was afraid to be without me.' In short, they said such strong things, that I feared they would, on reflection, be sorry they had gone so far before a foreigner, and therefore, and that they might not think me curious, I rose and went into the next room. When I returned, the Princess, who was exceedingly quick-sighted, suspected my motive, and questioned me whether she had not penetrated me. When I owned she was in the right, 'Now,' said she, 'you think you have done a very civil thing, but you have done a very rude one; for if you thought these things that we have said too strong for you to hear, it is telling us that they were too strong for us to utter.'

With all this good sense, her haughtiness and violence were extreme. In 1775, on the Princesse de Lamballe being placed above the Princesse de Chimay in the Queen's family, the Prince and Princesse de Beauvau would have had their niece, Madame de Chimay, quit her place rather than submit. Madame du Deffand disputed the point with them. I said nothing. When they were gone, Madame du Deffand asked me on which side I was. I

said, on hers. 'Then,' said she, 'how could you be such a flatterer to them as not to take my part?' 'Because,' said I, 'you argued only on their duty to the King and Queen; but my reasons were too strong to be given. Monsieur de Beauvau, whose mother was mistress, and he himself a natural son of only a Duke of Lorraine, thinks it below his niece to give place to the Princesse de Lamballe, whose husband's grandfather was a natural son of Louis Quatorze!'[1]

But the most extraordinary anecdote was the following letter, which Louis the Fifteenth, when he was endeavouring to pacify the civil war in his Court between Madame du Barry and the Duc de Choiseul, wrote to the latter. It is so extraordinary, his Majesty even hinting a possibility of his *marrying his mistress*, that I must give an account how it came into my hands. It was read to Madame du Deffand by the Duc or Duchesse de Choiseul, but they would not give her a copy. However, as she heard it more than once, she dictated to her secretary as many of the passages as she could remember, but disguised the names under Persian names for fear of losing the paper or having it found in her possession. That copy she gave me, which I here set down, I solemnly protest, word for word as I received it. It is a striking picture of that Monarch's character, full of weakness, good-humour, frankness;—and still more of his love of quiet and disinclination to change a Minister he was used to:—

'Anecdotes Persannes.

'Sapor, Sultan de Perse, écrivit une lettre fort singulière à son Atemadoulet, dont voici quelques fragmens:

'"Vous connoissez mal la personne que j'aime; vous êtes environné de gens qui vous previennent contre elle: ne les écoutez point, il y a long tems qu'ils me déplaisent.

[1] The Princesse de Lamballe had married the eldest son of the Duc de Penthièvre. She perished in the Revolution. Her *Memoirs*, an agreeable if not a perfectly authentic work, were published in 1826.—L. M.

Je vous promets de vous mettre bien avec celle que j'aime, et de détruire toutes les préventions qu'on veut lui donner contre vous. Je vous dirai confidemment que je ne puis me passer de femmes. Celle ci me plait, et si je l'épousois, tout le monde tomberoit à ses genoux. Le Mogol,[1] voulant se marier, et voulant épouser une belle femme, fit plusieurs voyages sans rencontrer ce qu'il cherchoit. Je vous le répète, je ne puis me passer de femmes; mais il m'en faut une belle. La sœur du Mogol,[2] que je pourrois épouser, ne l'est pas. La personne, avec qui je vis, me plait; consentez à bien vivre avec elle; rien n'est plus aisé, et vous m'obligerez infiniment.'

'L'Atemadoulet resista; et quelques mois après il fut disgracié.' Madame du Deffand adds, 'J'oubliois un trait de cette lettre; "je ne veux point une femme de qualité: je ne veux point non plus à l'exemple de Thamas,[3] mon ayeul, une matrone."'

Perhaps it will not be thought very wise in the Duc de Choiseul to have resisted such a letter. Should the original ever appear, as is not impossible, it will corroborate the truth of the rest that I have related. I trust much to collateral evidence for confirming the veracity of these Memoirs.

[1] The Emperor Joseph II., after the death of his second wife. He had been passionately fond of his first wife, who was very amiable. The second was as disagreeable.

[2] Not the present Queen of France, but an Archduchess, her eldest sister. The double marriage was much talked of, and this letter proves that the King had had it in his thoughts.

[3] Louis XIV., who married Madame de Maintenon.

CHAPTER II

Irish Parliament Prorogued.—Public Feeling.—Opening of the British Parliament.—Lord Chatham proposes an Amendment to the Address.—Debates in the House of Commons on the illegal Election of Lutterell.—Daring Conduct of Burke and Sir George Savile.—Lord Camden loses the Seals.—Dismissal of the Earl of Huntingdon.—Resignation of Lord Granby.—Charles Yorke refuses the Seals.—Death of Sir John Cust.—Acceptance and Suicide of Yorke.—Sir Fletcher Norton elected Speaker.—Disinterested Conduct of General Conway.—Motion in the Lords for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation.—Marquis of Rockingham and Lord Chatham.—The Duke of Grafton determines to Resign.—Hostile Motion of Dowdeswell in the House of Commons.—Interviews of Conway with Grafton and his Secretary.—Intrigues against the Duke of Grafton.—His Resignation and Character as a Minister.

1770

As a question of greater magnitude had seldom been agitated than the demanded dissolution of the Parliament, the expectation of the public rose in proportion as the session approached. Not that any man supposed the King, fortified by a majority of both Houses, would listen to that petition; but in what manner he would reject the prayer of so many towns and counties, and how that rejection would be received by men who did not seem disposed to be corrected by reproof, was matter of curiosity to all, and to many a subject of deep anxiety. Before the moment arrived, it was known that the Lord Lieutenant had prorogued the Parliament of Ireland; a motion had been made to inquire of him if he was ordered or intended to prorogue them before the usual time? He answered, that he should always be desirous of complying with their requests, when he could do it with propriety: that he did not think himself authorized to disclose his

Majesty's instructions to him upon any subject, without having received his Majesty's commands for so doing. That with regard to his own intentions, they would be regulated by his Majesty's instructions and by future events. Mr. Flood,[1] an able speaker, on whom Lord Townshend much depended, moved to adjourn, that they might do no business till they should receive a more favourable answer, but the proposal was rejected by a majority of 14; and the money bills arriving from England, they were passed; and then the Lord Lieutenant prorogued the Parliament.

In England, as a signal to the hostilities that were to ensue, the petition from Yorkshire was presented to the King on the 5th with several others; but the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool addressed his Majesty against a petition then soliciting in their town; and as a new mark that the Court party, in the City of London, were recovering ground, Alderman Harley was chosen President of St. Bartholomew's, the first hospital in the metropolis, by 20 votes out of 22, against Beckford, though a senior Alderman and then Lord Mayor. But the want of unanimity was more noxious to the Opposition than all the efforts of their enemies. Lord Chatham's profusion had involved him in debts and great distress; and that distress reduced him to more humane condescension than he usually practised. He sent a message to Lord Rockingham, professing high esteem, and desiring a personal interview to remove former misunderstandings, and to cement a common union between the friends of the public. The Marquis, with ill-timed haughtiness, replied, that he lived in Grosvenor Square.[2] The Earl sent again, that being very infirm, and confined at Hayes, it would be exceedingly kind in Lord Rockingham to

[1] Henry Flood, the great Irish orator, whose subsequent career in the British House of Commons was such a conspicuous failure. He died on 2nd December 1791, aged fifty-eight.—E.

[2] Lord Rockingham's town house was 4 Grosvenor Square, now the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam.—E.

come thither—the same answer as before: how sensible! to war on King and Parliament, and reject almost the only ally that had any weight! Wilkes, and the popular party in the City, Lord Rockingham shunned like the plague. In the House of Lords, where he did not dare to open his mouth, and had scarce one follower that could, he pushed back the most admired orator of the age. Such was the able commander under whom the campaign opened on one side! The general on the Court side (the Duke of Grafton) did not yield to him in trifling. How confounded was the avidity with which all mankind pressed for a sight of the King's speech, when they found not a word said on the petitions; but instead of them, a lamentation about the horned cattle.[1] The first draught of the speech had run in a style of commendation of the House of Commons: this, as too insulting, Mr. Conway had obtained to be laid aside. He did not guess that the imagination of the Duke of Grafton could furnish nothing more to the purpose, or more interesting to the public, than the distemper amongst the cattle! A preface so ridiculous could not detain men long from the serious business in question. In the Upper House, Lord Chatham, after descanting on the ambition of the House of Bourbon, turned to the election of Lutterell, and proposed an amendment of the address, to assure the King that they would immediately inquire into grievances, especially those on the Middlesex election. This motion, calculated to create a breach between the two Houses, was not agreeable even to several of the Opposition;[2] but he had drawn it himself,[3] and persisted in it, telling the House he would not have appeared

[1] This session became known as the 'Horned Cattle Session.' See Woodfall's *Junius*, vol. ii. p. 93.—E.

[2] Lord Rockingham had prepared another motion, but did not produce it, though offended at Lord Chatham's.

[3] When Lord Chatham's motion was shown to Grenville, he lifted up his eyes at seeing Wilkes's name in it. It was no doubt inserted to soothe Wilkes, who had lately abused him in a rancorous letter to Grenville: for nothing exceeded Lord Chatham's pusillanimity to those who attacked him,

but on so extraordinary an occasion. The Chancellor spoke strongly on the same side, and declared for the amendment; as did Lord Temple, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Shelburne; the latter chiefly on the alarming posture of Europe, where we had not, could not get, an ally. The Duke of Grafton replied to the foreign part of the debate, answered for the tranquillity of Europe, and said we had not a difference there which could not easily be settled. Lord Mansfield and Lord Marchmont entered largely into the case of the Middlesex election; and the former urged, that though the House of Commons should have done wrong, a breach between the two Houses would be much more fatal. Lord Chatham replied, but with so little precision and logic, as was usual with him when reduced to argue, that Lord Denbigh and Lord Sandwich, both keen, and the former brutal enough, when his brutality to opponents would be flattery at court, ridiculed him severely; and Sandwich professed he did not comprehend what Lord Chatham had meant, and defied any single Lord to give an account of what he had said. Lord Weymouth told the Chancellor sharply, that if it was so wrong as his Lordship had urged, to incapacitate Wilkes, his Lordship ought not to have set the Great Seal to the new writ—the Chancellor could only reply that he had not read the writ.[1] At ten at night, one hundred Lords to thirty-six rejected Lord Chatham's amendment. Lord Dartmouth conscientiously voted

except his insolence to those who feared him. At this time he did not avoid holding out hopes to the King's favourites, that he would not remove them if he came into power. '*I will not*,' said he, in his metaphoric rhodomontade, '*touch a hair of the tapestry of the Court.*'

[1] It might be inferred from this statement that it was the practice of the Lord Chancellor to examine the election writs before they pass the Great Seal. This is a duty, however, which neither Lord Camden nor any other Chancellor ever imposed upon himself, and I am informed that there is no instance of the Great Seal having been withheld from a writ which had passed through the Crown-office. In fact, whatever may have been the original intention of the law in requiring the Great Seal to be affixed to the Parliamentary writs, the Lord Chancellor's office in this respect has of late years become merely executive.—L. M.

against his friends; the Duke of Northumberland, for popularity, against the Court.[1]

In the House of Commons, the success of the Administration was less brilliant, though their majority, as might be expected when the majority consisted of the criminals themselves, was very considerable; yet Lord Granby, swayed by Calcraft, and leaning towards Lord Chatham, who had made him commander-in-chief (though in truth he had owed something to every Ministry, and had paid them all with ingratitude),[2] balanced the credit of the victory a little by declaring he renounced and repented of his last year's vote for the expulsion of Wilkes. Dowdeswell proposed engaging to inquire into grievances. Barré said, disregard to petitions might teach the people to think of *assassination*. This outrageous expression passed without censure. Lord North spoke long and well. Conway endeavoured to recover Lord Granby, and mentioned the petitions with respect. Some of the members for Buckinghamshire declared the majority in their county had been against petitioning: and Mr. Grenville, then under deep affliction for the recent loss of his wife,[3] pleaded that he had not signed the petition, that he might not take any personal share in Wilkes's case. The Attorney-General and Norton censured the petitions, which Dunning, the Solicitor-General, defended. Rigby ridiculed them, and stated the great majority of towns and counties that had not concurred in them. The amendment was rejected by 254 against 138.[4]

[1] *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. 644-666.—L. M.

[2] Lord Granby had just accepted a very considerable obligation from the Ministers. At the end of the last session they and their creatures in the House of Commons had most unjustly voted him the borough of Bramber, so legally the property of Sir Henry Gough, that he had been offered forty thousand pounds for it. [On the 14th of February 1769, Earl Winterton and Charles Lowndes were unseated for Bramber, and Thomas Thornton and Charles Ambler declared duly elected.—E.]

[3] Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir William Wyndham, and sister of the Earls of Egremont and Thomond. She was a woman of sense and merit, with strong passions. [See vol. i. p. 273, note 2.—E.]

[4] A brief report of these debates is given in the *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. 668, note. It is obviously partial to the Opposition.—L. M.

But it was next day, on the report, that the great blow was aimed at and in the House of Commons.[1] Burke on the former day had attacked the House itself, and hinted that the majority was so guilty that they did not dare to take notice of the insults offered to them, and the reproaches cast on them. On the report he added, that he was conscious he had deserved to be sent to the Tower for what he had said; but knew the House did not dare to send him thither. Sir George Savile adopted and used the same language. Lord North took notice of it, but said he supposed Sir George had spoken in warmth. 'No,' replied Savile coolly, 'I spoke what has been my constant opinion; I thought so last night, I thought the same this morning. I look on this House as sitting illegally after their illegal act [of voting Lutterell representative for Middlesex]. They have betrayed their trust. I will add no epithets,' continued he, 'because epithets only weaken: therefore I will not say they have betrayed their country corruptly, flagitiously, and scandalously, but I do say they have betrayed their country; and I stand here to receive the punishment for having said so.' Mr. Conway, sensible of the weight of such an attack from a man so respectable, alarmed at the consequences that would probably attend the punishment of him, and firm in his own irreproachable virtue, took up the matter with temper, wisdom and art, and showed the impropriety and indecency of such language; and by that address prevented Savile from repeating the provocation, and soothed the House into sober concern, before any reciprocal heat had been expressed against the offender: for though Serjeant Glynn asserted that when the House had been in the wrong, it was right to say so; and though Charles Fox replied with much applauded fire, moderation had made its impression, and a scene was avoided that might have had the most fatal termina-

[1] A full account of this important debate, differing somewhat in detail from that of Walpole, is given in the *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. 668-728.—E.

tion. Not only was Sir George Savile composed and ready to provoke the whole wrath of the legislature, but had the Ministers dared to send him to the Tower, the Cavendishes, and the most virtuous and respectable of his friends, would have started up, would have avowed his language, and would have demanded to share his imprisonment. A dozen or twenty such confessors in the heart of a tumultuous capital would have been no indifferent spectacle: the great northern counties were devoted to them. Then, indeed, the moment was serious! Fortunately there were none but subordinate Ministers in the House of Commons, not one of whom chose to cast so decisive a die. The House sat silent under its ignominy—a punishment well suited to its demerits: and the sword was not called in to decide a contest in which Liberty and the Constitution would probably have been the victims. This was in effect the critical day; for though the struggle continued, and not without material convulsions, yet the apprehensions of rougher commotions wore away. Losses, dissensions, profligacy, treachery, and folly dissipated great part of the Opposition, and began

> 'Ex illo fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri
> Spes Danaûm!'[1]

The Duke of Richmond was struck with the violence of Sir George Savile's behaviour, and lamented it to Mr. Conway and me. Sir George had told the Duke that it had been concerted with nobody, and that he should not repeat it every day, which would be womanish: but he was glad he had gone so far; it would convince the county of York that he had said nothing at the meeting which he would not maintain in the House. He intimated too, that if the dissolution was refused, he should go still further—but he never did. I said, Sir George's behaviour was the more blameable for not having acquainted his friends with his intention; he knew them to be conscientious and men of honour, knew they would not desert him; and

[1] Virgil's *Aeneid*, book ii. lines 169, 170.—E.

thus had ventured embarking them without their consent: he would have been answerable for the lives and fortunes of all who might have fallen in the quarrel. His behaviour had tended to stir up insurrections, which would end in the loss of our liberties, as in the long-run the Crown certainly, this King probably, would get the mastery. Could they withstand the King and both Houses? They had polled the nation, and the majority by far was against them. Not a dozen counties, and only a few boroughs, had petitioned. What strength should they have to support them? The greater part of England, all Scotland to a man, and Wales, were against them. Would Lord Chatham, would Lord Temple, would Grenville, join them, or not be the first to make their peace? I besought the Duke to mollify Sir George Savile—not to countenance him. 'Good God, sir!' said the Duke, 'do you think I would go into rebellion?' Mr. Conway discussed the merits of the question very ably, and showed it had ever been the usage of Parliament to incapacitate improper members. Lord Rockingham's friends had yielded to the incapacitation, and now disputed the consequences. In a free government the minority must submit to the majority, or nothing could go on. Did it become Burke, an Irish adventurer, to treat the House of Commons with such unexampled insolence? 'Do you think, my Lord,' continued Conway, 'that the majority will bear to hear themselves abused daily? Do you think we are more afraid than you are? Was it come to calling names, or to cutting throats?' The Duke bore this remonstrance with great temper: he had, indeed, as I have said, been staggered at the outrage of his friends, and I believe this conversation had so much weight with him, as to promote his moderating, and consequently preventing a repetition of such hostilities.

Humiliating to the House as were the speeches of Burke and Savile, that of the Chancellor had been more inflammatory, and more provoking, as founded in law, and coming from so eminent a member of the Administration.

The Duke of Grafton accused him of having made no objection to Lutterell's admission; his friends affirmed he had; and Lord Sandwich allowed that he had reserved to himself a liberty of acting as he pleased on every question relating to Wilkes. The Chancellor's mind certainly fluctuated between his obligations to Lord Chatham and the wish to retain his post. The Duke of Grafton's neglect determined the scale.[1] The King's speech had borne hard upon the Colonies, and had not been concerted with the Chancellor. All letters to our Governors in America had promised redress; but every post was accompanied with contradictions, too: so that no officer in

[1] It appears from Lord Camden's MS. letters to the Duke of Grafton, that he had in the first instance underrated the importance of Wilkes's case. He next entered heartily into the general indignation which Wilkes had excited. On the 3rd of April he writes, 'If the precedents and the constitution warrant an expulsion, that perhaps may be right. A criminal flying his country to escape justice—a convict and an outlaw—that such a person should in open daylight throw himself upon the county as a candidate, his crime unexpiated, is audacious beyond description.' Still, he believes that the public excitement on the subject will soon subside.

The proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, when Wilkes's counsel gave notice of a motion for a reversal of the outlawry and an arrest of judgment, made a deep impression on Lord Camden. His feelings had by this time cooled, and he viewed the case as a lawyer. He communicated his change of opinion to the Duke in a letter of the 20th of April, and although the communication was confidential, the bent of his mind seems to have been pretty well understood by his colleagues. As the difficulties increased he took the matter more to heart, and on the 9th of January 1769 he writes again to the Duke, expressing great uneasiness, and announcing distinctly his opposition to the view taken by the Cabinet of Wilkes's case. He pronounces it 'a hydra multiplying by resistance, and gathering strength by every attempt to subdue it.' 'As the times are,' he says, 'I had rather pardon Wilkes than punish him. This is a political opinion independent of the merits of the case.' These representations were fruitless. The Duke had taken his part, was committed to the King and the Cabinet, and, besides being of a hot temper, had become so exasperated by Wilkes's conduct as to consider his honour would suffer from making the slightest concession to such a man. Unhappily this difference of opinion materially affected the intercourse of the Duke with Lord Camden. The former admits and laments in his *Memoirs* that they seldom met during the summer of 1769. The Duke's marriage and frequent absence from London kept them still more apart, and in the autumn it is obvious from the tone of Lord Camden's letters that he felt the separation to be inevitable.—L. M.

America knew whether he was or was not to follow his instructions; or which of his instructions was to be the rule of his conduct. The Chancellor, judging his fate determined, had taken his part with spirit. The chiefs of the law and army, disgusted, might make a dangerous schism. I persuaded Mr. Conway to interpose with the Duke of Grafton and save the Chancellor; but he found the Duke's resolution fixed, who told him he was to see a person of consequence at night on that subject. I said, 'That person is Charles Yorke, who is afraid of being seen going into the Duke's house by daylight.' It was; but first it had been thought necessary to make Lord Mansfield the compliment of offering him the Seals, who refused them, but boasted of the offer to Sir Gilbert Elliot. The latter, dissatisfied with the Duke of Grafton (and probably both Mansfield and Elliot desirous of getting rid of the Chancellor), trumpeted the secret round the town, till it came to Lord Camden's ears, who told the Duke he heard his fate was determined. The Duke did not deny it, and they parted civilly. Thus lost Lord Camden the Seals, valued at thirteen thousand pounds a year. He had saved little or no money, and had four or five children. All he had obtained was a flying pension of £1500 a year, till his son should attain a Teller's place, of which he had the reversion. As the pension, which was granted on Ireland, had since been included in the new tax of four shillings in the pound on absentees, it was a littleness unworthy of the sacrifice he had made to ask, as Lord Camden did, to have the deduction made up to him.

As success had given spirit to the Court, and had converted their fears into vengeance, another victim was marked; this was the Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole, a man too much vaunted for talents which he had proved he did not possess, and destitute of that wealth and interest which so often supply the want of talents. By affecting personal attachment to the King, he had escaped in all the late changes; though his post would often have accommodated the Administration; but the

vanity of his royal descent[1] having prompted him to ask the title of Duke of Clarence, and a refusal following, he had flattered himself with obtaining it, as so many other titles had been wrenched from the Crown by Opposition. He absented himself on the first day of the session, and kept away his relation, Earl Ferrers.[2] The King, glad of an opportunity of getting rid of him, too harshly sent for the golden key. Yet few pitied Lord Huntingdon, as few had pitied the Duke of Northumberland, who had both paid profuse court to Lord Bute, and had both deserted or duped him.[3] The post of Groom of the Stole was given to Lord Bristol, who rejoiced to find himself in so secure a harbour, and piously vowed not to risk himself by any want of the most servile assiduity and attendance. Lord Coventry[4] took occasion, as first Peer in the Bedchamber, to resent Lord Bristol's preferment; but was, in truth, devoted to Lord Temple, and desirous of quitting the Court; as did the Duke of Manchester,[5] too, another of the Bedchamber. The Duke of Beaufort[6] was a greater

[1] He was the direct heir of George, Duke of Clarence, whose daughter, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, was mother of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, whose eldest daughter and heiress married an Earl of Huntingdon.

[2] Washington Shirley, fifth Earl Ferrers, brother and heir of the fourth Earl, who was executed at Tyburn, 5th May 1760. He was a Vice-Admiral and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and died on 1st October 1778, aged fifty-six.—E.

[3] Lord Huntingdon had flattered Lord Bute for some time that he would marry his second and favourite daughter, Lady Jane, afterwards married to Sir George Maccartney.

[4] George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry. He was the senior Peer, but Lord Robert Bertie was an older Lord of the Bedchamber than Lord Coventry; the post of Groom of the Stole was never given but to a Peer. [Walpole describes him in 1752 as 'a grave young Lord of the remains of the patriot breed.'—*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 279. Little of the spirit of his ancestors seems to have descended to him. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber in two reigns, and led an easy luxurious life, being hardly known, except as the husband of one of the most beautiful women of the day. He died in 1809, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.—L. M.]

[5] George Montagu, fourth Duke of Manchester, a whig with a strong leaning to the prerogative, had been appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber in 1763. He was subsequently Master of the Horse from December 1780 till his death on 2nd September 1788.—E.

[6] Henry Somerset, fifth Duke of Beaufort, had been appointed Master of

loss. He had been the first convert of his family from Jacobitism, and now gave up Master of the Horse to the Queen, on some private dissatisfactions; yet, however, did not differ with the Court.

Severely as Lord Camden and Lord Huntingdon had been treated, no endeavours were spared to preserve Lord Granby. The Duke of Grafton stooped to every kind of intercession, but found the haughtiness with which he had behaved to Calcraft returned tenfold by the arrogance of that minion of fortune, who, to ensure Lord Granby's dependence and resignation, now lent him sixteen thousand pounds, additional, to a great debt already contracted. Lord Granby accordingly, on the 17th, resigned his post of Commander-in-Chief and Master of the Ordnance, retaining nothing but his regiment of Blue Guards. Lord Chatham was not less in the power of the usurer Calcraft —so low had those two men, who had sat at the top of the world, reduced themselves by their dissipations! Lord Granby's part was the weaker, as he recanted a vote he had not understood, for reasons he understood as little.

On the 15th, Lord Rockingham requiring to have the Lords summoned for a motion he intended to make, the Duke of Grafton desired it might be postponed, and that the House would adjourn for a week; meaning, that the dismission of the Chancellor would deprive them of a Speaker for some days. Lord Shelburne opposed the delay with much violence, and said the cause demanded accusation, as the Chancellor had been dismissed for a single vote; but no wretch would be found vile enough to accept the Seals in his room. This was thrown out to deter Yorke; and not a syllable of threat could be levelled at his timidity without effect.

After struggling with all the convulsions of ambition, interest, fear, honour, dread of abuse, and, above all, with

the Horse to the Queen on 20th January 1768. Walpole elsewhere states the cause of his resignation to have been that 'he could not wrench the lieutenancy of two Welsh counties from Morgan of Tredegar, the old whig enemy of his house, and the more potent in Parliament.'—(*Letters*, vol. v. p. 216.) He died, 11th October 1803, aged fifty-eight.—E.

the difficulty of refusing the object of his whole life's wishes, and with the despair of recovering the instant if once suffered to escape, Charles Yorke, having taken three days to consider, refused to accept the Seals of Chancellor. It saved some distress to the Ministers that Sir John Cust, Speaker of the Commons, being seized with a paralytic stroke, sent his resignation to the House, which adjourned to the 22nd, and gave time for making new arrangements, when so many parts of Government were unhinged. In no light was Sir John Cust a loss. His want of parts and spirit had been very prejudicial. He had no authority; and by his sufferance of Barré, Burke's, and Savile's insults, which he ought to have checked, had endangered the country itself. He died unlamented a few days after.[1]

The wanton insolence of the Court on the first day's victory, was wellnigh costing them a total defeat. They had dismissed the Chancellor without being provided with a successor. Mr. Conway acquainted me, in the greatest secrecy, that the Duke of Grafton, dismayed at Yorke's refusal of the Great Seal, would give up the Administration. Not a lawyer could be found able enough—or if able, bold enough—or if bold, decent enough—to fill the employment. Norton had all the requisites of knowledge and capacity, but wanted even the semblance of integrity, though for that reason, was probably the secret wish of the Court. He was enraged at the preference given to Yorke; yet nobody dared to propose him, even when Yorke had refused. Sir Eardley Wilmot had character and abilities, but wanted health. The Attorney-General, De Grey, wanted health and weight, and yet asked too extravagant terms. Dunning, the Solicitor-General, had taken the same part as his friends, Lord Camden and Lord Shelburne. Hussey, so far from being inclined to

[1] Sir John Cust died on the morning of the 22nd.—[From letters in the possession of his family, and the inscription on his tombstone at Belton, near Grantham, it would appear that Cust survived till the 24th. See *supra*, vol. i. p. 68.—E.].

accept the office, determined to resign with his friend, Lord Camden, though earnest against the dissolution of the Parliament. Of Lord Mansfield, there could be no question; when the post was dangerous, his cowardice was too well known to give hopes that he could be pressed to defend it. In this exigence, Grafton's courage was not more conspicuous. His first thought, without consulting the King's inclination, was to offer the Administration to Lord Chatham or Lord Rockingham; but inclining to the latter. He had desired Mr. Conway to come to him in the evening and meet Lord Gower, Lord Weymouth, and Lord North, in the most private manner, for consultation. Conway went away in haste to Court, promising to return and dine with me, that he might consider what advice he would give to the Duke at night; but what was my astonishment, when, in two hours, Mr. Onslow came and told me that Mr. Yorke had accepted the Seals! He had been with the King over night (without the knowledge of the Duke of Grafton), and had again declined; but being pressed to reconsider, and returning in the morning, the King had so overwhelmed him with flatteries, entreaties, prayers, and at last with commands and threats, of never giving him the post if not accepted now, that the poor man sunk under the importunity, though he had given a solemn promise to his brother, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Rockingham, that he would not yield. He betrayed, however, none of the rapaciousness of the times, nor exacted but one condition, the grant of which fixed his irresolution. The Chancellor must of necessity be a peer, or cannot sit in the House of Lords.[1] The Coronet was announced to Yorke; but he slighted it as of no consequence to his eldest son, who would, probably, succeed his uncle, Lord Hardwicke, the latter having been long married, and having only two daughters. But Mr. Yorke himself had a second wife, a very beautiful woman, and

[1] The holder of the Great Seal sits *ex officio* as Speaker of the House of Lords; but he cannot open his mouth except to put the question, unless he be a Peer.—E.

by her had another son. She, it is supposed, urged him to accept the Chancery, as the King offered, or consented, that the new peerage should descend to her son, and not to the eldest. The rest of his story was indeed melancholy, and his fate so rapid, as to intercept the completion of his elevation.[1]

He kissed the King's hand on the Thursday; and from Court drove to his brother, Lord Hardwicke's—the precise steps of the tragedy have never been ascertained. Lord Rockingham was with the Earl. By some it was affirmed, that both the Marquis and the Earl received the unhappy renegade with bitter reproaches. Others, whom I rather believe, maintained that the Marquis left the House directly;[2] and that Lord Hardwicke refused to hear his brother's excuses, and retiring from the room, shut himself into another chamber, obdurately denying Mr. Yorke an audience. At night it was whispered that the agitation of his mind, working on a most sanguine habit of body, inflamed of late by excessive indulgence both in meats and wine, had occasioned the bursting of a blood-vessel; and the attendance of surgeons was accounted for, by the

[1] For the Great Seal was never affixed to the patent of his barony, and the King had not the generosity to make atonement to his family by confirming the promise, for having forced the unhappy person to take a step that cost him his life. [His title was to have been Baron Morden of Morden in the county of Cambridge. It is stated that the barony was subsequently offered to, but declined by, his widow. See Foss's *Judges of England* (1864), viii. pp. 419-420.—E.]

[2] Very few days after the accident Mr. Edmund Burke came to me in extreme perturbation, and complained bitterly of the King, who, he said, had forced Mr. Yorke to disgrace himself. Lord Rockingham, he told me, was yet more affected at Mr. Yorke's misfortune, and would, as soon as he could, see Lord Hardwicke, make an account public, in which the King's unjustifiable behaviour should be exposed. I concluded from his agitation that they wanted to disculpate Lord Hardwicke and Lord Rockingham of having given occasion to Mr. Yorke's despair. They found it prudent, however, to say no more on the subject. An astonishing and indecent circumstance that followed not very long after that tragedy was, that Lord Hardwicke, whose reproaches had occasioned his brother's death, attached himself to the Court, against Lord Rockingham, and obtained bishopricks for another of his brothers!

necessity of bleeding him four times on Friday. Certain it is that he expired on the Saturday between four and six in the evening. His servants, in the first confusion, had dropped too much to leave it in the family's power to stifle the truth: and though they endeavoured to colour over the catastrophe by declaring the accident natural, the want of evidence and of the testimony of surgeons to colour the tale given out, and which they never took any public method of authenticating, convinced everybody that he had fallen by his own hand—whether on his sword, or by a razor, was uncertain.

Yorke's speeches in Parliament had for some time, though not so soon as they ought, fallen into total disesteem. At the bar, his practice had declined from a habit of gluttony and intemperance, as I have mentioned. Yet, as a lawyer, his opinion had been in so high repute, that he was reported to have received an hundred thousand guineas in fees. In truth, his chief practice had flourished while his father was not only Lord Chancellor, but a very powerful Minister. Yorke's parts were by no means shining. His manner was precise and yet diffuse, and his matter more sententious than instructive. His conduct was timid, irresolute, often influenced by his profession, oftener by his interest. He sacrificed his character to his ambition of the Great Seal, and his life to his repentance of having attained it.[1]

Two days after Yorke's death the Great Seal was put into commission in the hands of Baron Smythe[2] and the

[1] The Honourable Charles Yorke, second son of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was born on the 10th January 1723. He represented Reigate from 1747 to 1768, when he was elected for Cambridge University. He was Solicitor-General, 1756-62, and Attorney-General, 1762-3, and 1765-6. The varying accounts of his death are set forth at great length in Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors* (1846), vol. v. pp. 415-27. See also *Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham*, vol. ii. pp. 155-166. His sons published in the *Morning Chronicle* of 6th June 1828, an absolute denial of the statement that he had committed suicide.—E.

[2] Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe was a puisne Baron of the Exchequer from June 1750 to October 1772, when he was appointed Chief Baron. He resigned in December 1777, and died 30th October 1778.—E.

Judges Aston[1] and Bathurst.[2] Sir Fletcher Norton had been made easy for the preference of Yorke, by the promise of the Speaker's chair—and now, by an unwonted fit of decency, said he would not profit of the Government's distress, but would remain Speaker. He was accordingly proposed by Lord North and Mr. Rigby. Lord John Cavendish, to the surprise of everybody, proposed Thomas Townshend the younger, but confessing he had not communicated his intention to the person he named. Lord George Sackville concurred with Lord John, and both threw out as many indirect aspersions on Norton as they could with any tolerable decency—the only reason probably for opposing him; and that they might deny his being unanimously elected. Townshend declared with astonishment, that he had not only never thought of the office, but knew himself totally unfit for it, and besought them to excuse him. He and his family voted for Norton, who was chosen by 237 to 121, and who, with a manliness at least in his profligacy, took possession of his post, without acting those stale affectations of modesty with which other Speakers have been wont to get themselves forced into the chair.

The very day on which Yorke died, Dunning, the Solicitor-General, and James Grenville (unwillingly, to gratify the violence of his brothers) declared they would resign their places. That of Master of the Horse to the Queen was given to Lord Waldegrave.[3]

There also remained vacant the posts of Commander-in-Chief and Master of the Ordnance. Foreseeing that the latter, if not the former, would be offered to General Conway, fearing it would involve him deeper with the Court, and desirous that he should preserve his character

[1] Sir Richard Aston was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland from 1761 to 1765, and a Justice of the King's Bench in England from the latter date till his death, on 1st March 1778.—E.

[2] The Honourable Henry Bathurst was apppointed Lord Chancellor on 23rd January 1771. *Vide infra.*—E.

[3] General John Waldegrave, third Earl of Waldegrave. [See vol. i. p. 37, note 3.—E.]

of disinterestedness, I early begged him to accept neither, as it would not become him to profit of Lord Granby's spoils, with whom he had lived in friendship, and which would render him unpopular. He was overjoyed at hearing this opinion, as it was his own. Accordingly, when the King offered him the Ordnance, he desired to be excused, but offered to do the whole business of Master without taking the salary; adding, that if his Majesty would appoint no Master, he thought he could make advantageous improvements in the office. Lord Granby, too, would be less desperate, if he saw his posts not filled up. The King told Conway *he was a phenomenon; that there was no satisfying other people, but he would not take even what was offered to him*—but as it suited the King's views better to find men mercenary than disinterested, this virtue, as will appear, did not long make impression on him. He consented to Conway's plan, and told him at the same time that Lord Granby had been agitated even to tears when he resigned, and had told his Majesty that he did not mean opposition: that, indeed, in cases of state, he must follow Lord Chatham; and Lord Camden in those of law. The King owned to Conway, that he had frightened Yorke into accepting the Seals by reproaching him with refusing to serve in that distress of Government, and by assuring him it was the last time the Seals should ever be offered to him.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the most wrong-headed of men, would not hear of Yorke's peerage, unless his own was granted too. Mr. Conway showed him the necessity of a Chancellor's peerage, and that all who had promises of peerages had acquiesced. It did not satisfy him: he had resented Lord Camden's peerage before; and now went in to the King to resign—but was again pacified.

Conway himself was on the point of receiving a more real insult. The Duke of Grafton talked to him of destining the Mastership of the Ordnance to some great peer, not below him in the army. This pointed either at

Lord Halifax or Lord Sandwich, neither of whom had ever served, but ranked as Lieutenant-Generals by having had commissions to raise regiments, which they never raised during the rebellion. Conway started, and declared firmly he would resign if such a person should be put over him. I doubt, however, whether it would not have been tried, if greater troubles had not intervened. Both the Earls were poor and impatient: the Bedfords, who had now most weight with Grafton, favoured them—at least, preferred them to Conway. It was not thought safe to send so unpopular a man as Sandwich to Ireland. Thither Lord Gower wanted to despatch Lord Hertford once more, that he might himself recover the Chamberlain's staff, the best introduction to personal familiarity with the King—but he could compass no one of his plans.

Lord Chatham had stooped in the meantime to visit Lord Rockingham; in consequence of which interview, and driven on by his friends who were ashamed of their attachment to a mute, the Marquis moved the Lords to go into the state of the nation; delivering his proposal with all the ungracious hesitation of terrified spirits, and hobbling through the grievances of the nation, which he imputed to the Court's design of governing by Ministers unwelcome to the people. Lord Chatham made one of his highest coloured orations, inflaming Lord Rockingham, whom he complimented largely, to pursue the recovery of the Constitution, and advising him to carry the pursuit even to extremes, the democratic part of the Constitution having been, he said, intentionally oppressed. In his own wild and indigested manner, he threw out that the House of Commons wanted alteration; and to deliver it from the influence of the Crown by the power of the latter over the rotten part, the venal boroughs and burgage-tenures, he should advise the addition of a third member for every county. With his usual versatility, and with more meaning, he chanted next the sacredness of prerogative, and thence blamed the Crown's yielding to bind itself not to recall the additional troops newly granted in Ireland

thence (by which concession alone that very requisite increase had been obtained); for himself, he declared he would never touch prerogative, he would not come near it, he would not pull a feather from that master-wing of the eagle. Of Corsica, he said, France had gained more in that pacific campaign than she had done in the most belligerent of the last war. He concluded with recommending union to the Opposition for the present purpose of redress of grievances. What might happen afterwards he did not know—an intimation that he had not been able to persuade Lord Rockingham to cede to Mr. Grenville his pretensions to the Treasury.[1] The 25th was named for considering the state of the nation; but when the day came, Lord Rockingham moved to adjourn the debate for ten days, which was allowed. The motive was, Lord Chatham's having the gout in his hand. This was the more indecent and absurd in that some of the Opposition had the very day before protested against adjourning that very question for a week till a new Chancellor could be chosen. Lord Sandwich ridiculed their not being able to go on without Lord Chatham —which, he might have added, was saying that *the little finger of Lord Chatham was heavier than the loins of the law.*

A more important officer was wanting than even a Chancellor. Mr. Conway had sent for me on the evening of the 22nd. It was to tell me that the Duke of Grafton had announced to him in the morning that he could not get a Chancellor; that his head turned, that he could not bear it, that he was determined to resign: that he should not have one great lawyer in the Cabinet to advise him; that Lord Mansfield had been pressed to accept it and had refused: that he could not fill up the empty places, so many persons had resigned. The posts of Chancellor,

[1] This speech was delivered on 22nd January. It was reported by Philip Francis, but not published until 1792. The remarkable similarities and coincidences between it and the letters of Junius, form one of the strongest arguments in favour of the 'Franciscan theory.'—E.

Privy Seal, Master of the Ordnance, Attorney and Solicitor to the Queen, a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and two Lords of the Bedchamber, were vacant; that he had told his resolution to nobody but to Lord Gower, Lord Weymouth, and Lord Jersey,[1] and to his own two Secretaries, Stonehewer[2] and Bradshaw. The two last, the Duke said, approved his resolution; Lord Jersey did not. Lord Gower and Lord Weymouth had offered to stand against the storm with him, if he would venture. Conway had represented against the confusion into which his Grace would throw the kingdom—but in vain: he would hear no reasons. From the Duke Conway had gone to the King, whom he found in the utmost distress (or at lest pretending to be), and persuaded that the Duke was inflexible, who, his Majesty said, had told him his head turned. Conway hinted at trying Lord Rockingham, but the King said he knew the disposition of Lord Rockingham and his friends, and would not hear of them. He was as thoroughly averse to Lord Chatham: both, he said, were engaged to dissolve the Parliament; but he would abdicate his Crown sooner. 'Yes,' continued the King, laying his hand on his sword, 'I will have recourse to this sooner than yield to a dissolution.' He talked of trying to go on, if Lord North would put himself at the head of the Treasury. Conway left me to go again to the Duke, to whom he hinted at the want of spirit in not standing his ground; but the resolution was too strongly taken, and he was deaf to all remonstrances.

The moment was indeed serious; yet, had not the King been so thoroughly averse to the Opposition, he would not have found them obdurate. Burke owned to me that his friends would be content without a dissolution, provided

[1] George Bussy Villiers, fourth Earl of Jersey. See *supra*, vol. i. p. 34, note 4.—E.

[2] Richard Stonehewer was a friend of the poet Gray, and obtained for him from the Duke of Grafton the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge. Several letters to him may be seen in Gosse's edition of Gray's *Works*. He was auditor of Excise from 1772 until his death on 30th January 1809.—E.

an Act of Parliament were passed to take from the House of Commons the power of incapacitation. The Duke of Richmond confessed the same to Mr. Conway. Lord Chatham was never inflexible towards prerogative; but the subservience of Lord North was more tempting; and on him the King fixed. Lord North owned to Conway that the King had pressed him to accept the Treasury, professed he did not desire it, but would undertake it rather than expose the country to confusion.

Whether Lord North's readiness to be his successor awakened the Duke of Grafton's jealousy, on the 25th his Grace talked of going on if the Attorney-General De Grey would accept the Great Seal, as the Duke expected he would. He told Conway that he was extremely pressed to fill up the vacancies; that Lord Sandwich teazed him to be made Privy Seal, or Master of the Ordnance, since Mr. Conway would not take it. Conway, who had offered to give it up, to make Amherst easy, said the King had consented he should remain Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance; and that, in any case, he would not act under a man of so bad a character as Sandwich, nor would see anybody else put over his head. He was glad, he said, to hear his Grace talk of continuing; for himself, he would take no part, unless his Grace remained. He had no objection to Lord North, but had never had any connection with him; for the Bedfords, he knew they were his enemies. The Duke made no reply; and Conway and I concluded the wayward fit was gone, as, to our knowledge, it had done so often before.

On January the 25th, the Commons went into a committee on the state of the nation, when Dowdeswell moved to resolve, that the House of Commons is bound to follow the laws of the land and the usage of Parliament, which is part thereof. Conway said, this was a very needless declaration; it was a truism, and admitted by everybody; the House might as well vote that Magna Charta was the law of the land; but he supposed this was meant as a

foundation for other questions, and therefore he called on Dowdeswell's candour to state what he intended should follow. Dowdeswell refused; and therefore Lord North said, as he supposed the motion alluded to the case of Wilkes, he would add the words 'and had been so followed in the case of the late election for the county of Middlesex.' Grenville said this was unfair; and that, in a complicated question, any member had a right to separate the parts, and call for each distinctly. Conway replied, that he had known questions made complicated on purpose to destroy them; and reminded Grenville of Dr. Hay's and Wedderburne's long and absurd addition to the question on general warrants, which did destroy that question. Wedderburne said, if the motion was a truism, was that a reason for not allowing it? Would any man begin to refuse paying a bill, by denying that two and two make four? He went into the law part of the question; and his position that there had been no question exactly in point, made great impression on the House, no man being a more acute or more accurate speaker. Young Charles Fox, of age but the day before, started up, and entirely confuted Wedderburne, even in law, producing a case decided in the courts below but the last year, and exactly similar to that of Wilkes. 'The court,' he said, 'had had no precedent, but had gone on analogy.' The House roared with applause. Sir W. Meredith said rudely, he wished Mr. Conway acted then with the same patriotic spirit that he had shown on general warrants, when he had gained the hearts of the nation. Conway replied with fire that he hoped his character was as good as ever, or as that gentleman's. Had nobody any integrity but those who called themselves patriots? Lord Coke, the oracle of the law, quoted the case of Hall, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and called it *the ancient usage of Parliament.* Selden and Maynard held the same doctrine. Who would dare to affirm, that those were not the greatest constitutional lawyers? What was set against them but two or three pamphlets (meaning those written by Dowdeswell and

Meredith), ingenious, indeed, but were they of weight to be opposed to Coke, Selden, and Maynard? Sir William Meredith was unlucky in addressing his censure to Conway, who was in reality what Sir William wished or affected to be, a most conscientious man. Conway's virtue was firm, and not to be shaken by interest or caprice. He persisted in uniform integrity, supported the Court when he thought it in the right, but disdained its temptations. He sometimes fluctuated and refined too minutely; but if he yielded to his scruples, they never were infused by a glimpse of self-advantage. Sir William was not long after this gained to the Court by a White Stick; and though he again relinquished it, as he said, on principle, he lost more on the side of judgment than he recovered on that of conscience; and left it more doubtful whether he was an upright than a very unsettled man. In an age wherein honesty could boast few genuine martyrs, Conway was certainly the most distinguished. He never ceased to attest his attachment to virtue, at the risk of a most precarious fortune; and he had one merit that added to the beauty of his character, and in which he was singular, that he never mixed party or faction with his line of conduct. The Duke of Richmond, Sir George Savile, and Lord John Cavendish, were, undoubtedly, of as unblemished virtue as Conway; but they had all three independent fortunes, and had no opportunities of making equal sacrifices. All three, too, were devoted to the party, and from that point of honour, which did little to their judgment, remained inflexibly attached to that poor creature, Lord Rockingham. The debate, whence I have digressed, lasted till three in the morning, when Lord North's amendment was carried but by 224 to 180—a threatening diminution to the Administration, who saw their majority on the first day of the session sunk from 116 to 44.[1]

If the Duke of Grafton was alarmed before, his panic was augmented by this decrease of forces. He again

[1] A short account of this debate is given in Cavendish's *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. i. p. 443, note.—E.

declared to the King he would resign, yet still desired his friends to keep the secret.

The next day Mr. Conway related to me two extraordinary conversations that he had had,—the first with the Duke himself, the other with his secretary, Stonehewer. Conway had again tried to encourage the Duke to be firm and surmount his dejection; bidding him beware that there were no Treasury secrets that might endanger him. The Duke broke out, said he was determined to resign immediately, for—*he was betrayed.* 'There is no man, Mr. Conway,' continued he, 'on whom I can depend but you.' Conway was amazed. 'No,' continued the Duke, 'there is no dependence on connections. I am betrayed by my own confidential secretary, Bradshaw. I will go to Lord North, and press him to accept directly.' Further he would not open himself. From the Duke, Conway went to Stonehewer. The latter was a modest man of perfect integrity, invariably attached to Grafton from his childhood. He having approved the Duke's intention of resigning, it was probably from being but too well acquainted with his patron's unfitness for the first post in the State, or from having silently observed how dangerous it was for the Duke to remain in so responsible an employment, surrounded by traitors. Stonehewer told Conway that the Bedfords had taken little or no pains to persuade the Duke to retain his power. They had made him believe, through Bradshaw, through whom the negotiation passed, that the Attorney-General was more averse to take the Seals than the Duke found him—and Stonehewer owned that he thought Bradshaw a villain. The King, he said, had used the Duke ill, and was not disinclined to his resigning. Mr. Conway had had the same suspicion.

The truth, I believe, of this plot and these intrigues, was this. The King, worn out by Grafton's negligence and impracticability, had wished to get rid of him. It was known afterwards, that Bradshaw was secretly the tool of the King and Lord Bute, and had probably

engaged Rigby to facilitate his Majesty's plan of suffering the Duke to resign,—which, however, he was so unjust as to resent for a long time after. Rigby, Lord Gower, and Lord Weymouth, all feared that the Duke's irrational conduct would involve them in his fall, and Lord Gower particularly hoped, by betraying him, to stand nearer to the chief post. Thus they dissuaded his resignation so faintly as rather to encourage it. The rich reversion obtained by Bradshaw, by or for his treachery, confirmed his share in the transaction. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford were far from being counsel to the resignation; in truth it was entirely concealed from them. That the Duke should not communicate it to them, was most extraordinary. That Lord Gower did not, confirmed his share in the plot. Of all the set, Rigby's part was the most dark. His concealing the Duke of Grafton's intention from the Duke of Bedford, was unjustifiable: yet he could not trust the Duchess with it, as her ambition was infinitely gratified by having her niece, the Duchess of Grafton, wife to the Prime Minister; and as her attachment to Rigby was cooled, she would not have bent to his secret views. Thus they did not hear a syllable of Grafton's purpose till the very last day, and then Bedford vehemently urged him not to resign: but it was too late. Yet, if Grafton had opened half an eye, he soon closed it, continuing his intimacy with Lord Gower and Rigby, and his confidence even to Bradshaw.[1] Had not the Duke himself dropped his suspicions to Conway, and had they not been confirmed by the immaculate honesty of Stonehewer, I should almost doubt the fact, though treachery was so notoriously the characteristic of the Bedford faction.

[1] The continuance of the Duke's intimacy with Bradshaw surely furnishes very strong evidence that he soon discovered his suspicions to be without foundation. I am informed by the present Duke of Grafton that his grandfather entertained an affectionate regard for Mr. Bradshaw's memory, and a portrait of that gentleman still forms part of the collection at Euston.—L. M. [Thomas Bradshaw was M.P. for Harwich from November 1767 to March 1768, and for Saltash from May 1768 until his death in November 1774. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in May 1772.—E.]

The secret, though in so many hands, was not less well kept from the public, than it had been from the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; for though Grafton resigned on the evening of the 27th, it was not known till very late on the 30th, when Lord North was declared the successor.

Such was the conclusion of the Duke of Grafton's Administration, which had lasted two years, and when he was but thirty-four years of age. His fall was universally ascribed to his pusillanimity; but whether betrayed by his fears or his friends, he had certainly been the chief author of his own disgrace. His haughtiness, indolence, reserve, and improvidence, had conjured up the storm; but his obstinacy and fickleness always relaying each other, and always *mal à propos*, were the radical causes of all the numerous absurdities that discoloured his conduct and exposed him to deserved reproaches; nor had he a depth of understanding to counterbalance the defects of his temper. The power of the Crown and the weakness of the Opposition, would have maintained him in his post, though he was unfit for it, as immediately appeared by the Court's recovering its ascendant the moment the Duke retired; for though Lord North had far better parts, yet his indolence proved as great as Grafton's; but having as much good humour as the Duke wanted, it was plain that the Parliament were willing to be slaves, provided they could be treated with decency. Grafton had quitted the King's service, when Prince, disgusted with Lord Bute: had been captivated by Lord Chatham, yet came into place without him; then quitted for him, Lord Rockingham and the Whigs. He then declared against a place of business; then gave himself up to Lord Chatham, and was made his first Lord of the Treasury; grew as violently partial to Mr. Conway, yet was with difficulty persuaded to stay in place even with him—then would act with nobody but him: as abruptly and lightly consented to let him retire to make way for the Bedfords; and after a life of early decorum, dipped with every indecency into the most public and abject attachment to a common courtesan,

gave himself up to Lord Bute's influence:[1] rushed into an alliance with the Bedfords, whom he hated, against his interest; and at last permitted them to betray him, not without suspecting, but without resenting it.

The detail of his conduct was as weak and preposterous as the great lines of it. His intrusion of Lutterell, his neglecting to call the Parliament before the petitions spread, his wasting his time at Euston and Newmarket though the tempest raged, his disgusting the Chancellor, and when he had disgusted him, not turning him out before the Parliament met, but leaving him to avail himself of the merit of martyrdom by being turned out for his speech and vote; and then turning him out when it was both too late and too soon, because no successor had been prepared in time; these wild and inconsistent steps plunged him into difficulties which yet he might have surmounted, if his inconstancy had been art, his rashness courage, or his obstinacy firmness.

He was the fourth Prime Minister in seven years who fell by his own fault. Lord Bute was seized with a panic and ran away from his own victory. Grenville was undone by his insolence, by joining in the insult on the Princess, and by his persecution of Lord Bute and Mackenzie. Lord Rockingham's incapacity overturned him; and now the Duke of Grafton, by a complication of passions and defect of system, destroyed a power that it had depended on himself to make as permanent as he could desire. It was pretended that his secret reason was the preference given by the Queen to Lord Waldegrave for her Master of Horse over the Duke's friend, Lord Jersey. The Duke

[1] The Duke probably had no direct connection with Lord Bute, but had every reason to believe that the latter still enjoyed the King's confidence—at least, through his tools, Jenkinson, Dyson, etc.; and he had no reason to doubt, and yet submitted to, that secret influence. Bradshaw was certainly the Earl's creature, though the Duke did not then know it; but it is not probable that a pension to Dyson would have been added to the Duke's last disposition, had Dyson not been admitted to his Grace's confidence. Of Dyson's attachment to Lord Bute the Duke was assured by Dyson's being saved by the King when the Duke and Lord Rockingham came into Administration together.

had not asked it for him, but was capable of resenting its not being offered, and as capable of being influenced by that little reason as by any of eminent magnitude.[1] He did not quit without signalizing his retreat by two pensions that were loudly censured. One was to his tool, the traitor Bradshaw, the reversion of Auditor of the Plantations, worth £1500 a year. The other a pension on Ireland of £1000 for Dyson stamped with a royal breach of promise; the King having permitted the Duke of Northumberland to pass the regal word that no more pensions for a term of years should be granted on Ireland but on extraordinary occasions.[2] Dyson's merits were not of that noisy kind that would bear to be detailed, and yet now ranked with those of Prince Ferdinand and Sir Edward Hawke, whose names had been cited by the Attorney-General as proper precedents for his Majesty's munificence.

[1] The Duke's own account of his resignation will be found in the appendix. In after life he retrieved his reputation to a great extent; and among the Grafton MSS. there is a letter from Fox saying, that there was no public man whom he should prefer as a leader.—E.

[2] Dyson's name was struck off the list of pensions on the Irish Establishment on 27th November 1771 by a resolution of the Irish House of Commons, which was carried by 105 votes to 93. The King subsequently admitted that he was wrong in granting it.—(*Correspondence of George III. and Lord North*, 1867, vol. i. p. 199.)—E.

CHAPTER III

State of Parties at Lord North's Accession to the post of First Minister.—Victory of the Court Party.—Character of Lord North.—The other Ministers.—Debate in the House of Lords on the State of the Nation.—Quarrel between the Speaker and Sir William Meredith.—Debate in the Lords.—Lord Chatham attacks the Influence of the Court.—Repeal of American Duties.—Bold Conduct of the City Authorities.—Remonstrance presented to the King.—Debate on the Civil List.—Lord Chatham attacks the Duke of Grafton.—Indirect Censure on the City Remonstrance in the House of Commons.—Loyal Address carried.

1770

NOTHING could be more distressful than the situation into which the Duke of Grafton had brought the King, and in which he abandoned him. Whether it was owing to disgust, or whether men had conceived that the Duke could not maintain himself, the majority had suddenly dwindled away to an alarming degree, nor was any time given to prepare for the change. The 31st was appointed for going again into the committee on the state of the nation, the very business on which the failure of numbers had disclosed itself. A new arrangement without new strength was not encouraging. Lord North had neither connections with the nobility, nor popularity with the country, yet he undertook the Government in a manly style, and was appointed First Lord of the Treasury on the 29th, with only one day to intervene before it would be decided whether he would stand or fall. Could he depend on men whom he had not time to canvass? Was it not probable that the most venal would hang off till they should see to which side the scale would incline? Yet Lord North plunged boldly into the danger at once. A more critical day had seldom dawned. If the Court

Lord North.

should be beaten, the King would be at the mercy of the Opposition, or driven to have recourse to the Lords—possibly to the sword. All the resolutions on the Middlesex election would be rescinded, the Parliament dissolved, or the contest reduced to the sole question of prerogative. Yet in the short interval allowed, Lord North, Lord Sandwich, Rigby, and that faction on one side, the Scotch and the Butists on the other hand, had been so active, and had acted so differently from what the Duke of Grafton had done, that at past twelve at night the Court proved victorious by a majority of forty; small in truth, but greater by fifteen or twenty than was expected by the most sanguine, the numbers being 226 to 186.[1] The question in effect was, that a person eligible by law cannot by expulsion be rendered incapable of being re-chosen, unless by Act of Parliament. The courtiers moved that the chairman should leave the chair, and carried it. Lord North, with great frankness and spirit, laid open his own situation, which, he said, he had not sought, but would not refuse; nor would he timidly shrink from his post. He was rudely treated by Colonel Barré, who already softened towards the Duke of Grafton, to whom he attributed weight and dignity, but expressing contempt for the new Premier, as a man of no consequence. The latter replied not only with spirit but good-humour, and evidently had the advantage, though it was obvious how much weight the personal presence of a First Minister in the House of Commons carried with it. George Grenville amazed everybody by a bitter complaint of libels and libellers hired by the Court; and this at a season when, deserve what it might, the Court undoubtedly laboured under an unparalleled load of abuse. Colonel Lutterell, on the other hand, affirmed that he had traced a most flagrant libel home

[1] The King wrote to Lord North on the 1st of February: 'A majority of forty at this particular crisis, considering it is upon the old ground that has been at least ten times before the House, is a very favourable auspice on your taking the lead in administration. Believe me, a little spirit will soon restore a degree of order in my service.'—*Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, vol. i. p. 13.—E.

to a near relation of that gentleman, who, he believed, was also privy to it. He had forced the printer to divulge the writer, one Lloyd, who had confessed on his knees, with tears, that Lord Temple had forced him to practise that office. Lutterell added that he had taxed Lord Temple with it by letter, who had not deigned to make an answer. Captain Walsingham said he had gone to Lord Temple on the same errand, who had declared on his honour he was not concerned in it.[1] Grenville flamed, and called for a committee to inquire into libels. He was answered finely by Sir Gilbert Elliot, who now, contrary to his custom of late, took a warm part. He had been much neglected by Grafton, though the confidential agent of the King and Lord Bute; and never distinguished himself, though none more able, but on cases of emergency, and when the Court ventured or chose to make its mind more known than by the Minister. Elliot told Grenville that, had he not entered into factious combinations, *he* knew Grenville would have been entreated to save his country. That Grenville was not pardoned and again received into favour, proved how much more the King and his mother were swayed by their passions than by their interest.[2]

Frederic, Lord North, eldest son of the Earl of Guilford, was now in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Nothing could be more coarse or clumsy or ungracious than his outside. Two large prominent eyes that rolled about to no purpose (for he was utterly short-sighted), a wide mouth, thick lips, and inflated visage, gave him the air of a blind trumpeter. A deep untunable voice, which, instead of modulating, he enforced with unnecessary pomp, a total neglect of his person, and ignorance of every civil attention,[3] disgusted all who judge by appearance, or

[1] Lord Temple apparently had nothing to do with this particular libel. See the *Grenville Papers*, vol. iii. pp. ccxxiv.-vi.—E.

[2] When the Government was formed, Sir Gilbert Elliot had said to Lord North that he wished Mr. Grenville could have been included. 'Lord North agreed, but said it was impossible.'—(Elliot's MS. Journal.)—L. M.

[3] Lord North was so careless of answering letters, that he made enemies of the Dukes of Marlborough and Bridgewater by that neglect. His behaviour

withhold their approbation till it is courted. But within that rude casket were enclosed many useful talents. He had much wit, good-humour, strong natural sense, assurance, and promptness, both of conception and elocution. His ambition had seemed to aspire to the height, yet he was not very ambitious. He was thought interested, yet was not avaricious. What he did, he did without a mask, and was not delicate in choosing his means.[1] He had lent himself readily to all the violences of Mr. Grenville against Wilkes, had seized the moment of advancement by accepting the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer (after a very short opposition) when the court wanted a person to oppose to the same Mr. Grenville; and with equal alacrity had served under the Duke of Grafton. When the first post became vacant by the Duke's strange retreat, no man so ready to place himself in the gap as Lord North. It was in truth worth his ambition, though he should rule but a day, to attain the rank of Prime Minister. He had knowledge, and though fond of his amusement, seemed to have all necessary activity till he

to the Duke of Gloucester amounted to brutality and want of feeling. In the subsequent breach between the King and his Royal Highness, the latter wrote a letter to his Majesty, begging a provision for his wife and children, and sent the letter by Lord North. The latter received the King's answer on Friday night, but choosing to go the next morning to Bushy Park for two days for his amusement, though he could not but be sensible of the Duke's anxiety at such a moment, and which would be increased by knowing the answer was given, Lord North only sent the Duke word on the Friday night that he had got the King's answer, and would bring it to his Royal Highness on the following Monday. There was mean insolence, too, in the disrespect, as the Duke could not but feel that Lord North would not have treated him so rudely if his Royal Highness had not been in disgrace.

[1] At one of the Councils held to consider what steps should be taken against Wilkes, when the Duke of Grafton was Minister and Lord North Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some were for violence and some for moderation, Lord North said not a word. At last Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor, asked him why he did not give his opinion? Lord North answered that he had been waiting for their Lordships' determination, being perfectly indifferent what resolution they should take, as he was ready to adopt whatever plan they should fix on. Lord Camden was so shocked at that profligacy that he left the room. This account I received from Lord Camden.

reached the summit. Yet that industry ceased when it became most requisite. He had neither system, nor principles, nor shame; sought neither the favour of the Crown or of the people, but enjoyed the good luck of fortune with a gluttonous epicurism that was equally careless of glory and disgrace.[1] His indolence prevented his forming any plan. His indifference made him leap from one extreme to another; and his insensibility to reproach reconciled him to any contradiction. He proved as indolent as the Duke of Grafton, but his temper being as good as the Duke's was bad, he was less hurt at capital disgraces than the Duke had been at trifling difficulties. Lord North's conduct in the American war displayed all these features. He engaged in it against his opinion, and yet without reluctance. He managed it without foresight or address, and was neither ashamed when it miscarried, nor dispirited when the Crown itself became endangered by the additional war with France. His good-humour could not be good-nature, for at the beginning of the war he stuck at no cruelty, but laughed at barbarities with which all Europe rung. It could not be good sense, for in the progress he blushed at none of the mischiefs he had occasioned, at none of the reproaches he had incurred. Like the Duke of Grafton, he was always affecting a

[1] On the death of Lord Holderness, Warden of the Cinque Ports, in 1778, the Duke of Dorset expected to succeed, having applied to Lord North previously for his interest, who gave the Duke his word he would not be his competitor; yet the post was conferred on Lord North himself. The Duke asked an audience of the King, and complained of this breach of promise. The King said Lord North had not broken any promise, for the place had been given to him without his asking it. A man of scrupulous honour would not have been contented with that evasion even if he had said, 'I will not *ask* for the place.' He must have known that the Duke could understand nothing but that he would not be the person to intercept the office. A refusal of his interest would have been honest; to have asked for the place, notwithstanding he had promised he would not, would have been a brave defiance of honesty; to take it after that promise was dirty, and unwise too, for he offended the Duke more by that evasion than he would have done by refusing to assist him in obtaining the post. No Minister is bound to promise all that is asked, but every Minister is obliged to act like a gentleman, and not like an attorney or a Jesuit.

disposition to retire, yet never did.[1] Unlike the Duke, who secured no emoluments to himself, Lord North engrossed whatever fell in his way, and sometimes was bribed[2] by the Crown to promote Acts, against which he pretended his conscience recoiled—but it never was delicate when profit was in the opposite scale. If he had ambition, it was of very mean complexion, for he stooped to be but a nominal Prime Minister, and suffered the King's private junto to enjoy the whole credit of favour, while, between submission and laziness, Lord North himself was seldom the author of the measures in which he bore the principal part. This passive and inglorious tractability, and his being connected with no faction, made him welcome to the King: his having no predominant fault or vice recommended him to the nation, and his good-humour and wit to everybody but to the few whom his want of good breeding and attention offended. One singularity came out in his character, which was, that no man was more ready for extremes under the administration of others, no man more temperate than Lord North during his own :—in effect, he was a man whom few hated, fewer could esteem. As a Minister he had no foresight, no consistence, no firmness, no spirit. He miscarried in all he undertook in America, was more improvident than unfortunate, less unfortunate than he deserved to be. If he was free from vices, he was as void of virtues; and it is a paltry eulogium of a Prime Minister of a great country, yet the best that can be allotted to Lord North, that, though his country was ruined under his administration, he preserved his good-humour, and neither felt for his country nor for himself. Yet it is true, too, that he was the least odious of the Ministers with whom he acted; and though servile

[1] It is evident from *The Correspondence of King George III. with Lord North* (1867) that North's 'disposition to retire' was genuine.—E.

[2] The Royal Marriage Act was drawn by Lord Mansfield, and was so much against Lord North's opinion, that he declared he would not support it—yet he did. It was reported that he was bribed by a grant of part of the Savoy, which about that time the Crown intended to sell—but that was never proved [nor believed by any impartial person.—L. M.].

in obedience to a Prince who meant so ill, there was reason to think that Lord North neither stimulated, nor was more than the passive instrument of the black designs of the Court.

The other chief Ministers were, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Suffolk, Lord Gower, Lord Weymouth, Lord Sandwich, Lord Rochford, and afterwards Lord George Germaine, besides two, who, though not ostensible Ministers, had more weight with the King than Lord North himself.[1] Of those, Lord Dartmouth only stayed long enough to prostitute his character and authenticate his hypocrisy. The Chancellor, Bathurst, was too poor a creature to have any weight; and Lord Rochford, though more employed, has still less claim to sense, and none at all to knowledge. Lord Suffolk's soul was harrowed by ambition, and as he had not parts to gratify it, he sought the despotism of the Crown as means of gratifying his own pride. Lord Gower, Lord Weymouth, and Lord Sandwich, all had parts, and never used them to any good or creditable purpose. The first had spirit enough to attempt any crime; the other two, though notorious cowards, were equally fitted to serve a prosperous Court; and Sandwich had a predilection to guilt if he could couple it with artifice and treachery. Lord George Germaine was proud, haughty, and desperate. Success by any means was necessary to restore his credit; and a Court that was capable of adopting him, was sure he would not boggle at anything to maintain himself. Lord Mansfield was by birth, education, principle, cowardice, and revenge for the public odium, a bigot to tyranny. He would have sacrificed the universe, and everything but his personal safety, to overturn the constitution and freedom of England. But in the blindness of that rage, and from not daring to open the attempt where the danger to himself would have been imminent, he was the author of the liberty of America, and the instrument of Providence to bless a whole con-

[1] Walpole probably means Dyson and Sir Gilbert Elliot. See *infra*. —E.

tinent, whose destruction he sought to involve with that of his country. Jenkinson had, and deserved, no marked character; he was the tool of the King and Lord Mansfield, and had just parts enough to make his servility inexcusable. Wedderburne, Sir Gilbert Elliot, and Dyson were also much implicated in the following counsels; but the two latter died early in the American War. Thurlow, Rigby, and Ellis bore their part in kindling that fatal flame—but I am anticipating what did not appear till three or four years later—though it was both necessary to specify the chief incendiaries of the ensuing calamities, and to account for Lord North's escaping capital hatred for seeming to bear so capital a part in so criminal a scene; but as not one of the set I have recapitulated had recommended himself to the favour of the public, Lord North, by his good-humour, easily drew most goodwill to himself, and did not, like most of the rest, push it from him by insolence and avowed profligacy. Many events intervened before the grand scene opened, and those I must now detail.

From Lord North's entrance into power, the Court found all their facilities of governing by corruption and influence return. Every question was carried in both Houses by more than sufficient majorities: and though the Ministers were teazed within, and the King from without, Lord Chatham was always baffled in the Lords, Dowdeswell, Burke, and Grenville in the Commons; nor could Wilkes in the City keep up more than an ineffectual flame. I will recapitulate, as briefly as I can, the chief events and debates of the following period.

Lord North was no sooner set at the head of affairs, than he solicited General Conway's support. The latter professed great regard for him, but declared he would not sit in council with Lord Gower and Lord Sandwich, now the Duke of Grafton, to whom alone he had been obliged, was retired. Conway, accordingly, with the King's consent, returned no more to the Cabinet Council. The Privy Seal was given to Lord North's uncle, the Earl of Halifax.

Charles Fox and Charles Townshend,[1] of Hunningham, were made Commissioners, the first of the Admiralty, the second of the Treasury. Ellis[2] succeeded James Grenville as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; but Lord Howe and Lord Cornwallis resigned their places, having, as they said, had no obligations but to Lord Chatham and the Duke of Grafton. Dr. Blackstone was made a judge, and Sir Gilbert Elliot succeeded Lord Howe as Treasurer of the Navy.[3]

On the 2nd of February, the Lords went into the state of the nation, on a question like Dowdeswell's, and sat till two in the morning, an hour scarce ever known in that House. The Duke of Richmond principally shone, and said he concluded the Duke of Grafton had resigned from being conscious of the badness of the cause. Grafton denied the supposition; said, nobody did or ever should know the cause of his resignation—and then entered into the most vehement protestation of eternal attachment to his friends the Bedfords. Lord Shelburne and Lord Sandwich had a warm altercation; but the most disagreeable part of the day fell on the late Chancellor, Camden. Grafton, Gower, and Weymouth declared, on their honours, that he had never objected to the legality of what had been done on the Middlesex election; and the Duke affirmed that he had not suspected Lord Camden's doubts till the month of August last. All Lord Camden could say was, that he had never been positively

[1] Son of William Townshend, third son of Charles, Viscount Townshend, Knight of the Garter. This Charles Townshend, who must not be confounded with his cousin, the famous Charles, had been employed in Spain, and was distinguished by the appellation of the Spanish Charles.

[2] Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, and often mentioned in these Memoirs.—L. M.

[3] The following entry occurs in Sir Gilbert's MS. Journal:—'Friday, 3rd February. Went to Court; heard that Lord Howe had resigned. Lord North made me the offer of the Treasurership of the Navy; said the King wished I might accept, as many persons were doubtful. Though hazardous, I did accept on the spot.' The mode in which the offer is made and accepted, raises a presumption against the existence of the intimate confidence which the King was believed by Walpole to place in Sir Gilbert Elliot.—L. M.

consulted on it, and had not thought himself obliged to give any opinion when not called upon; yet it appeared in the debate from Lord Chatham, that Lord Camden had declared the illegality to him before August—a proceeding not quite justifiable in a Chancellor, who is styled keeper of the King's conscience, to be silent to the Ministers on so important a step, and to condemn their measures to the chief of their opponents. The motion was rejected by 96 to 47, and then the majority voted, that for the House of Lords to interfere in a resolution of the House of Commons in a matter of election would be unconstitutional, and tend to a breach between the two Houses. Two warm protests were signed on that occasion by the Lords in opposition, declaring they would never rest till the nation should obtain satisfaction on the Middlesex election.[1]

On voting the land tax, Burke complained of the new grants of pensions and reversions, and of the hardship of levying three shillings in the pound for such purposes. Lord North defended them by the precedent of Lord Camden's pension. Dowdeswell named Dyson and Bradshaw as enjoying monstrous and exorbitant grants, and gave notice they should be inquired into. James Townshend, the Sheriff, declared that as the county of Middlesex was not fairly represented, he would not pay the land tax. Lord North answered calmly, that the law

[1] A brief report of this interesting debate is given in Sir Gilbert Elliot's MS. Journal. 'The Duke of Grafton, who spoke with great gravity and weight, said, as he had before declared, that it had been less likely to occur to *him* to apply to the Chancellor; persuaded he was right, he was not solicitous about more advice; but did it become a friend with the Great Seal in his hand to suffer a friend, he all the while silent, to involve the Administration in what he deemed an illegal act? On Lord Chatham saying that the Chancellor had early told him his opinion, Lord Weymouth expressed astonishment that the Chancellor should communicate to a private man at Hayes what he had concealed from the Cabinet. The Chancellor was certainly to blame in not earlier resigning his office, since he was determined to go into opposition the moment Lord Chatham appeared; but his health making that event doubtful, possibly led the Chancellor into a conduct generally censured, and which had greatly obstructed the affairs of Government.'—(See also Lord Brougham's remarks on this transaction in *Statesmen of the Time of George III.*, vol. iii. pp. 166-73.)—L. M.

would decide whether he should pay it or not.[1] The declaration, though intended for example, was not followed: but the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, voted £1500 to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

On the 12th, Lord Chatham moved for a resolution that the capacity of a person to be elected did not depend finally on a determination of the House of Commons. This was supported by Lord Camden, but denied by Lord Mansfield, and evaded by the previous question.

Dowdeswell the same day aimed a destructive blow at the prerogative, but one too wholesome to meet with success.[2] It was to take away votes at elections for Members of Parliament from all under-officers of the revenue, as of the excise, customs, etc. The motion was popular and constitutional; but the old artillery of the Court, the Tories, were played against the proposal, and it was rejected by 263 against 188. Dowdeswell and Grenville pledged themselves to promote such a bill, should they ever be Ministers again. Lord North told them they certainly did not think themselves likely to become so, when they supported such a measure.[3]

On the report from the committee on the state of the nation, a great quarrel happened between the new Speaker and Sir William Meredith, who were ancient enemies. Grenville had insisted on a right of separating two questions, which being contested, Meredith appealed to the Speaker. Sir Fletcher, a novice in the orders of the

[1] Townshend persisted in his refusal, and the Commissioners levied on his goods and chattels to the amount of £200; in which action they were upheld by the Court of King's Bench.—E.

[2] The enormous increase of the national debt having occasioned a prodigious number of new taxes, the augmentation of officers to levy those duties had been a very principal cause of extending the influence of the Crown, by the vast number of votes it necessarily commanded in all the great commercial towns and ports. Such a bill as this here mentioned was warmly contended for in 1781, and actually was obtained in 1782 on the change of the Administration.

[3] This debate is reported by Cavendish, vol. i. p. 442. Mr. Grenville's speech contains much curious information.—L. M.

House, made an artful but false distinction; at the same time complaining of the hardship of being pressed for decision in the dawn of his office. Sir William said he had meant nothing uncandid; but Norton, hot and unguarded, said, 'he now saw he must never expect candour from that gentleman.' Those words caused such an uproar for twenty minutes that nobody could be heard, most crying out to have the words taken down. Conway and others tried to moderate; but Barré inflamed the heat, and Dowdeswell moved that the Speaker's behaviour had been an infringement of the liberty of debate, and a violation of the rules of the House. The Speaker was enraged, and perceiving that so violent a motion would be rejected with indignation, he insisted on putting the question on himself, which was thrown out without a division. The whole discussion lasted between four and five hours, protracted by the Speaker's fault, who would make no concession, and who desired the House to take notice that he had made no apology to Meredith.[1]

A motion of Grenville for an account of the disbursements on the Civil List for the year 1769 was rejected by 262 to 165. Many reflections were thrown out on the new grants to Sir Fletcher Norton, Dyson, and Bradshaw; but as the majority was again risen to ninety-seven, the Court paid no regard to complaints. Lord North had flung himself into the hands of Lord Bute's junto,[2] and had even taken for his own private secretary one Robinson, steward to Sir James Lowther[3]—not without giving

[1] The Speaker certainly exhibited great want of temper and judgment on the occasion.—(See the details in Cavendish, vol. i. pp. 458-68.)—L. M.

[2] The confidence placed by Lord North in Sir Gilbert Elliot strengthened this suspicion, but the entries in Sir Gilbert's MS. Journal furnish strong internal evidence that Lord Bute took little or no part in public affairs at this time. An event of such importance as the Duke of Grafton's intended resignation is not communicated to Lord Bute until six days after it had been known to Sir Gilbert, and then only through Lady Bute.—L. M.

[3] John Robinson was M.P. for Westmoreland, 1764-74, and for Harwich from 1774 till 1802. He was Secretary to the Treasury during Lord North's administration, and was subsequently a confidential agent of the King. Sheridan having referred on one occasion to the employment of a member 'to

offence to the Bedfords, who had meant to govern North themselves.

But if Lord North established his credit at Court by recurring to the patronage of the Favourite, it did but serve to revive jealousies of Lord Bute and the Princess; a strong instance of which broke forth. Sir Edward Hawke had declared for an addition of four thousand seamen, then retracted that opinion, but said, if he should remain in the Admiralty,[1] he should the next year be for adding five thousand men. On this declaration of so renowned an Admiral, Lord Craven and Lord Abingdon[2] moved for two thousand seamen more. The Duke of Richmond supported their motion with great abilities, knowledge, and matter, and pointed out the encroachments and dangers from France and Spain in Corsica and the East Indies, and from the formidable Spanish fleet that seemed to threaten Jamaica, warning the Ministers that they should be answerable for refusing more seamen, if any mischief should arise. Still they refused them, but with much confusion and little argument. Lord Chatham went further, in his best manner and with most inflammatory matter, perceiving how little he could hope either from the King or Parliament. He pronounced that since the King's accession there had been no *original* Minister (a forced expression for no *independent* Minister) in this country; that there was a *secret influence* (which he described so as to point at the Princess, not at Lord Bute) which governed and impeded everything, and was greater than the King. He drew a flattering yet artfully ridiculous picture of the King's

corrupt everybody, in order to obtain votes,' and being called upon to 'name,' replied: 'I could do that, Sir, as soon as you could say Jack Robinson.' In 1788 Robinson was appointed Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests. He died on 23rd November 1802, aged seventy-five.—E.

[1] He was First Lord.

[2] Willoughby Bertie, fourth Earl of Abingdon, an eccentric speaker and author of many pamphlets. He was convicted of libel in December 1764, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of £100. (Espinasse's *Reports at Nisi Prius*, 1796, vol. i. pp. 226-8.) He died on 26th September 1799, aged fifty-nine.—E.

gracious facility in granting everything in his closet, while in Council or in Parliament it was defeated by the faction of the secret influence. He himself, he said, had been duped and deceived by it; and though it was a hard thing to say of himself, confessed he had been a fool and a changeling. The Duke of Grafton, mistaking Lord Chatham, asked whether the King or himself had been pointed at by the Earl, and spoke with warmth, dignity, and grace. He declared Lord Chatham had forced him into Administration, as he had many letters to prove; but the happiest day of his life had been that of his resignation. For the words dropped by Lord Chatham, *they were the effects of a distempered mind brooding over its own discontents.*[1] This last expression hurt Lord Chatham deeply: he repeated it over and over, and said he had drawers full of papers to prove that he had always had sufficient vigour of mind to avoid the snares laid for him. He would neither retract, he said, nor explain away the words he had uttered; but returned the Duke's attack with severe reflections on his Grace's falsehood and deviations. The ministers did not dare to take notice of what had been thrown out against the Princess, but rejected the motion by 70 to 38. The Duke of Richmond hinted that in the late war the Emperor of Morocco had offered to embark fifty thousand men on board Admiral Saunders's fleet, and invade Spain. Lord Rockingham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Cavendishes, who had kept aloof from Lord Chatham, were so charmed with his attack on the Princess, that they visited him publicly. It was more surprising that the Duke of Grafton supported the new Administration with more parts and spirit than he had done his own; and in that and the following winter recovered much of the esteem that he had lost when in power, though without having recourse to that usual restorative of character, opposition.

On the 5th of March the House of Commons went upon the consideration of America. Lord North proposed to

[1] See a brief report in *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. pp. 841-3.—L. M.

repeal all the late duties but that on tea. *Mr. Conway advised the repeal of that also*, most men believing that a partial repeal would produce no content. Grenville agreed in condemning, as the Rockingham party did too, a partial repeal; but, too obstinate to consent to any repeal, went away without voting, and the motion passed. Lord North produced letters showing that the association for not taking our goods was in a great measure broken through, as the colonies found they could not do without them. In fact, they continued secretly to send commissioners hither for goods while they appeared most vehement against letting them be imported—the true reason why our merchants did not, as having no cause, complain of the decay of that trade.[1]

To find the petitions slighted, and to have driven away the Prime Minister without shaking the Administration, was a mortifying disappointment to the Opposition; and which, though they affected great contempt for the leaders of the Court party, gave no shining idea of their own abilities employed in vain to overturn them. The next expedient to which the opponents had recourse did as little honour to their invention, being nothing more than a renewal of petitions under the title of a remonstrance; and which, being only a variation of terms, not of means, produced, like other such remedies, no more effect than the dose to which it was a succedaneum. The Liverymen of London, indignant at the King's making no answer to their petition, had, with the assistance of the Common Council, and by the countenance (if not by the instigation) of Beckford, the Lord Mayor, obtained a Common Hall, notwithstanding the opposition of almost all the Aldermen. At that Hall it was determined to present a remonstrance to his Majesty on his not having deigned to take any notice of their petition; and the Sheriffs attended him to know when he would be waited upon with the remonstrance. The King replied, 'As the case is entirely new, I will take time to consider of it, and will transmit an answer to you

[1] This debate is reported in Cavendish, vol. i. pp. 483-500.—E.

by one of my principal Secretaries of State.' In two days Lord Weymouth wrote to the Sheriffs to know how their message was authenticated, and what the nature had been of the assembly in which it was drawn up. The Sheriffs went the next morning with a verbal message, and insisted on being admitted to an audience to deliver it. Alderman Townshend told the King he came by direction of the Livery in Common Hall assembled. The King replied, 'I will consider of the answer you have given me.' From the temper both of the City and the Court, it was fortunate that no mischief arose. The boldness of the former was met by the contempt of the latter. The Remembrancer[1] being denied admittance into the closet with the Sheriffs, he asked Lord Bolingbroke, the Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting, whether it was not usual to admit the person possessed of the office he held? Bolingbroke replied, 'I do not know: I never saw you here before, and hope never to see you here again.'

Sir Robert Ladbroke proposed to the Court of Aldermen to declare that the remonstrance was no act of that court or of the Corporation of London; but the Lord Mayor refused to put the question without consulting the books of the City; and many reflections were thrown on the courtly Aldermen for attempting to govern the City contrary to its own sense. Sixteen of the Aldermen, however, protested against the remonstrance, which, by the King's allowance, was carried to him on the 14th of March by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. An immense mob accompanied them, but committed no indecorum, except hissing as they passed Carlton House, the residence of the Princess Dowager. The King received them sitting on the throne. The Common Serjeant began to read the remonstrance, but being inclined to the Court, was so frightened that he could not proceed, and Sir James Hodges[2] was forced to

[1] Peter Roberts.

[2] Sir James Hodges, Knt., was the Town Clerk. He had been a tradesman on London Bridge, and a very forward speaker at all City meetings.—L. M. [He was appointed Town Clerk in May 1757, and received the honour of Knighthood on 8th June 1759. He died at Bath in 1774.—E.

read it. The King, with great composure, and without expressing anger, scorn, or fear, read his answer, which, though condemning the address, was uncommonly condescending, and in a style of appeal to his people.[1] It had been debated whether they should be admitted to kiss the King's hand. Lord Hertford, the Chamberlain, was ordered to tell the Lord Mayor, that if they desired to kiss his Majesty's hand, he would grant it. Beckford said, 'I desire of all things to kiss my Sovereign's hand,' which they all did. In the relation of that ceremony given the next day in the *Public Advertiser*, it was described in this bitter manner:—*the King instantly turned round to his courtiers and burst out a-laughing—Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.*[2] Two papers, still more indecent, called *The Whisperer* and *The Parliamentary Spy*,[3] were published weekly against the King, the Princess, and the Parliament.

During the above transaction, Mr. Dowdeswell moved for the accounts of the Civil List, expressing the different Administrations under which the debts had been contracted. Lord North objected; but Lord Mountstuart,[4] desiring his father's share might be specified, it was accorded, as were the rest, though, till his application, they had been refused, notwithstanding Grenville and Dowdeswell, both of whom had been Chancellors of the Exchequer, and the former First Lord of the Treasury, too, had begged to have their accounts particularized. Grenville justly observed, that that deference to Lord Mountstuart's

[1] 'The answer was chiefly prepared by Dyson. It had received correction from several hands, and I believe was seen by Lord Mansfield.'—(Sir Gilbert Elliot's MS. Journal.)—L. M.

[2] This account was written by Hoone, who, upon an information being filed against the printer, apologized by declaring in the same paper 'that Nero *did not* fiddle whilst Rome was burning.'—E.

[3] *The Whisperer* (conducted by W. Moore) lasted from the 17th February 1770 to the 11th January 1772. *The Parliamentary Spy* lasted from the 21st November 1769 to the 25th May 1770.—E.

[4] Eldest son of the Earl of Bute. [He was subsequently Ambassador at Tunis and Madrid, and was created Marquis of Bute on 21st March 1796. He died at Geneva on 16th November 1814, aged seventy.—E.]

request proved his father's actual influence, and consequently Lord North's servility to him.

Lord Rockingham made the same demand of accounts in the House of Lords, but down to that very year. The former were granted as in the other House; the latter part was refused. Lord Chatham said, Sir Robert Walpole, on whom he made great encomiums, once asking the payment of but £113,000 gave in the vouchers: now, £500,000 had been asked without any account delivered, which had been refused even till now, though the debt had been paid. Growing more inflammatory, he drew a picture of the late King, who, he said, was *true, faithful, and sincere*, and who, when he disliked a man, always let him perceive it—a portrait intended as a satirical contrast to the character of the reigning monarch. On the Duke of Grafton he was still more bitter, whom he repeatedly called *Novice*, and whom, he said, he had never meant for First Minister; the Duke had thrust himself into the function, removing Lord Camden and Lord Shelburne; but that, when the latter was dismissed, could he have crawled out, he himself would have gone to the King, and insisted that the Duke should be dismissed too. The Duke answered with firmness and sense; said he knew Lord Chatham had wished him to hold his power only under himself, and had meant him for a cypher, *regnante Caesare*. The debate continued chiefly between these two; but Lord Chatham adding, *that Lord Camden had been removed for his vote in Parliament*, Lord Marchmont insisted on the words being taken down. At first Lord Chatham was disconcerted, but soon avowed the words; and they were taken down, though his violence was so great that he was with difficulty compelled to sit down. Lord Sandwich, alarmed, moved to adjourn; but the Duke of Richmond insisting that Lord Chatham, being accused, had a right to vindicate himself, and the latter declaring that he would not retract his words, Lord Marchmont grew frightened, and moved that nothing had fallen in that or any former debate that could justify the assertion of Lord Camden having been dismissed for his vote. This

modification was seized by the majority, who finding Lord Chatham inflexible, did not dare to push him to extremities, but meanly and timidly voted those words, though the Opposition would not agree to them. In the course of the debate, Lord Temple said Lord Mountstuart had done himself immortal honour by desiring to have his father's accounts produced; and that they would, he supposed, vindicate Lord Bute himself from many calumnies. It was doubted whether this was flattery, or art to draw forth the accounts, that matter might be found in them for impeachment. Of all the party, Lord Shelburne was most warm, agreeable to his maxim, that the King was timid and must be frightened. I think it was in that debate (which was a very heterogeneous one) that Lord Mansfield, being called upon for his opinion on Lutterell's case in the Middlesex election, declared his opinion should go to the grave with him, having never told it but to one of the Royal Family; and being afterwards asked to which of them, he named the Duke of Cumberland—a conduct and confidence so absurd and weak, that no wonder he was long afterwards taunted both with his reserve, and with his choice of such a bosom-friend.[1]

The great difficulty was to determine what part the King should take on the remonstrance. It reflected much on him—more on the House of Commons; and, in the opinion of some lawyers, amounted at least to a misdemeanour. The first idea was, that the King should lay it before both Houses with complaint; but in the meantime, Sir Thomas Clavering, a rich northern baronet, no otherways considerable, moved the House of Commons to address the King to lay the remonstrance and his answer before the House, the former being, as he concluded by the latter, very offensive. Beckford, the two Sheriffs, and Alderman Trecothick warmly avowed their share in the remonstrance. Harley attacked Beckford as the disturber

[1] The debate on the Civil List took place on 14th March 1770. Lord Mansfield's curious declaration with regard to Lutterell's case was made in the debate on the address of thanks on 9th January 1770.—E.

of the City's peace; and a warm altercation between them ensued. The Opposition, particularly Wedderburne, urged that to censure any petition or remonstrance, unless it was high treason,[1] was a direct violation of the Bill of Rights. Lord North was very zealous, especially in defence of that wretch, his ancestor, the Lord Keeper, for which he was well ridiculed by Burke, who begged the House to stop, and reminded them how often he had warned them to go no further, involving themselves more and more by every step they took. Conway answered Wedderburne with uncommon applause, condemning the remonstrance, but recommending moderation. Grenville fluctuated strangely, neither condemning nor countenancing the remonstrance, but dissuading punishment. Could they, he asked, punish all concerned in it, or could they punish partially? Even Lord John Cavendish spoke for temper, and owned the remonstrance had gone too far. The address was voted by 271 against 108. The Ministers no doubt had instigated that motion as less obnoxious than a direct

[1] It is impossible not to call the attention of the reader to the conduct of that profligate man, Wedderburne. Sprung from a Jacobite family (his uncle having been executed for the last rebellion), he had set out a courtly advocate, but being laid aside on the change of times, he had plunged into all the intemperance of opposition, and now appeared a warm partisan of liberty, and an accuser of his own immediate patrons. His mischievous abilities soon forced him again into employment, which as naturally led him back to his old monarchic principles, to support which, he, so lately a champion of the constitution, was made Attorney-General, and at length Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas. [He was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Loughborough on 14th June 1780, and was Lord Chancellor from January 1793 to April 1801, in which month he was created Earl of Rosslyn. He died on the 2nd January 1805 in his seventy-second year. On hearing of his death the King is reported to have said: 'Then he has not left a greater knave behind him in my dominions.'—E.]

George Grenville was the very counterpart of Wedderburne. He was not only educated a Whig, but had leaned to republicanism. Becoming Prime Minister, no man had shown himself more despotic. When overturned by his own violence, he reverted to opposition; but having consummate pride and obstinacy, and none of the flexibility of Wedderburne, but so far more honesty, he wavered between faction and haughtiness, baffled his own purposes by half measures, and could no more accommodate his inflexible temper to the necessary means of regaining his power, than he had been able to bend it to those that were requisite for maintaining it.

complaint from the Throne would have been, and as wearing the appearance of independence from the person who made the motion: but the gentleman's independence was a little sullied by the command of Languard Fort[1] being four days after conferred on his brother, Colonel Clavering, a meritorious officer, to whom it had been promised, but which made the connection of the elder with the Court observed.[2]

Such was the dangerous and disgraceful situation into which the unconstitutional intrusion of Lutterell had drawn the Court. They did not dare to punish the indignation they had provoked, lest worse consequences should ensue: nor did their triumph in maintaining Lutterell in his seat compensate for the timidity they betrayed in bearing so insolent a remonstrance, which was one of the humiliating effects that had flowed from their original illegality in the prosecution of Wilkes,[3]—a speaking lesson to Princes and Ministers not to stretch the strings of prerogative! The whole reign of George the Third was a standing sermon of the same kind; and the mortifications I have been recounting were but slight bruises compared to the wounds he afterwards received

[1] Landguard Fort in the parish of Felixstowe, Suffolk—the post of Governor was worth £365 a year.—E.

[2] Colonel John Clavering subsequently reaped more substantial fruits of royal favour. He was soon raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and made a Knight of the Bath, and Commander-in-chief in Bengal. He died in Calcutta in 1777. The King, in a private letter to Lord North, notices his death with great feeling.—Sir Thomas Clavering voted generally with the Opposition. The King regarded his interference as a favour to himself personally, and was very desirous that Lord North should let him know that his conduct was appreciated.—(Sir Gilbert Elliot's MS. Journal.)—L. M. [Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., of Axwell Park, Durham, represented that county from 1768-90, having previously sat for St. Mawes and Shaftesbury. He died on 14th October 1794, aged seventy-six.—E.]

[3] The Ministry showed great indecision in the affair of the remonstrance. Vigorous efforts, indeed, had been made to defeat it in the City; and when these failed, the most serious perplexity followed. The Attorney-General's opinion was asked whether the remonstrance was impeachable, but no answer could be obtained from him.—(Sir Gilbert Elliot's MS. Journal; *Chatham Correspondence*, vol. iii. pp. 423-35.) Frequent communications passed between the King and Lord North on the subject.—L. M.

by not contenting himself with temperate power and established obedience.

The remonstrance and answer being delivered to the House, Sir Thomas Clavering and Sir Edward Blackett[1] moved a resolution, that to deny the validity of proceedings in Parliament was unwarrantable, and tended to disturb the peace of the kingdom. The Opposition objected to the question, as the House of Commons, being the party accused, ought not to judge in their own cause; and the previous question was moved. The day passed temperately, except that Beckford and Harley gave one another the lie. The courtiers were moderate, and the Rockingham party decent, which kept the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs within bounds. Dunning made a great figure against the Court; but the resolution passed, the previous question being rejected by 284 to 127.

The next day the same Baronets moved a loyal address to the King. The debate turned on the infringement of the Bill of Rights, by questioning petitions in Parliament. Lord John Cavendish, Wedderburne, and Sir Joseph Mawbey, acknowledged the remonstrance to be improper, but defended the right of remonstrating; and Lord John proposed a less fulsome address. Mr. Ridley, and Sir Matthew Ridley, his son,[2] declared, they said, in the names of the country gentlemen, whose silence avowed them, that they had gone thus far with the Administration, but would go no further if punishment was thought of: yet Rigby talked highly for severe proceedings, and reviled the Livery and the Opposition. Beckford, not at

[1] Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., of Matfen Hall, M.P. for Northumberland. He died in 1804, at the great age of eighty-five. Lord Collingwood, who had married his niece, describes him as 'one of the kindest and most benevolent of men.'—(*Correspondence and Memoirs of Lord Collingwood*, 1828, vol. i. p. 83.)—L. M.

[2] Matthew Ridley was M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1747-74. He died on 6th April 1778, aged sixty-six. His son, Sir Matthew White Ridley, had in 1763 succeeded under a special remainder to the Baronetcy of his maternal uncle, Sir Matthew White. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1768-74, when he succeeded his father in the representation of Newcastle, for which he continued to sit till 1812. He died on 9th April 1813, in his seventy-sixth year.—E.

all content with these last for supporting him no better, yet vaunted his own firmness and ridiculed the merchants who had addressed the last year, calling them *contractors* and remittancers; and scoffing at the courtiers in plain terms for serving for such scanty pay, in comparison of contractors who made £5000 or £6000 a year. Lord North himself, he said, had not above £2000 a year. Lord North offered to the Cavendishes to omit the most exceptionable parts of the address; but as they would not close with him, it was voted by 284 to 94.[1] The Lords, on the 22nd having had a conference with the Commons, concurred in the address. Lord Chatham was confined by the gout. Lord Shelburne alone avowed the language of the remonstrance. Lord Denbigh and Lord Pomfret were, on the other hand, as gross in flattery to the King. Lord North's moderation, concurring with the opinion of many lawyers, that the remonstrance was no misdemeanour, prevented any further views of punishment on that subject.

[1] These debates are reported by Cavendish, vol. i. pp. 516-45. It is to be regretted that he has taken no notice of Dunning's speech. Burke makes the greatest figure in the report, but Lord North is also very able.—L. M.

CHAPTER IV

Bills introduced by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Grenville.—Conversation on Secret Influence.—Remarks.—City Dinner to the Opposition.—Curious Phrase employed by Lord Chatham.—Termination of Wilkes's Imprisonment.—Riot at Boston.—Debate on the Prorogation of the Irish Parliament.—Lord Chatham moves a Censure on Ministers.—Observations on the State of Parties.—Publication of Burke's *Thoughts on the Present Discontents.*—Criticism of it.—Influence of Lord Bute.—Character of the Pelham Administration.—New Party.—Their aristocratic Tendencies.—Diminution of the Privileges of Peers and Commoners with regard to their Creditors.—Desultory Discussions on American Affairs, and the Middlesex Election.

1770

THESE debates were tedious and unentertaining, and willingly I abridge them: totally omitted they could not be; they were the constituent ingredients of an inglorious reign, in which many of the most solemn questions that compose or touch the essence of our constitution were agitated—questions that will live in our law-books, when omitted in polished histories written for entertainment. These pages, therefore, will serve for a clue to writers on the laws, though they may not be so fortunate as to please the idle. I shall slightly mention some other bills that were discussed about the same time.

Mr. Herbert,[1] a near relation of the Earl of Pembroke, and a young man of great fortune and good principles, proposed a bill to declare that expulsion did not imply incapacitation unless for certain crimes infamous by law.

[1] Henry Herbert was M.P. for Wilton, 1768-80. He was created Baron Portchester on 17th October 1780, and Earl of Carnarvon on 3rd July 1793. He was Master of the Horse from 1806 to 1807, and died on 3rd June 1811.—E.

Doubts were started on what those crimes were. The House was strongly inclined to the bill: the Ministers pretended not to discountenance it—but the Jesuits of the Treasury, Dyson and Jenkinson, undermined it indirectly: the latter went so far as to engraft a clause on that bill calculated to secure the rights of freeholders, which would have made it an instrument of tyranny, and would have made expulsion or imprisonment total incapacity. Lord North affected to be struck by and to approve that juggle: but Lord Beauchamp, General Conway, and even the smooth courtier Lord Barrington, resisting, and the latter declaring that it was necessary to quiet the minds of the people, Lord North gave it up. The Cabal however clogged the bill with so many subtleties and contradictions, that Mr. Herbert abandoned it with indignation, and it was lost.[1]

Mr. George Grenville was more successful with a bill that the profligacy of the times loudly demanded, and which even that profligacy could not defeat. It was to take the trials of contested elections from the judicatory of the House, and vest them in a smaller number of examiners to be chosen by ballot. Important as the nature of elections is, and sacred as the property of legal votes, of the right of counties and boroughs to choose their representatives, and of the elected to his seat, yet all was overlooked, and petitions were heard and decided solely by favour or party. Nor was this accidental, but constant and universal. Grenville's bill was generally liked. Rigby and Dyson opposed it, and at last Lord North, who endeavoured to put it off for two months; but he was defeated by 185 to 133.[2] The resistance of

[1] For the proceedings on this bill, see *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. pp. 830-3, and Cavendish's *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. i. pp. 435-41.—E.

[2] See Cavendish's *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. i. pp. 505-14, and *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. pp. 904-24. 'Before the year 1770, controverted elections were tried and determined by the whole House of Commons, as mere party questions. . . . The principle of the Grenville Act, and of others which were passed at different times since 1770, was the selection of committees for the trial of election petitions by lot. . . . This principle

the House to the power of the Administration on those two bills, proved, with some instances I have mentioned, that that House of Commons was not implicitly servile on all occasions like the last. Grenville's bill passed on the 2nd of April, but not without a remarkable conversation rather than a debate on political creeds and secret influence. Grenville and Dowdeswell declared they had been under none when they were in place. Samuel Martin desired the House to take notice of that declaration. It was evidence, he said, that Lord Bute was falsely accused; and that such rumours were raised to excite the mob against him on his return from abroad. Colonel Barré said the *two gentlemen* had only declared they had not been influenced *themselves*: but Lord Chatham had solemnly affirmed to the Lords that even in six weeks his schemes had been controlled; and it was evident where the secret influence lay, when Martin and Jenkinson, the servants of the Princess of Wales, and when Dyson and Sir Gilbert Elliot, were so much consulted. That was the cabinet that governed the Cabinet.[1] Lord North declared

was maintained, with partial alterations of the means by which it was carried out, until 1868, when the jurisdiction of the House, in the trial of controverted elections, was transferred by statute to the Courts of Law.'—May's *Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament*, 1883, pp. 715-6.—E.

[1] Barré might have added, that Grenville had fallen because he was not influenced by Lord Bute, but had been at enmity with him, and turned out his brother Mackenzie; and that Dowdeswell had fallen from the same cause, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Rockingham, who was also an enemy to Lord Bute. Fourteen years after the period here treated, viz., in 1783-4, *the secret influence* was no longer secret; the Duke of Portland's Administration was openly overturned by the exertion of that influence, and, which is still more remarkable, the eldest son of the very Mr. Grenville here mentioned was the tool employed by Jenkinson (here also in question) and the secret cabal of the King. Be it remembered, too, that Mr. Grenville's bill, which for thirteen years had been carried into constant execution with strict justice and applause, was impeached in the first instance of the new Parliament of 1784, chosen in consequence of that secret influence, and upon occasion of the scrutiny for the Westminster election, which violation was practised by Mr. William Pitt, the second son of Lord Chatham, in hich he was supported by Mr. William Grenville, the second son of Mr. George Grenville, author of the bill.

that he would be nominal no longer than he was real Minister. There wanted no better proof of the secret influence than that Lord Bute had the credit to maintain Oswald, Elliott, Dyson, and Jenkinson, or some of them, in the Treasury through every Administration subsequent to his own, by which he might be master of all the secrets of that important board which influences the whole Government,—at least they were agents whom he had recommended to the King; and if the Earl himself did not preserve the same degree of credit with his Majesty, the King acted on the plan in which he had been initiated, and had cunning enough, as most Princes have, to employ and trust those only who were disposed to sacrifice the interest of the country to the partial and selfish views of the Crown; views to which his Majesty so steadily adhered on every opportunity which presented itself, that, not having sense enough to discover how much the glory and power of the King is augmented by the flourishing state of the country he governs, he not only preferred his personal influence to that of England, but risked, exposed, and lost a most important portion of his dominions by endeavouring to submit that mighty portion to a more immediate dependence on the royal will. Mystery, insincerity, and duplicity were the engines of his reign. They sometimes procured success to his purposes, oftener subjected him to grievous insults and mortifications, and never obtained his object without forfeiting some share of his character, and exposing his dignity to affronts and reproach from his subjects, and his authority to contempt from foreign nations. He seemed to have derived from his relations the Stuarts, all their perseverance in crooked and ill-judged policy without profiting by their experience, or recollecting that *his* branch had owed the Crown to the attempts made by the former Princes at extending the prerogative beyond the bounds set to it by the constitution. Nor does a sovereign, imbued with such fatal ambition, ever want a Jefferies or a Mansfield, or such less ostensible tools as

the Dysons and Jenkinson, who for present emolument are ready to gibbet themselves to immortal infamy by seconding the infatuation of their masters.

Beckford, the Lord Mayor, gave a great dinner to the lords and gentlemen of the Opposition: a cavalcade of the Livery fetched and escorted the company from the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street; and at night many houses were illuminated, and a few had their windows broken for not being lighted. Lord Chatham had, by earnest entreaties, engaged Lord Granby to carry him to the Mansion House in his chariot, but was prevented by the gout from joining in the procession, which his pressing a popular general to head, did not seem calculated to promote tranquillity. In fact, no efforts were spared to keep up the spirit. The freeholders of Westminster met and voted a remonstrance, which, omitting the most exceptionable parts of that from the City, was immediately presented to the King. Another was voted by the freeholders of Middlesex; but no answer was given by his Majesty to either.

A few of the Opposition, who acted with decency and impartiality, condemned the violences of their party. Sir William Meredith complained of the letters of *Junius*, of *The Whisperer*, and of *The Parliamentary Spy*. Thurlow, the new Solicitor-General, in the room of Dunning, said a prosecution was commenced against the first. General Howard again complained of *The Whisperer*; and a conference being desired with the Lords, it was voted an infamous and seditious paper.

Lord Chatham, who seemed to imbibe faction from disappointment, desired the Lords might be summoned for after the holidays, as he intended to propose a bill to endeavour to repair the mischief done by the iniquitous decision of the House of Commons on the Middlesex election; nor was he less intent on raising jealousies of the designs of France. He pronounced, in the month of March, that by that very day on which he was speaking, the French had *somewhere* struck a hostile stroke. This

asseveration making great noise, alarmed the merchants, who sent a deputation to him, to inquire *where* the blow was struck. He denied having said so; and some who were present, declared they had not heard him say it. This was merely negative and personal to themselves, for, in general, his audience were positive as to the words; and it was not less remarkable, that a year afterwards, when the seizure of Falkland's Island by the Spaniards became public, Lord Chatham's partisans affirmed that he had made such a declaration, but had accused Spain, not France, of having committed hostilities. He did not even spare the King, but accused him of duplicity. The Duke of Grafton defended the royal accused. The King soon afterwards asked General Conway if he ever saw the Duke, and where he lived? Conway said he knew nothing of him: 'Nor I,' said his Majesty; 'he has not come near me these six weeks; nay, when I heard of his defending me against Lord Chatham, I wrote a letter of thanks to the Duke; he not only did not answer my letter, but has taken no notice of it since.'

On the 17th of April ended the imprisonment of Wilkes, and he was discharged from the King's Bench, whence he retired privately into the country, affecting to decline the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. The next night many houses of the lower rank were illuminated, but without any tumult. The Court had taken care to prevent any disturbance, by stationing numbers of constables, and by holding the Guards and light Horse in readiness. Beckford had affected like solicitude, giving out orders for peaceable behaviour, but on pretence of the Easter holidays; while his own house in Soho Square was decorated with the word *Liberty*, in ample capitals. Wilkes, now entering again on the scene, published an address of thanks to the county of Middlesex, and another to the ward of Farringdon. In those and former addresses, he had the assurance to talk of protecting our *religious* as well as civil liberties. When Lord Sandwich informed against the 'Essay on Woman,' *he* too talked religion. It

was impossible to decide which was the more impudent, the persecutor or the martyr! The release of Wilkes was celebrated at Lynn, Norwich, Swaffham, Bristol, and a few other towns, but not universally. At the end of the month, he was sworn in Alderman of Farringdon ward. The solid retribution was the work of the Society of the Bill of Rights. They paid or compromised a great part of his debts, disbursing seven thousand pounds for him.

Zeal for his cause reigned almost as strongly in the city of Westminster. Having lost one of their members by the death of Lord Sandys, whose son, one of their representatives, succeeded to his father's title, they elected Sir Robert Barnard, a knight of Huntingdonshire, known to them only as an enemy to Lord Sandwich, in his own county,[1] and by having presented its remonstrance to the King. The Court did not dare to set up a counter candidate, though seated in the heart of Westminster, amidst their own and the tradesmen of the nobility.

Samuel, Lord Sandys, died by a hurt from an overturn. He had formerly been the head of the republican party, and a leader against Sir Robert Walpole, on whose fall he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, a promotion that cost him his character, both as a patriot and a man of business. He was soon removed for his incapacity, and made a peer; and, at different times, filled other posts, as Chief Justice in Eyre and Speaker of the House of Lords; but never recovered any weight, and at last was laid aside with a pension.[2]

[1] Sir Robert Bernard, Bart., of Brampton Park, Hunts. He was a bustling eager politician, and, like Sawbridge and others of the same extreme principles, had found more scope for his activity in London than his own county. He died without issue in 1789, having left his estates to his nephew, Robert Sparrow, Esq., afterwards Brigadier-General Bernard Sparrow, from whom they have descended to the Duchess of Manchester—the General's only surviving child.—L. M. [He was M.P. for Huntingdonshire from December 1765 to March 1768, and for Westminster from April 1770 to September 1774.—E.]

[2] Lord Sandys was overturned in his post-chaise while coming down Highgate Hill. He died on 21st April 1770. The title became extinct on the death of his son Edwin, second Baron Sandys, in 1797. See *supra*, vol. i. p. 33.—E.

At the end of the month arrived a very alarming account from Boston. Some young apprentices had, incited to it, as it seemed, insulted the soldiers quartered there. After repeated provocations, the tumult increasing, some of the soldiers fired, and killed four of the lads, and apprehended some others. In an instant the sedition spread through the whole town, clamouring for the instant removal of the garrison, with which the Deputy Governor and the commanding officer were forced to comply, not only intimidated by the actual riot, but receiving intelligence that the neighbouring towns were taking up arms, and would march to the assistance of the Bostonians, who already imprisoned Colonel Preston, who, they affirmed, had given orders to the soldiers to fire. That he strenuously denied; and being a man of a mild and prudent character, his case excited great pity and indignation here. Nor, though the seditious charged the military with sanguinary intentions, was it credited; the soldiers, it appearing, being so little prepared to attack, that when they ran to the assistance of their comrades, some were armed only with shovels, and others with tongs. Volumes of inflammatory informations were sent over hither and reprinted; and Alderman Trecothick moved in the House of Commons for a sight of the instructions sent to Boston, which, after some debate, were granted with restrictions; but shortly after came letters, in which the Bostonians endeavoured to palliate their violence; and it was known that Colonel Preston would not be tried till August, which might and did give time to the more moderate there to soften his case, and interpose in his favour. After a formidable suspense, he was honourably acquitted.

On the 28th died Marshal Ligonier, aged ninety-two.[1] The first regiment of Guards was given to the King's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, and the third to Lord Loudon. Lord Edgcumbe was made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, to the scandal of the Rockingham party, the Duke of Portland having resigned on the dismission of

[1] For an account of Lord Ligonier see *supra*, vol. i. p. 165, note.—L. M.

Lord Edgcumbe, who, in truth, had long been too ready to abandon that party, and at all times professed himself too solicitous to keep or obtain a place; yet as his old friends had joined Lord Chatham, who had turned him out, he seemed as much at liberty to take on with those whom Lord Chatham opposed.

Lord Chatham, in consequence of the notice he had given, moved for a bill to rescind all the various resolutions of the House of Commons on the Middlesex election, and was supported by Lord Camden and Lord Shelburne; Lord Mansfield and the Ministers opposed and rejected the bill by 89 to 43.

The next day, Captain Boyle Walsingham, in the Commons, moved for all the letters and papers sent to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which had occasioned the prorogation of the Parliament there, and had interrupted much business of consequence,—a punishment the more severe, as the augmentation demanded had been accorded. Grenville again complained of his Majesty's waiving his prerogative, by promising not to call over those troops but in case of rebellion,—a strange plea in an opponent! but Grenville never liked opposition so well as in *defence* of prerogative; while to excuse his Majesty's moderation, Lord Barrington and Rigby maintained that, in case of emergency, the King might disregard his promise,—a power of evasion very unnecessary to claim, when it had been so lately and so wantonly violated, merely to give a pension to Dyson, though the Irish had been promised that no more such pensions on their country should be granted. The motion was rejected by 178 to 66.[1]

Lord Chatham made another prolix motion, tending to censure the Ministers for the answer they had advised the Crown to make to the remonstrance from the City. His speech was long, animated with his most nervous eloquence, and patch-worked with his wildest ignorance and inventions. He talked of *Androgeus*, *Lord Mayor of*

[1] The debate is reported by Cavendish, vol. i. pp. 552-560.—L. M.

London in the time of Julius Cæsar, defending the *privileges* of the City, and of the care Edward the First had of those liberties. Lord Gower told him that so much had been said, and such full answers given by both Houses (who had both, indeed, approved the King's answer), on the Middlesex election, that it would be tiring the House to say more on that subject. The other Ministers sat silent and would not be provoked to speak, though loudly called on by Lord Shelburne, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Temple. Lord Pomfret said a few words on the factious behaviour of Beckford, who was defended by Lord Shelburne:—'I shall always love him,' said that Lord, 'for, when the citizens murmured at the King's answer, as they quitted St. James's, the Lord Mayor bade them admire his Majesty's good humour, and told them the answer came not from himself, but from his Ministers.' That motion, too, was rejected by 85 to 37.

Those vague and unconcerted attacks wore out the spirit of redress, instead of keeping up its zeal. The several factions hated each other more than they did their common enemies, and most of the leaders of Opposition had, in their time, contributed to the grievances of which they now complained. It must, I think, appear evident, from the scope of the reign, that the Princess Dowager and Lord Bute had assumed the reins with a fixed intention of raising the prerogative, which they called restoring it to its ancient lustre; but nothing would have induced them to specify at what period of its influence they would have been contented to have stopped. The line of Hanover having been advanced to the throne by the forfeiture of the Stuarts, could not have the confidence to demand all the power that had been claimed by that House from which they descended, whose maxims they secretly revered, and whose want of abilities they inherited. King William had been too much controlled by his parliaments to serve them for a precedent; and the beginning of this very reign had

been too servilely copied from the conclusion of Queen Anne's, and too ingloriously to be fit for quotation, though the doctrines of her last Ministers were the rule on which the junto had intended to act, and did act whenever they found themselves strong enough. But, as recent provocations govern the actions of men more than maxims, it was the conduct of the later Ministers of George the Second that first inspired the Princess of Wales and her husband, Prince Frederic, with desires of emancipating themselves from such pupillage. I am persuaded that she, her husband, and her son (if the latter at first had any plan) meditated humbling the aristocracy, rather than invading liberty. Yet is every increase of prerogative so fatal, and so sure are the people of being trampled upon in such contest, whether the Crown or the nobility get the better, that it was true patriotism to resist the attack, and the people were in the right not to consider the *motives* to the attempt, since in general questions the privileges of all the subjects are equally concerned. The truth of these observations will appear from some remarks that I think it necessary to make on a pamphlet which made much noise at the time of which I am writing, and the effects of which, though the treatise may be forgotten, are felt at this day, *that* essay having operated considerably towards dividing, and consequently weakening the Opposition, which afterwards, by accidents, deaths, treachery, self-interest, and mismanagement, was reduced to the shadow of resistance, and[1] was disabled from stemming that torrent of intoxication, which, impelled by the wicked arts of the Court, hurried even the people into a passion for the American war, which, had it prospered, would have demolished liberty, and, which, miscarrying, has destroyed the prosperity and importance of Great Britain, and engendered to the King's comfort, more personal, though probably but momentary influence to the

[1] This paragraph, from the words *and was disabled*, was added in July 1784.

Crown at home, with a total degradation and loss of its dignity everywhere else.

Let it be observed, however, that, when I impute to the King and his mother little more than a formed design of reducing the usurped authority of the great Lords, I am far from meaning that there were not deeper designs at bottom. Lord Mansfield was by principle a tyrant; Lord Holland was bred in a monarchic school, was cruel, revengeful, daring, and subtle. Grenville, though in principle a republican, was bold, proud, dictatorial, and so self-willed that he would have expected Liberty herself should be his first slave. The Bedford faction, except the Duke himself, were void of honour, honesty, and virtue; and the Scotch were whatever their masters wished them to be, and too envious of the English, and became too much provoked by them, not to lend all their mischievous abilities towards the ruin of a constitution, whose benefits the English had imparted to them, but did not like they should engross. All these individuals or factions, I do not doubt, accepted and fomented the disposition they found predominant in the Cabinet, as they had severally access to it; and the contradictions which the King suffered in his ill-advised measures, riveted in him a thirst of delivering himself from control, and to be above control he must be absolute. Thus on the innate desire of unbounded power in all princes, was engrafted a hate to the freedom of the subject, and therefore, whether the King set out with a plan of extending his prerogative, or adopted it, his subsequent measures, as often as he had an opportunity of directing them himself, tended to the sole object of acting by his own will. Frequent convulsions did that pursuit occasion, and heavy mortifications to himself. On the nation it heaped disgrace, and brought it to the brink of ruin; and should the event be consonant to the King's wishes of establishing the royal authority at home, it is more sure that the country will be so lowered, that the Sovereign will become as subject to the mandates of France, as any little potentate in Europe.

This is my impartial opinion of the reign of George the Third, from the death of his grandfather to the end of the year 1771, when I wrote these annals; and the subsequent transactions to the commencement of the new Parliament in 1784 have but corroborated my ideas. I have spoken of every party and faction favourably or unfavourably as I thought they deserved, attached to no one of them, for I saw faults in all: and that is all I mean by calling myself impartial. My principles were solely devoted to the liberty of my country; yet I have censured even that liberty, when it degenerated into licentiousness, or asserted its rights with more probability of danger than success. That my impartiality was divested of peronalities, nobody would believe me if I asserted; they undoubtedly often lowered my zeal, and even in these cool hours of retreat and retirement, may have left impressions that reflection may not have corrected—though the overt acts of the American war have but too sadly realized the more problematic suspicions I had entertained of the evil designs of the Court, from the first ten years of the reign. Lust of power, supported by cruelty and obstinacy, marked every year of that fatal war; and its woeful event having corrected neither the bad intention nor the folly with which it was commenced and prosecuted, and a more undisguised attempt in the Crown of governing independently having distinguished the year 1784, I should have observed the whole progress of the reign hitherto with little judgment, if I had not a worse opinion of the spirit that has actuated it, than I had when I first entertained doubts of its designs against the constitution. However, instead of seeing with my eyes, I recommended to posterity to use their own discernment, abandon the author, accept what truths he has delivered, correct his mistakes, condemn his prejudices, make the best use you can of any wholesome lessons he has inculcated, avoid such errors as he has pointed out. He has written prodigiously too much, if no man shall be the wiser for his writings. He laments not his pains, nor shall deprecate censure if a single person

becomes a real patriot, or a better citizen from perusing this work—of which he himself is heartily tired. Mr. Edmund Burke had published, on the 23rd of April, a long and laborious pamphlet, called *Thoughts on the Present Discontents.*[1] It was designed for the manifesto of the Rockingham party, stated their opinions, their political creed, the motives of their opposition, the points for which they meant to stickle, and the conduct they meant to observe, if ever they should recover power. It was a composition of great merit for ingenuity, eloquence, and knowledge, though at once too diffuse, and too refined: it tired the informed, and was unintelligible to the ignorant. In point of judgment it was totally defective, and did no honour to the author, either as a virtuous statesman, or artful politician. It had been often read to, and, they said, discussed by, their party; but when the dictator, and indeed legislator of the faction (for Lord Rockingham was but a dignified phantom) had so little judgment, it is not wonderful that the blemishes of the work were not discerned by most of his associates. Sir George Savile was too subtly minute to comprehend a whole: Lord John Cavendish loved general maxims; and though obstinate, had no rancour: consequently, he approved the book for not dealing in personalities. I was surprised that the Duke of Richmond, who had a great deal of sense, could be captivated by a work calculated for no one end but to deify Lord Rockingham, and to insinuate that Mahomet[2] was his prophet.

Mrs. Macaulay, whose principles were more sound and more fixed than Burke's, and whose reasoning was more simple and more exact, published a short tract in answer, censuring the work as compiled solely to serve the partial interests of an aristocratic faction.[3] It was a still stronger

[1] Burke's *Works*, 1815, vol. ii. pp. 215-344.—E. [2] Burke himself.

[3] *Observations on a Pamphlet entitled Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents*, by Catherine Macaulay, London, 1770, 8vo, price 2s.

'Assume a virtue if you have it not.'

This tract has long since sunk into oblivion; no copy of it is to be found even in the British Museum, and I have searched for it in vain in other large repositories of ephemeral literature. As far as can be inferred from the

proof of its demerit, that the Court did not answer it at all. Though some parts of it were very offensive, yet the indemnity it bestowed on Lord Bute, and the scandal it would give to the nation and to every other faction, were so agreeable to the reigning junto, that they wisely took no exception to their own share, and left the rest to diffuse animosities on every side. The work, as Mrs. Macaulay said, avowed its patrons as an aristocratic faction; and what was worse, confessed that they adhered to *men* not *measures*: incredible as this folly was, it may be seen in the book in so many words. It insinuated the influence of the Princess, took no notice of Lord Chatham, Lord Temple, Lord Camden, or Mr. Grenville; disgusted the popular party by dereliction of Wilkes, by disclaiming triennial Parliaments and place-bills,[1] and encouraged no

extracts and criticism in contemporary periodicals, Mrs. Macaulay's great panacea for the removal of all national grievances consisted of short Parliaments, with the additional security of members being made incapable of re-election under a certain number of years. This arrangement the writer predicted would do away with the evils generally considered to attach to frequent elections, 'so that the violent contentions for seats in Parliament, both on the side of Government and of individuals, would sink into the quiet coolness of nominations for parish officers.'—She overlooked the effect of such a system on the character of the House, and the experience of France seems to prove that it would lead to the election of few persons above the calibre of parish officers.

The style and spirit of the work seem to be fairly represented in the following extract:—'The wicked system of policy set on foot by the leaders of the revolutionists in the reign of King William, and which proceeded perhaps more from fear of personal safety than from any very material intent against their country, was thoroughly completed under the Administration of their sons. But whilst this State faction, who called themselves Whigs, but who in reality were as much the destructive, though concealed, enemies of public liberty as were its more generous because more avowed adversaries, the Tories, whilst they were erecting their batteries against those they termed inveterate Jacobites and prejudiced republicans, it never came into their heads that they were ruining their own importance, and consequently rendering the Crown strong enough to set all parties at defiance, to put them on their good behaviour, and to treat them with that contempt which is natural to a Sovereign in the plenitude of independent power.'—L. M.

[1] Lord North, like other Prime Ministers, never attended committees of elections. Mackenzie being pushed on a Scotch election which he favoured, sent for Lord North late in the evening (at this very time) to vote, though he had not heard the cause—and yet they were beaten.

denomination of men to unite with them, as it declared in terms that should Lord Rockingham and his friends come into place, they should do little more than turn out those whom the book called *the King's men*, who called themselves *the King's friends*, and who, notwithstanding, the book declared were never admitted to *the King's confidence*.

But the most absurd part of all, was Burke's discharging Lord Bute of all present influence,—a fact not only improbable, as had lately appeared by the influence of his brother Mackenzie—by Lord North's taking Sir James Lowther's steward for his secretary, and by Sir James's late hostilities to the Duke of Grafton who had but half supported him, and by his co-operation with Lord North by another clerk, whom Jenkinson had placed in Lord North's service, and who grew to govern him;[1] and by the homage which all succeeding ministers were obliged to pay to the Bute-standard,[2] or to risk their power: but

[1] William Brummell, chief clerk in the Treasury; the laborious and faithful servant, and not the master of Lord North.—L. M.

[2] Mrs. Anne Pitt, Lady Bute's friend, offered Lord Villiers, her relation and son of the Countess of Grandison, that the Princess of Wales should procure for him an English Peerage, if he would marry one of Lord Bute's daughters. This was in June 1771. I had it from Lord Villiers himself, who married a daughter of Lord Hertford, my first cousin. I have changed my opinion, I confess, various times on the subject of Lord Bute's favour with the King; but this I take to have been the truth. From the death of her husband the Princess Dowager had the sole influence over her son, and introduced Lord Bute into his confidence; but I believe that even before his accession the King was weary both of his mother and of her favourite, and wanted to, and did, early shake off much of that influence. After Lord Bute's resignation, his credit declined still more, and Lord Bute certainly grew disgusted, though he still retained authority enough over the King to be consulted, or to force himself into a share of the counsels that changed so many Ministries till after Lord Chatham's last Administration. Lord Bute's pride was offended at the wane of his power; and on his last return from abroad, the King complained to the Duke of Gloucester that *the fellow* (that was the term) had not once paid his duty to him. I have doubted whether that coolness was not affected; yet it was carrying dissimulation far indeed, and unnecessarily, if acted to his favourite brother, then living in the palace with him, in his confidence, not hostile to Bute, nor then likely to report the communication. Such solemn declarations had indeed been made both by the King and Bute that they never saw each other in private, that those visits

it was extremely unwise in a politic light, for while the book thus removed from the people's attention an odious and ostensible object, it presented them with nothing but a vague idea, which it called *a Double Cabinet.* Did Burke flatter himself that the Princess was so very sentimental, as to forgive a personal attack on herself in consideration of his tenderness to her favourite? Would their tools be content to be proscribed, to save their patron's head? And who instructed, who disciplined, Lord Bute's creatures, but himself? If the Princess was the intermediate agent between them and the King, who conveyed his commands or their advice from her to them, and *vice versâ*, but Lord Bute, Lady Bute, or Mr. Mackenzie? The exculpation of Lord Bute was therefore silly and impotent flattery, or sillier credulity instilled into Burke by Lord Holland, who always held that language.

Whether it proceeded from ignorance or partiality I do not know, but in fathoming the grounds of the reigning

could not be frequent, and the King no doubt was glad of that pretext for avoiding an irksome dictator. Afterwards, the engrossing ambition of Bute's son, Lord Mountstuart, was hurt at the proscription of his father; and whenever his own suits were denied he broke out publicly, and frequently quarrelled with Lord North, who would not have thwarted his views had the King countenanced them; yet as Lord Mountstuart generally carried his points at last, it is probable that Bute had been trusted too deeply to make it safe totally to break with him. However, his credit was so small that, towards the end of the American war, Mackenzie, through whom the intercourse was chiefly carried on, retired to Scotland, and for some time came rarely to London. But in the year 1783 Bute again saw the King often, though very privately; and though Lord Mountstuart warmly and loudly espoused the party of Charles Fox, Mackenzie adhered to the King; and Lord Bute owned that though he thought Mr. Fox the only man who could save this country, he loved the King so much that he could not resist his Majesty's entreaties to support him.

If I have accounted rightly for so great a mystery as whether Lord Bute had an ascendant or not from the time of his ceasing to be openly Prime Minister, I might be asked, Who then had real influence with the King, for his subsequent Ministers indubitably had not?—I should answer readily, Jenkinson. He was the sole confidant of the King; and having been the creature of Bute, might choose prudentially not to incense his old patrons but to keep him in play enough to divert the public eye from himself; and thence, I conclude, mediated now and then for favours for Lord Bute's friends, and despised his intellects too much to apprehend his recovery of credit. Lord

discontents, Mr. Burke was as defective in not going back far enough, as he was in the inefficiency of his remedies. Though his book contained many melancholy truths, it was far from probing to the bottom of the sore. The canker had begun in the Administration of the Pelhams and Lord Hardwicke, who, at the head of a proud aristocracy of Whig Lords, had thought of nothing but establishing their own power; and who, as it suited their occasional purposes, now depressed and insulted the Crown and Royal Family, and now raised the prerogative. Their factious usurpations and insolence were even some excuse for the maxim taken up by Frederic, Prince of Wales, by the Princess Dowager, and the reigning King, of breaking that overbearing combination; and so blinded were the Pelhams by their own ambition, that they furnished the Princess with men whose principles and abilities were best suited to inspire arbitrary notions into her son, and to instruct him how to get rid of his tyrants, and establish a despotism that may end in tyranny in his descendants. Though the Princess and Lord Bute gave rashly in to those views, their passions, folly, and cowardice oftener defeated the plan than promoted it: and it was in this light only that Lord Bute ought to be acquitted of raising the prerogative. *He* rendered it contemptible; while Stone and Murray were the real sources of those discontents, which Burke sought, but never discovered. As

Mansfield no doubt frequently, when his timidity would suffer him, was consulted and gave advice, and especially was deep in the plan of the American war; and though the King's views and plans were commonly as pestilent to his own interest as to his people, yet as they were often artfully conducted, he and Bute were too ignorant and too incapable to have digested the measures; and therefore, as nobody else enjoyed the royal confidence, there can be no doubt but Jenkinson was the director or agent of all his Majesty's secret counsels. Jenkinson was able, shrewd, timid, cautious, and dark; and much fitter to suggest and digest measures than to execute them. His appearance was abject; his countenance betrayed a consciousness of secret guile; and though his ambition and rapacity were insatiate, his demeanour exhibited such a want of spirit, that had he stood forth as Prime Minister, which he really was, his very look would have encouraged opposition; for who can revere authority which seems to confess itself improperly placed, and ashamed of its own awkwardly assumed importance!

I have said so much in the first part of these Memoirs on these heads, it is unnecessary to retail them here. A few facts will evince that the Pelhams, Hardwicke, and their friends, were an aristocratic faction; that they insulted and provoked the Crown and Royal Family, and raised disgusts in them against the Whig party, at the same time planting the rankest Tories about the successor and his mother, and forcing them to throw themselves into the arms of even Jacobites.

1. When the late King intended to restore Lord Granville, the Minister of his own election, the Pelhams, leaguing with the great Lords and principal Whigs, deserted him in the very heat of the rebellion, and obliged him to surrender at discretion. What a lesson was that to the late Prince!—no wonder it laid him open to the wiles of Lord Bolingbroke!

2. Newcastle had long lain in the bosom of that dark and suspected friend of the Stuarts, Andrew Stone. The darling friend of the latter was that bright ornament of the age, that luminary of the law, that second hero of Pope and first disciple of Bolingbroke, William Murray, brother of the Pretender's Prime Minister, the titular Earl of Dunbar. The fickle Duke and his timid brother, of whom the elder loved nothing so much as a new friend in a reconciled enemy, as the younger with still less sincerity courted every man whose parts he dreaded, were easily persuaded to give themselves up to so useful an assistant, whose walk interfered with the ambition of neither. From that hour every measure was coloured with a tincture of prerogative; and a foundation was laid for that structure against which the disciples of the Pelhams have so much declaimed since.

While that dangerous man[1] was infusing his poison into the Court of the King, his friend Lord Bolingbroke was sowing the same seeds at Leicester House. Seemingly attached to different factions, St. John and Murray were carrying on the same plan at both Courts. The death of

[1] William Murray, Lord Mansfield.

the Prince, that threatened destruction to the scheme, facilitated its success. In truth had the advice of a man who has since been no enemy to the plan been followed, the principles instilled into a young mind might not have been so early and so deeply laid. Mr. Fox,[1] the very next morning after the death of the Prince of Wales, advised Mr. Pelham to make sure of the successor by sending for him to St. James's, and keeping him there separate from his mother. The Princess, indeed, might not have secured the same influence over him as she did; but from the persons employed in the education of the young Prince, there is little reason to think that exactly the same care would not have been taken of initiating him in *proper* principles. All Fox's subsequent merits in the cause—even the gracious promises made to him by the young King, and broken, could not expiate that offence.[2]

4. The persons employed, the books put into his hands, the disgrace of the first governor and preceptor of the young Prince, the interference of Lord Mansfield, and the ensuing history of Fawcett's deposition of the Jacobitism of Stone and Murray, the secrecy first exercised to stifle his evidence, and the mock declaration of the Cabinet Councillors when the affair got into the House of Lords, where, instead of any examination, that ordeal of an aristocracy, their word of honour, was only made use of,—all these circumstances concurred in the formation of those evils whose source Mr. Burke so ingeniously missed.

5. The ignorance, blunders, and want of spirit in Newcastle, Lord Anson, and Lord Hardwicke[3] at the beginning

[1] Henry Fox, first Lord Holland.

[2] Mr. Fox wrote an account of his having given that advice to his friend Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, then at his seat in Monmouthshire. Sir Charles dying, his papers fell into the hands of his elder brother, who was a very dirty fellow, and who, quarrelling with Mr. Fox, betrayed that letter to the Princess Dowager. When Mr. Fox undertook the support of the peace of Paris for Lord Bute in 1763, he was promised an Earldom, but never could obtain it.

[3] The incapacity of that Administration, on which I have said so much, has been laid open to the public, and confirmed by the *Diary of Lord*

of the war, made way for the predominant genius of Mr Pitt: but though the osier-like nature of Newcastle stooped to act with the latter again, the gloomy and revengeful temper of Hardwicke waited for an opportunity of repaying the disgrace Pitt had inflicted on their cabal. The disgrace of his country was meditated, at least effected, by Lord Hardwicke as revenge on Mr. Pitt. The profusion of the German war (for which Mr. Pitt only demanded supplies, but which he certainly did not direct the Duke of Newcastle to suffer to be plundered and perverted, though Pitt himself was too ostentatiously or too carelessly profuse in his demands) was laid solely to the account of the vigorous Minister, as if it was more criminal in him to dare, than in the other to dissipate our treasure without daring. Even before the death of the late King, was published the celebrated pamphlet called *Considerations on the German War*, written under the patronage and revisal of Lord Hardwicke. That Lord Hardwicke and Lord Bute agreed about that time, at least in their measures, for the destruction of Mr. Pitt, was evident by a place being, immediately on the King's accession, bestowed by Lord Bute on Mauduit, author of that pamphlet.

6. Nor were these the sole instances of that aristocratic spirit I have mentioned. The Duke of Newcastle, who in the very dawn of the Hanoverian succession had forced

Melcombe, published in 1784. Lord Melcombe seems to have been ignorant of great part of the affair of Fawcett, and to have received little information on it but from the Princess or those most concerned to suppress the truth. Indeed his *Diary* is often obscure, and, as being written only with a view to himself, he seldom details or explains either debates or events, if he had nothing to do in them, or did not attend their commencement or conclusion in the House of Commons. Yet as far as it goes his *Diary* is most uncommonly authentic; and as it is so very disgraceful to himself we cannot doubt but he believed what he wrote to be true. Where he and I write on the same passages we shall be found to agree, though we never had any connection, were of very different principles, and received our information from as different sources. My whole account of the reign of George the Second was given about twenty years before I saw Lord Melcombe's *Diary*, or knew it existed; nor did I ever see it till published.

himself, as godfather to his son, upon the then Prince of Wales in the next reign, set himself up as candidate for the Chancellorship of Cambridge against the next Prince of Wales, Frederic; and even caused the King to prohibit the University to elect his son. Such were the ideas a Whig aristocracy forced the Royal Family to entertain of that party; as if the revolution had been calculated to confirm the power of the nobility, rather than to secure the constitution and the liberty of the people.

7. The marriage act, schemed, drawn, and imposed by Lord Hardwicke, repugnant to the principles of a commercial country, and intended solely to guard the wealth of the nobility from being dispersed among their fellow-citizens; the extension of the Habeas Corpus prevented by Lord Mansfield; and the murder of Admiral Byng[1] to palliate the loss of Minorca, which had been sacrificed by the negligence of Lord Anson and by the Duke of Newcastle's panic of an invasion, were all fruits of the same spirit. Was it possible to review these facts, and affirm that the principles of arbitrary power were not sown till the present reign? The Crown, indeed, got rid of the first authors of the mischief; but then made advantage of the doctrines they had established: for though a predominant nobility often struggle with the Crown, the contest is only which shall oppress the people, and they as often abet the Crown in encroachments on liberty. The number of members in the House of Commons named by great Lords, and the consequential dependence of the Lower on the Upper House, facilitated those views; and when once the resentment and interest of the Court taught them to break the Cabal, they made use of the

[1] Princess Amelie told me in October 1783 that the Duchess of Newcastle sent Lady Sophia Egerton to her, the Princess, to beg her to be for the execution of Admiral Byng; 'They thought,' added the Princess, 'that unless he was put to death, Lord Anson could not be at the head of the Admiralty; indeed,' added her Royal Highness, 'I was already for it: the officers would never have fought if he had not been executed.' Am I in the wrong to speak of that act as shocking, when such means and arts were employed to take away a life, and for such a reason as the interest of Lord Anson?

power of those whom they had interest or art enough to detach from the faction.

8. On the death of the late King, the Princess, Lord Bute, and their junto, provoked, as I have said, by the great Whig Lords, whom they feared, inclined to the Tories by the counsels of Bolingbroke, Mansfield, and Stone, and disposed by the love of power to endeavour to rise above the constitution, had one capital view—the restoration of the prerogative; and several secondary views, as the destruction of Mr. Pitt, who possessed the hearts of the people, the breaking of the aristocratic Cabal, and the conclusion of a peace, without which they could not have leisure, authority, or money to pursue their other objects. Mr. Burke complained of the Duke of Grafton, Mr. Conway, and other Whigs, for being duped by the Court, and for deserting *their* connection; but that mischief was done before these came into place, and done by those whom Burke would persuade the world were Whig patriots, namely, Newcastle, Hardwicke, Devonshire,[1] etc. Mr. Pitt foresaw the turn the Court would take, and prudently proposed, it was affirmed, to the Duke of Newcastle to league against Lord Bute; and there can be no doubt of the truth of that assertion, as Pitt would never again hear of any connection with Newcastle. The Duke loved present power and favour too well to listen to the overture; and notorious it was that Newcastle, Hardwicke, Devonshire, and the Duke of Bedford, urged on by Lord Mansfield and Mr. Fox, did assist the Favourite against Mr. Pitt, and combined to drive him from the Administration. That was the real breach that facilitated the views of the Court. Newcastle, indeed, soon found his error, and was the first sacrifice, as the Duke of Devonshire was the next; while Stone and Mansfield, charmed to see the era arrived that they had so ardently expected and prepared, abandoned the silly Duke and his still sillier associates, and remained fast friends to the reviving prerogative. Then, *and not till then*, the Whig Lords grew alarmed at the designs of the

[1] The fourth Duke.

Court. Lord Rockingham resigned with Newcastle; and Devonshire was affronted and disgraced. These last then thought the country grew seriously in danger; but had Newcastle and his friends been able to keep their places, I question whether we should ever have heard *from them* of arbitrary schemes, any more than of Mr. Burke's pamphlet; though I have no more doubt of the dangerous projects of the Court, than I believe Lord Rockingham's party likely, or capable to prevent them.

I shall say but little on the conclusion of a work which prescribed unlimited voting with Lord Rockingham and his friends as the test of *honesty*; while at the same time, *conscience* is disclaimed, '*because*,' says the book, '*no man can see into the heart of another*'—the context of which curious doctrine is, that it is more virtuous to follow another man, or other men (into whose hearts neither can one see), than to obey the impulse of one's own conscience. Nothing, or almost nothing, was promised to the Nation by that faction, should they attain power; and yet, with so scanty a catalogue of merits, they claimed implicit confidence from all men! '*For*,' says the author, '*can a man have sat long in Parliament without seeing any one set of men whose character, conduct, or disposition would lead him to associate with them, and aid and be aided by them in any one system of public utility?*'[1] I answer, if he is an honest man, it is impossible for him to have sat long in Parliament, and not have seen through the selfish or factious views of every set of men; and if he was a sensible man, he must have seen the weakness and insufficience of Lord Rockingham and his party. But what

[1] The passage is not quite accurately quoted by Walpole. See Burke's *Works*, vol. ii. p. 340.—There is room for ascribing the severity of Walpole's criticism on these passages to the application of which they are susceptible to the conduct of Conway. Burke is very likely to have had him in mind when he dwelt on the suspicion that necessarily attaches to politicians who separate themselves from men with whom they had always before acted, on grounds which do not come under the denomination of 'leading principles in government.' In common with the leaders of Rockingham's party, he deeply resented Conway's refusal to break up the Ministry in 1767.—(See Burke's *Correspondence*, vol. i. *passim*.)—L. M.

shall we say, if this monkish obedience was demanded, not only to this leader and his leaders, but to a faction composed of men of the most opposite and heterogeneous principles? Lord Rockingham and his friends had adopted and joined in measures concerted, proposed, imposed, now by Lord Chatham, now by Mr. Grenville. Were Lord Chatham's system or principles, if he had either, the same with Lord Rockingham's? were Mr. Grenville's? If they were, why were they not of our party? If they were not, why was any man bound to vote with them? or when? Might Lord Rockingham dissent from Lord Chatham or Mr. Grenville, and might not another man dissent from them too? or might such men dissent only when Lord Rockingham did? What entitled Lord Rockingham to be such a pope, such a rule of faith, such a judge in the last resort? If Lord Chatham or Mr. Grenville might sometimes be right, why might not the Duke of Grafton or Lord North be so too? What enjoined a man to follow Lord Rockingham, both when he agreed with Lord Chatham or Mr. Grenville, and when he did not? The line of concord and the line of discord should have been marked out, and men should have been told what were the principles, and what the objects of each class. If they differed in principles, why did they agree in measures? If they differed for power, how could they ever agree? In the meantime, was every man's conscience to be enslaved, till that blessed moment should arrive in the fulness of time, when Lord Rockingham should come with power and glory to deliver the country by that one single act and end of his mission, the turning out of the King's men?

Mr. Burke's pamphlet having tended to nothing but to the discredit of himself and his party, the rest of the session produced little heat, and one very commendable act of the Legislature. Mr. George Onslow had brought in a bill (a tribute to popularity) to take away the privilege of peers and members of Parliament, except for their own persons, so that they should no longer be able to screen

their houses and goods from their creditors, nor be allowed to extend protection to their domestics. The bill passed easily through the Commons, many of the members who were inclined to oppose it, trusting it would be rejected in the other House—the Lords being less exposed to the consequences of unpopularity, as their seats in Parliament are for life: yet though many objections were made there, Lord Mansfield undertook the support of the bill, and it was passed, though Lord Egmont, with great indignation at the diminution it occasioned in the rights of peerage, and with bitter reflections on Lord Mansfield, opposed it eagerly. The Duke of Richmond, on the contrary, demanded to have the indemnity of ambassadors retrenched likewise, urging the scandalous conduct of Count Haslang, the Bavarian Minister, who had for many years inhabited a house without paying the rent, and would not quit it, though the landlord had offered to remit the whole debt, if the Count would but give up the house. Lord Mansfield replied, that the privileges of ambassadors depended on the law of nations.

I must take this opportunity of doing justice to another instance of the Duke of Richmond's virtues. There had been a scheme the last year of making a canal for carrying coals from Warwickshire to Oxford, and thence to London. The members for Newcastle, fearing it would lessen the demand for their coal and hurt that nursery of seamen, acquainted the Duke of Richmond, and desired his concurrence in opposition to the plan, his Grace being likely to suffer by it, as the grant to his family from Charles the Second (producing to him an income of twelve thousand pounds a year), was one shilling on every chaldron of coals entered in the port of London.[1] The Duke answered nobly, that however detrimental the bill

[1] In 1799 this royalty was commuted into an annuity of £19,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund by 39 George III. c. 84, and 39 and 40 George III. c. 43. The annuity was subsequently redeemed by the purchase of £633,333, 6s. 9d., three per cent. consols, which have since been sold by the trustees, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the Goodwood Estate in Sussex, and other property in Banffshire and Invernessshire.—E.

might be to his interest, he would not oppose it as it might lower the price of coals to the poor.

The day before the Lords gave up their privileges, they fined some printers for abusive papers on different peers.

On May the 8th Alderman Trecothick moved the other House for the instructions given to General Gage, which, he affirmed, were repugnant to those sent to our governors in America. This drew on a long debate on American affairs;[1] but the motion was quashed, as were, next day, eight propositions made by Mr. Burke, in a fine oration tending to censure Lord Hillsborough and the Administration for their absurd and contradictory orders to the Governors of the Colonies, to which variations he imputed the troubles existing there. Wedderburne and Lord North had a warm altercation, in which each showed great abilities.[2] Those resolutions, which were strangely refined and obscure, were again moved, but with no better success, in the House of Lords, by the Duke of Richmond. It again did him honour, that, above joining in the unjust violence of Opposition, his Grace made an apology for Captain Preston. Lord Chatham, who neither agreed with Mr. Grenville nor Lord Rockingham on American questions, kept away on these; but, thinking the Middlesex Election more combustible matter, he and Beckford excited the Common Council to address the King once more on his answer to the remonstrance, which on a division was agreed to, together with a resolution to compliment Lord Chatham on his strenuous defence of the rights of election. The same day, he himself crudely made a motion in the House of Lords for a dissolution of the Parliament. He was answered by the Duke of Grafton, who declared he would never more be connected in business with Lord Chatham. The latter said that declaration was un-

[1] Cavendish reports a portion of the debate on Governor Pownall's motion for an address to the King on the state of the civil and military government in America, vol. ii. pp. 1-12.—E.

[2] See Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 14-37.—E.

necessary, as his own reason for quitting power had been because he would no longer serve with his Grace; adding, that he himself desired never again to be in his Majesty's service. This was taken up with much ridicule, the Ministers protesting that they had never known *till now* why his Lordship had resigned. Lord Shelburne owned that the only ostensible reason for dissolving the Parliament was the Middlesex election. This Lord Egmont answered finely, and said Lord Shelburne had *blabbed* what Lord Chatham would not confess. The term *blabbed* exceedingly offended Shelburne, who menaced the Ministers on the disturbances he foretold would happen in America and Ireland—the King's promise to which kingdom of not removing the troops he treated as illegal. Lord Weymouth, observing that Lord Camden had retired without staying to vote, said artfully, the person who could have given the best opinion on the question proposed, had not chosen to take part in it with his friends, or to stay to inform the House. The question was rejected by 60 to 20.

This was the last parliamentary effort of the session on the Middlesex election; very inadequate to the flame with which it had commenced. Not only the violence of the attack had prejudiced the cause, but so divided were the factions in Opposition, that their numbers were now diminished to one half, while the Court party, conducted coolly and rationally by Lord North, acted with some firmness and some system. Yet, outrageous as the assault had been on the House of Commons, and arbitrarily and shamefully as the House had acted, much good sprung indirectly out of the contention. The scandal deservedly thrown on the members for their corruption and servility, and their dread of losing their future elections from their unpopularity, made such impression on most of them, that, to compensate for their infamy, they concurred in two most wholesome acts, which, perhaps, no other moment could have wrung from them; those were, Mr. Grenville's law for trying contested elections by select committees,

and Mr. Onslow's for the restraint of privilege. The blow to the peerage was permanent, who never lose their seats, and indiscriminately useful to creditors against members of Parliament. The less secure were the extravagant, the fewer would be exposed to corruption from necessity. It ought to be a standing rule with the public to take all advantages of forcing concessions and capitulations from the great, when the complaisance of the latter is reduced by interest or shame to court the people; and the equivalent may often be preferable to the point contended for, as well as more easily obtained.

CHAPTER V

Bold Address of Beckford to the King.—His Death and Character.—Prosecutions of Almon and Woodfall.—Voyage of the Princess Dowager of Wales to Germany.—Eccentric Conduct of the Queen of Denmark.—Suit of Lord Grosvenor against the Duke of Cumberland.—Trial of the Kennedys for Murder.—Conduct of Mr. Horne.—Licence of the Press.—Instances.—Libel on the King of Spain.—Dispute with Spain concerning the Falkland Islands.—Building of the Adelphi.—Its Political Consequences.—Promotion of Lutterell.—Death of Lord Granby.—His Character.—Vacant Regiment bestowed on Conway.—Meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster.—Imminence of a War.—Diplomacy of Lord Weymouth.—Lord Mansfield meditates resigning the Speakership of the House of Lords.—Death of Mr. George Grenville.—His character.

1770

THE King had scarce time to enjoy the favourable conclusion of the session, before a new attack was made on him. A remonstrance had been sent from Newcastle, and, on May the 23rd, the second remonstrance from the City of London was presented by the Lord Mayor and Common Council. It had been drawn up by Lord Chatham, or formed on one of his late speeches. The King made a short and firm answer, referring to his former. He had no sooner spoken it, than, to the astonishment of the whole Court, Beckford, the Lord Mayor, desired leave to say a few words. This was totally unprecedented. Copies of all intended harangues to the Sovereign are first transmitted privately to Court, that the King may be prepared with his answer. On this occasion, the King was totally at a loss how to act. He was sitting in ceremony on his throne, and had no means of consult, no time to consider what to do. Remaining silent and confounded, Beckford proceeded, with great expressions of loyalty, and of assurances of the respect

and attachment borne to his Majesty by the citizens, and he besought his Sovereign not to listen to secret and malevolent insinuations against them, and humbly solicited some favourable syllable of reply. The King, however, made none, but suffered them to kiss his hand, notwithstanding the murmurs of the courtiers who surrounded him, and who were scandalized at the innovation.

The citizens assembling three days afterwards to consider of an address on the birth of a young Princess, the Aldermen Harley and Rossiter loudly censured the Lord Mayor for his novel address to the King, uncommissioned by the City. It might prevent his Majesty, they urged, from receiving their addresses in the same state with which he received those from Parliament and the Universities,—a distinction granted to no other corporation but to the City of London; and might occasion a greater inconvenience, for, as the maxim declares the King can do no wrong, should a king on any similar occasion answer improperly, it could not be imputed to his Ministers. Beckford appealed to the Common Council, who applauded his behaviour. Wilkes, who had displeased his party by not attending the remonstrance to St. James's, and who had been reproached as gained by the Court, pleaded that he had not gone thither lest his presence should give occasion to another massacre. He objected to pay much compliment to the King on the birth of his daughter, at a time when his majesty would lend no ear to the complaints of the City. To the Queen, Wilkes said, he had no objection to their saying what they pleased. On the 30th, the address was carried; but at Temple Bar the gates were shut against the Aldermen by the people, who concurred with Beckford and Wilkes in resenting the King's behaviour, and Harley was dragged out of his chariot and escaped with difficulty: but by order of the Lord Mayor the gates were opened, and they proceeded to St. James's, where, before their admission to the King, the Lord Chamberlain notified to Beckford that his late behaviour having been unprecedented, his Majesty desired

no such thing might happen again: to which Beckford, bowing, replied, 'To be sure not.' They were then admitted to the presence; and though the address was colder than usual, the King told them that while their addresses were so loyal, the City should be sure of his protection.

This was the last public incident in the life of William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London, he dying three weeks afterwards of a violent fever, contracted, as supposed, from the agitation into which his violence had thrown his blood, and from sudden cold caught in the country, whither he had retired for a little repose. He died on the 21st of June, aged sixty-two. He had boldness, promptness, spirit, a heap of confused knowledge, displayed with the usual ostentation of his temper, and so uncorrected by judgment, that his absurdities were made but more conspicuous by his vanity. Under a jovial style of good humour, he was tyrannic in Jamaica his native country, and under an appearance of prodigality, interested. On the other side, the excesses of his factious behaviour were founded neither on principle nor on rancour. Vain glory seemed to be the real motive of all his actions.[1] His death was one of the heaviest blows Lord Chatham could receive, cutting off all his influence in the City; and it was another cause of the Opposition's ensuing humiliation, the turbulence of Beckford, his imposing noise, and his great wealth, concurring to his authority. His successors in the party were utterly contemptible, except Trecothick, who was a decent man. This last was chosen Mayor for the rest of the year. A statue was voted to Beckford's memory, and ordered to be placed in Guildhall, with the words he had ventured to speak to the King engraven on the pedestal,—so strong was the party as yet in the City. Lord Chatham, the day before Beckford's death, forced

[1] When Beckford received an account of the magnificent seat he had built at Fonthill being burnt down, he only wrote to his steward, 'Let it be rebuilt!' Lord Holland's youngest son being ill, and Beckford inquiring after him, Lord Holland said he had sent him to Richmond for the air; Beckford cried out, 'Oh! Richmond is the worst air in the world; I lost twelve natural children there last year!'

himself into his house, and got away all the letters he had written to that demagogue.[1]

The celebrated Junius alone kept up the flame of opposition with any show of parts; but having at this time satirized the King, even for his private virtues, it did but throw discredit on the author. Almon, the printer, was now tried for selling Junius's former Address to his Majesty; and though he pleaded that the copies had been left at his shop and sold by his servant without his knowledge, the judge told the jury that a master was answerable for his servant; and they found Almon guilty.[2] This man

[1] William Beckford, the son of Peter Beckford, Speaker of the Assembly in Jamaica, was born in that colony in 1709. He was educated at Westminster School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1729, M.A. 1732. He was elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward in 1752, and served as Sheriff of the city of London 1755-6. Beckford was elected Lord Mayor in 1762 and 1769, and was M.P. for Shaftesbury from December 1747 to April 1754, and for the city of London from May 1754 until his death. Horne Tooke's assertion that he wrote the famous speech which is engraved upon the pedestal of Beckford's Statue, and that Beckford never delivered it, is utterly without foundation.—See *Chatham Correspondence*, vol. iii. pp. 458-464, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, xl. pp. 218-9.—E.

[2] Lord Mansfield's words were,—'I have always understood, and take it to be clearly settled, that evidence of a public sale, or public exposal to sale, in the shop, by the servant, or anybody in the house or shop, is sufficient evidence to convict the master of the house or shop though there was no privity or concurrence in him, unless he proves the contrary, or that there was some trick or collusion.'—(*Trial of John Almon*, London, 8vo, 1770.)—The motion for the new trial was made on the 27th of June following, on the ground that the master was not liable for the acts of his servant in *a criminal case*, where his privity was not proved. The motion was refused. The Court then expressed an unanimous opinion that the pamphlet being bought in the shop of a common known bookseller, purporting on its title-page to be printed for him, is a sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of its being published by him, *not indeed conclusive, because he might have contradicted it, if the facts would have borne it, by contrary evidence.*—(Burrow's *Reports*, vol. v. p. 2688.) This is not less liberal than the present proof of publication recognised by the courts of law; and it is generally understood that nothing short of proof of interference, if not of absolute *prohibition* by the bookseller would now be received. Abominable as the law of libel might be, it seems to have been correctly laid down by Lord Mansfield. Fifty years earlier Almon would have been pilloried, and probably whipped. In 1759, Mr. Beardmore, the Under Sheriff, was fined fifty pounds, and imprisoned two months, for pillorying Dr. Shebbeare moderately.—(Burrow's *Reports*, vol. ii. 792.) Almon and the Doctor seem to have been much upon a par in point of respectability.—L. M.

was reckoned to have made a fortune of £10,000 by publishing and selling libels. Woodfall, the original publisher of Junius's Address, escaped better, being found *guilty of printing and publishing only*, though Lord Mansfield, who had likewise tried Almon, endeavoured by the most arbitrary constructions to mislead the jury, telling them that they had nothing to do with the *intention*, nor with the other words in the indictment, as *malicious*, *seditious*, etc., which he affirmed were only words of course; and which yet would have fallen heavily on the accused, had the jury paid regard to such abominable doctrine. The despotic and Jesuitic Judge went further: he said, the business of the jury was to consider whether the blanks were properly filled up; as to the contents of the paper, whether true or false, they were totally immaterial—no wonder juries were favourable to libellers, when the option lay between encouraging abuse, and torturing law to severe tyranny! It did the jury honour that they preferred liberty to the voice of the inquisitor. Not content with open violations of justice, he carried the jurors home with him—though without effect.[1] Nor was his management of the two trials less wicked. He had selected Almon for the first sacrifice, though only a second publisher, before Woodfall, the original editor, because Woodfall being an inhabitant of the City of London, the Chief Justice had little hope of influencing a Middlesex jury: but Almon residing in Westminster, was more likely to be convicted: in which case it would be more difficult for the jury to absolve the original publisher, when even his copyist had been condemned—a shameful wile, for which the Attorney-General could not help making an apology! Almon tried to obtain a revision of his sentence, but Lord Mansfield put it off, till he should see the event of Woodfall's trial. When the latter's sentence was pronounced, this second

[1] All that Lord Mansfield did, was to receive the verdict of the jury at his own house. There was not the slightest impropriety in this. It is still a common practice on the circuit for the verdict to be returned at the judge's lodgings; and the old writers say, that if a jury will not agree, the judge may carry them round the circuit in a cart.—(Some account of this trial is given in the notes to Woodfall's *Junius*, vol. i. p. 356.)—L. M.

Jefferies insisted that the jury should swear they thought him guilty of *publishing only*,—an inquisition unprecedented, unheard of! To impose new oaths on a jury! and after sentence! and after they had been dissolved! What criminal could be more heinously guilty than such a judge? Miller and Baldwin, two other printers, were brought in not guilty for the very same crime for which Almon was condemned—probably from the indignation conceived at Lord Mansfield's illegal conduct.

Lord Holland now returned to England in a weak state, which he affected to represent as more deplorable than it was, confining himself to his house, from which he stirred no more. The embassy of the Comte du Châtelet being expired, he returned home, and was replaced by the Comte de Guines,[1] a man of less abilities, but very grateful to this country from the decency and fairness of his behaviour.

Another journey excited uncommon curiosity. The Princess Dowager of Wales, after an uninterrupted residence of thirty-four years in this country, and after having secluded herself in a manner from the world during the last nine years, set out for Germany, under pretence of visiting her brother, the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and her daughters, the Queen of Denmark, and the Princess of Brunswick. As mystery and policy were imputed to all her actions, her declarations were not believed, merely

[1] The Comte de Guines had been for some years Ambassador at Berlin—a post he procured through the intervention of Madame Montesson, preparatory to her marriage to the Duc d'Orleans. He belonged to the school of Choiseul, Richelieu, Soubize, and Lauzun. His embassy to London involved him in a very unpleasant suit with his secretary, La Forte, who, having lost large sums in stock-jobbing speculations during the excitement caused by the expected war with Spain on account of the Falkland Islands, declared himself bankrupt, and endeavoured to prove that he had been the agent of M. de Guines in these speculations. The action was eventually decided in the Ambassador's favour, but only after long litigation, in the course of which it was difficult to avert strong suspicions of the truth of the charge.—(Raxis de Flassan's *Diplomatie Française*, 1811, vol. vii. p. 54.)—M. de Guines emigrated during the Revolution, and died in 1806, aged seventy-one.—(See more of him in Thiebault's *Original anecdotes of Frederic the Second*, 1805, vol. i. pp. 458-470, and the *Mémoires inédits de Madame la Comtesse de Genlis*, 1825, vol. i. p. 252, *seqq.*, and vol. ii. p. 40.)—L. M.

because *she* made them. The people concluded she went to meet Lord Bute; others expected that some stroke would be struck during her absence to which she might plead not having been privy. As she carried the Duke of Gloucester with her, some believed that it was a trial to break his connection with Lady Waldegrave: some that she was displeased at the increasing power of the Queen: and a few, though perhaps not the worst guessers, that she went to secure her wealth in Germany. That the Princess of Brunswick was included in the motives of that journey is most probable. It was settled that the Princess and her husband, the hereditary Prince, should come to England the next year; and it is as certain that the Queen prevailed on the King to forbid their coming. The Princess of Wales, who had so cordially hated both her daughter and son-in-law, had taken much affection to them, not only from the court they paid to her, but from the use she found in her daughter. The Princess Dowager having lost much of her influence over the King, was often refused favours that she asked of him. This her haughty spirit could not brook. Princess Augusta had no such reserve. Her intimacy coeval with the King had given her entire familiarity with him! and she would take no denials: her mother employed her in teasing the King till he granted whatever she asked. The ease and gaiety of the Princess Dowager during her residence abroad, showed how much share her unpopularity, fear, and sullen pride had in her recluse system,—fear, not without cause: as she passed through Canterbury she was hissed and insulted: yet at Dover she met with no affronts; nor were there any illuminations or bonfires in London for joy of her departure, as had been expected. She had a slight interview with her daughter of Denmark, an extraordinary Princess! Christian the Seventh had conceived an instantaneous aversion to her on their marriage; and had even disgraced his favourite cousin, the Prince of Hesse, for taking her part. While her husband was in England, the Russian Minister treated her disrespectfully; but though the Czarina governed the Danish King, the Queen

with proper spirit commanded the insolent foreigner to quit the kingdom. Her resolution continued after her husband's return; and at last gained the ascendant. Bernsdorffe, Prime Minister and creature of Russia, was disgraced; so was young Holke, the King's favourite. Thus far her Majesty acted with reputation; but when the public beheld the King's physician engross all favour, and when that physician seemed equally dear to both King and Queen, the wildest conjectures were let loose. Certain it is that the Queen showed a lofty spirit as well as singular manners. She was grown to an enormous fatness; yet when she met her mother on the frontiers, she was accoutred in a man's habit with breeches of buck-skin: and when the Princess of Wales lamented the disgrace of Bernsdorffe, the ancient Minister of the family, the Queen of Denmark said abruptly, 'Pray, Madam, let me govern my own kingdom as I please.'

During the absence of her Royal Highness was decided, against her youngest son the Duke of Cumberland, the suit for adultery with a young woman of quality, whom a good person, moderate beauty, no understanding, and excessive vanity had rendered too accessible to the attentions of a Prince of the Blood.[1] Their letters were produced at the trial, and never was a public regaled with a collection of greater folly! Yet to the lady's honour be it said, that, bating a few oaths, which sounded more masculine than tender, the advantage in grammar, spelling, and style was all in her favour. His Royal Highness's diction and learning scarce exceeded that of a cabin-boy, as those eloquent epistles, existing in print, may testify. Some being penned on board of ship were literal versification of Lord Dorset's ballad,—

'To you, fair ladies, now at land
We men at sea do write;
But first would have you understand
How *hard* 'tis to indite.'[2]

[1] Lady Grosvenor. Her husband, Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, recovered £10,000 damages against the Prince in an action for criminal conversation brought before Lord Mansfield, in July 1770.—E.

[2] *Song written at sea in the first Dutch War, 1665, the night before an*

Grievous censure fell on his governor and preceptor, Mr. Legrand and Mr. Charles, and not less on the Princess herself, so totally had his education been neglected. He had been locked up with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, till the age of twenty-one, and thence had sallied into a life of brothels and drunkenness, whence the decency of the elder, and his early connection with Lady Waldegrave, preserved the Duke of Gloucester. The younger was pert, insolent, senseless, and not unwillingly brutal. So little care taken of a Prince of the Blood did but confirm the opinion of the public, that the plan of the Princess, Lord Bute, and the King had been to keep down and discredit the King's brothers as much as possible. The Duke of Cumberland, at least, did not disappoint the scheme, as will hereafter appear. As a dozen years afterwards it was evident that no greater care, though with still more rigorous confinement, had been taken of the morals and style of the Prince of Wales, who issued from that palace of supposed purity, the Queen's house, as if he had been educated in a night-cellar, it gave but too much ground for suspecting that, undeterred by what had happened to his brother, the jealousy of his heir had not been less predominant in the King than it had been in the neglect of his brothers.

Other trials of note there were at that time. Lord Chatham lost a cause against one of Sir William Pynsent's relations to the value of £15,000,[1] a sum he could ill spare after his ungovernable waste, and which but sharpened his appetite for recovery of power.

A criminal trial made more noise. Two Kennedys, young Irishmen, had been charged with, and one of them had been condemned for, the murder of a watchman in a drunken riot. They had a handsome sister, who was kept by two young men of quality. Out of friendship to

engagement. See vol. i. of *The Works of Celebrated Authors, etc.*, 1750, pp. 196-8, and Chalmers' *Works of the English Poets*, 1810, vol. viii. pp. 342-3, where the lines are given somewhat differently.—E.

[1] But see *infra.*—E.

them, Mr. George Selwyn had prevailed on six or seven of the jury to make an affidavit that, if some circumstances, which had really been neglected by the counsel for the prisoners, had appeared on the trial, they would not have brought in their verdict murder. Mr. Selwyn applied for mercy, and the young convict was reprieved; but when the report was made in Council, Lord Mansfield prevailed to have him ordered for execution. Mr. Selwyn, whose constant flow of exquisite wit made him generally acceptable, applied in person to the King, and represented that Lord Rochford, the Secretary of State, had under his hand assured the pardon; that such an act had always been deemed pardon, and that the prisoner had been made acquainted with it. The King immediately renewed his promise, the criminal was ordered for transportation, and was actually on board the vessel bound for the plantations, when Horne, the clergyman, and other discontented persons complained of the pardon, and not only complained of it to blacken the King, but, horrible spirit of faction! instigated the watchman's widow to appeal against it, which, if sentence should again follow would bar all pardon; nor could the King do more than reprieve from time to time. The woman did prosecute; and the young man was again remanded to his gaol and terrors, a second punishment, unjustly inflicted; for, though probably guilty, he had satisfied the law. Nothing, however, being more difficult than to effectuate such appeal, errors were continually found, the prisoner was remanded to prison as often as brought to trial, and the widow at last yielded to a compensation,[1] notwithstanding the unwearied endeavours of the merciless priest. That turbulent divine was soon afterwards found guilty himself of defaming Mr. Onslow, and fined £500.[2] He was one of the principal incendiaries and promoter of all libels, and,

[1] More of this trial may be seen in Woodfall's *Junius*, note, vol. ii. p. 153, and the *Annual Register* for 1770, pp. 103, 109, 118, 161. A most disgraceful affair it was to all parties concerned, except the King.—L. M.

[2] But see *supra*, vol. iii. p. 251, note 3.—E.

in truth, their excess was shocking, and in nothing more condemnable than in the dangers they brought on the liberty of the press, which it was difficult for its warmest friend to defend. It was in every man's mouth, that the evil was grown past sufferance. Every man trembled, expecting, what almost every man experienced, abuse. The good name, the credit, the character of all were at the mercy of anonymous malice and a mercenary printer. The universal language, that abuse was too general to be regarded, was not an adequate answer. Abuse spreads further than vindication, nor does it even die by neglect; it takes root in the country and makes lasting impressions. Two answers, indeed, there were; first, the difficulty of drawing the line. Ministers are and ought to be lawful game, yet the law could not except them as proper to be abused. The other was the spirit of the Court, which aimed at despotism, and the daring attempts of Lord Mansfield to stifle the liberty of the press, without authority of the law, and without any new restrictions made by the legislature. He had, indeed, effected an aggravation of the excess, for his innovations had given such an alarm, that scarce a jury would find the rankest satire libellous; and that indemnity encouraged the printers to go to the most envenomed and unwarrantable lengths, of which, to prove my impartiality, I will quote some flagrant examples. I have mentioned the embittered licentiousness of Junius, particularly on the Dukes of Bedford and Grafton, reproached with misfortunes in their families. Another paper, containing severe reflections on the latter Duke, was published, affecting to be written by the Duke of Richmond. A second paper, attributed, in like manner, to the Duke of Grafton, threatened to kick the Duke of Richmond,—infamous, though unsuccessful attempts to excite a duel between those adverse lords!

The other instance, of a blacker, because of a more extensive dye, as it might have proved, was at least distinguished by the novelty and singularity of its humour. It was a very ludicrous and ironic satire on the King of

Spain, though many of the facts were borrowed or by mistake adapted to him from his mad brother, the late King Ferdinand.[1] A second letter was promised on the King of France; but three French officers went to the printer and stopped it, by vowing they would murder him, if any invective against their master should appear. Some Spaniards were disposed to execute what the French had threatened, but were with difficulty prevented by their Ambassador, the Prince of Masserano, who told them they would infallibly be hanged. They said they could not die in a better cause. That Prince was inexpressibly hurt, and told our Ministers he did not know how to write the account to his Court; he wished the insult might not cause a war. This attempt was the more flagitious, by being calculated to blow into a flame a quarrel of a serious nature then in agitation between the two Courts. Despairing faction grounded its last hopes on blood and a rupture between the two nations.

In the account of Lord Anson's voyage round the world, there is dropped a hint that a settlement in the South Sea would be of great advantage to England in time of war. Lord Egmont, when at the head of the Admiralty, had adopted that idea, and caused possession to be taken for us of one of the Falkland Islands, a desolate rock near the straits of Magellan. According to the received code of European usurpation, prior occupancy or discovery implies right. To have taken nominal possession of another country, not before known to any of us invaders, constitutes property among Christian potentates, or robbers, and by that piratic jurisprudence, the Falkland Islands belonged to, though abandoned by, Spain. Our breach of this iniquitous seniority of claim was highly resented by the King of Spain, personally a hater of England ever since he had trembled before our navies, when only King of Naples, and had been humbled

[1] This letter appeared in the *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* for 11th August 1770. It is reprinted in the *London Magazine* for September 1770, pp. 443-4.—E.

in the last war. The Governor of Buenos Ayres, within whose district lay the desert in question, was ordered (underhand) to dispossess us, and did. That intention had been known to our Administration some months before the Duke of Grafton quitted the reins; but, according to his custom, he had neglected the notice, or, with equal indifference, had intended to slubber over the quarrel in tame conferences with the Spanish ambassador here; and there the affair had dozed, till the *Favourite* sloop, arriving in the month of June, brought advice that our colony had been expelled from the island, and, by rousing the nation, awakened the Administration. Whether we had been the aggressors or not, was not a consideration to have weight with the people, much less with Opposition. Nothing was in the mouths of either but the insult; and whatever the Ministers thought, or whatever they proposed to bear, it was not openly that they dared to talk any language but war, or at least resentment. Orders were given to fit out fleets and to impress men, and a messenger set off for Madrid to demand immediate restitution of the island. The answer was very indefinite, and too unsatisfactory to bear publication. A categoric answer was then said to be demanded, but no such answer arrived. France talked peace; her finances were greatly in disorder; we trusted to their language or their situation; Spain behaved as depending on their support, or as resolved to extort it; but I must not too much anticipate events. A fire in the magazines at Portsmouth, to a considerable amount, and the authors of which were not discovered, was imputed rather to our friends the French than to Spain our enemy, and looked like a return for a discovery the former had made of some such design from hence. A young Irish officer of some birth, Gordon by name, who had fled for a duel, had been beheaded at Brest, and had been proved to have been in the pay of our Ambassador, Lord Harcourt.

Wilkes still kept up a flame: he was chosen Master of the Joiners' Company, procured a remonstrance from the

county of Surrey, and Richard Oliver,[1] an unknown young citizen, but a member of the Bill of Rights, was chosen unanimously to represent the City of London in the room of Beckford. Eyre, the Recorder, an able man and spirited, offended the City by refusing to attend their remonstrance, which he affirmed was a libel. All the prejudice they could do to him was to refuse to consult him on points of law, by which he lost about £200 a year.[2] They had a longer contest with the Adams, Scottish brethren and architects, who had bought Durham Yard, and erected a large pile of building with dwellings and warehouses, under the affected name of the Adelphi. These men, of great taste in their profession, were attached particularly to Lord Bute and Lord Mansfield, and thus by public and private nationality, zealous politicians. The citizens, on whose rights over the river they had encroached, went to law with them, and applied to Parliament, where Court partiality on one side, and party malice on the other, considered nothing but their several prejudices: the influence of the Crown decided, accordingly, in favour of the Adams.[3] But the circumstance which makes that contest history, was, its giving date to a new subdivision of factions. Debates for and against the Adams had run very high amongst the Aldermen and Common Council. Their speeches, or rather their personal abuse, were printed in the public parades with the parade of Parliamentary orations. Alderman Harley said, he rejoiced at any disgrace that fell on the City; and that the Aldermen had been very indulgent to suffer Wilkes to stand candidate for the City when he was outlawed. Wilkes with

[1] Richard Oliver was M.P. for the City of London from July 1770 to September 1780. He was elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward in 1770, but resigned his gown in November 1778. See *infra*.—E.

[2] The spirit and talent which he showed in these altercations with the Livery, contributed to raise him to the Bench. He died Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in 1799, in his sixty-fifth year. His decisions are still cited with respect. The trial of Horne Tooke is the only instance where he seems, by common consent, to have made a poor figure.—L. M.

[3] See *infra*.—E.

equal modesty replied, that in so doing they had acted very illegally. But the person who took the lead in those wrangles was Alderman Townshend, the agent of Lord Shelburne, who, it now came out, was tampering to wrest the City out of Wilkes's hands. He had even gained over Parson Horne, the publisher of those vulgar debates; and who, to serve his new friends, constantly gave the advantage to Townshend over Wilkes,—sources of a quarrel that blazed much higher afterwards, and ruined the Opposition in the City.

The Court, as if to balance the advantages they reaped by the feuds in the Opposition, gave a new handle to clamour by raising their desperate tool, Colonel Lutterell, to be Adjutant-General in Ireland, obliging Colonel Cunningham, who had distinguished himself by restoring the discipline and model of the Irish army, to exchange that post for a government which they forced from Colonel Gisburne for a large pension, and the promise of the next good government. Cunningham abandoned them the next year in their distress. The gratitude of the Lutterells was of another kind, and will have its place.[1] The Middlesex election was still the favourite grievance. A meeting of the freeholders of Yorkshire was advertised, in order to remonstrate, for the 26th of August, but the High Sheriff refused to summon the county; on which Lord John Cavendish and twenty-seven more advertised a meeting for the 25th of September. When that day arrived, Charles Turner proposed a new remonstrance; but to the surprise of the most zealous, Sir George Savile talked with much moderation; and Lord John occasioned greater astonishment by advising the assembly to expect, by decency, redress from the King. The assembly, not knowing how to decipher that change of language, broke up perplexed, and content with thanking their representatives, Sir George Savile and Lascelles.

The key to this mystery, never publicly divulged, was, that Lord Mansfield had opened a negotiation with Lord

[1] On the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland.

Rockingham, whose aunt he had married, and the Court had offered to make sacrifices of two or three of its most specious friends: but as the Marquis, who had come to town on purpose to conclude the bargain, found it by no means intended to reinstate him in the first place, the treaty broke off, after the leaders had shown how ready both sides were to give up their second-rate friends.

While discord and interest thus tore in pieces the Opposition, fate was preparing to deprive them of their most important centurions. Beckford was already gone. The next was the Marquis of Granby, the idol of the army and of the populace. He died at Scarborough, October 20th: in so few months did Lord Chatham lose his tribune and his General, and was reduced to his ill-content friend, Chancellor Camden, his ill-connected brother, Lord Temple, and his worse-reconciled brother, Mr. Grenville!

Were there any reality in the idea that noble blood diffuses an air of superior excellence over the outward form, and refines the qualities of the mind; and were that idea not refuted by the majority of examples to the contrary, Lord Granby would have appeared a shining instance of both effects. His large and open countenance, its manly and pure colours glowing with health, his robust and commanding person, and a proportion of florid beauty so great, that the baldness of his head, which he carried totally bare, was rather an addition to its comely roundness than a defect, and a singularity more than an affectation,—all distinguished him without any extrinsic ornament, and pointed out his rank when he walked without attendance, and was mixed with the lowest people, who followed him to beg his charity, or to bless him for it. His mind was as rich in the qualities that became his elevated situation. Intrepidity, sincerity, humanity, and generosity, were not only innate in his breast, but were never corrupted there. His courage and his tenderness were never disunited. He was dauntless on every occasion but when it was necessary to surmount his bashfulness. His nerves trembled

like a woman's, when it was requisite that he should speak in public. His modesty was incapable of ostentation.[1] His rank, his services, and the idolatry of the people could inspire him with no pride,—a sensation his nature knew not. Of money he seemed to conceive no use but in giving it away: but that profusion was so indiscriminate, that compassion or solicitation, and consequently imposture, were equally the masters of his purse. Thus his benevolence checked itself, and wasted on unworthy objects the sums he often wanted to bestow on real distress.[2] Nor was it less fatal to his own honour, but plunged him in difficulties from which some discretion in his bounty would have secured him. As his understanding was by no means proportioned to his virtues, he was always obnoxious to the interested designs of those who governed him; and between his own want of judgment and the ascendant of those who hampered him in their toils, by supplying his necessities with money at exorbitant interest, he was bought and sold by successive Administrations and different parties; and generally, when the former fell, he abandoned those he had attached himself and been obliged to, and lent himself to measures which his principles disapproved, and then reverted to those principles against his inclination. No man meant to feel more patriotism, or to be more warmly attached to the constitution of his country; yet his unsuspicious nature suffered him to be easily made the tool of its enemies;

[1] No lines were ever more apposite than the following of Dr. Young to Lord Granby:—

'Of boasting more than of a bomb afraid,
A soldier should be modest as a maid.'
[*Love of Fame*, Satire iv.]

[2] '—— Granby stands without a flaw;
At least, each fault he did possess
Rose from some virtue in excess.
Pierced with the piteous tale of grief,
When wretches sought of him relief,
His eyes large drops of pearl distilling,
He'd give—till left without a shilling!
What most his manly heart-strings tore,
Was, when he felt, and found no more.'

Poem [entitled '*A Rump and Dozen*'] *by Major Henry Waller* [quoted] *in the Gentleman's Magazine, for September* 1784, [p. 688.]

and when he sacrificed his darling command of the army in a convulsion of integrity, he neither acted with grace nor firmness, nor showed a knowledge of the question for which he devoted himself, nor made the stand so soon as he ought to have done; and, what was worse, he was forced upon the step he took unwillingly by a man[1] who had not the reputation of common honesty, or pretended to be actuated by any principle but self-interest and revenge.

In an age more simple, Lord Granby had been a perfect hero. In a rude age he would probably have been a successful general from his own valour, and the enthusiasm of attachment which his soldiers felt for him; but in times wherein military knowledge is so much improved, it was perhaps fortunate for his country that the sole command was never intrusted to him on any capital emergency. Yet they must have been the many solid virtues which he possessed, that could make him so greatly respected in a corrupt age, when talents are more esteemed than merit, or when hypocrisy alone runs away with the character and rewards of virtue.

His domestic qualities were all of the amiable kind. His only remarkable vice proved fatal to him: his constant excesses in wine inflamed his sanguine complexion, hurrying him out of the world at forty-nine!

The regiment of Blue Guards, vacant by Lord Granby's death, was immediately given to General Conway. Lord Holland, when acting Minister in the House of Commons, had carried a positive promise of that regiment, on the first vacancy, to the Duke of Richmond. The Duke, who did not expect that engagement would be kept to him, now in earnest opposition, wrote an artfully handsome letter to the King to release him from that promise; but his Majesty had violated it before he received the Duke's dispensation, and made no answer.[2] The Duke was not

[1] John Calcraft.

[2] The King no doubt regarded his promise to a young courtier absolved by the latter becoming a politician, and entering into active opposition. It is extraordinary, too, that the Duke should not have been acquainted with the promise made to Conway. That promise the King certainly kept in the

less hurt at Conway's accepting the place, knowing it had been promised to his Grace. Conway pleaded having had no notion that the Duke thought of it, now he was so fixed in opposition. The Duke owned he had not expected it; but asked Conway a distressing question,—whether he had had more friendship for Lord Granby, for whose sake he would not accept the Ordnance, which Lord Granby had resigned, than for him, who was his son-in-law and intimate friend; yet Lord Granby had resigned it, which made a difference—and Conway, who was fonder of applause than money, thought it would be popular to refuse Lord Granby's spoils. The King was probably not sorry to occasion a jealousy between the Duke and Conway; but I reconciled them. The Duke for years resented the King's breach of his word; and though he paid his duty to the Queen, he constantly left the drawing-room without approaching the King. The fluctuation of parties in 1783 and 1784 brought them together again; but though the Duke grew a zealous courtier, contrary to his many warm declarations, the King, who had given the offence, was not so cordially reconciled; and though he always embraced an enemy to expose him, his alacrity was as great in sacrificing him on the first opportunity.

On the 27th of October, the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester returned from Germany. They travelled all night and arrived very early in London, to prevent her Royal Highness receiving any insults from the populace.

The preparatives for war and the want of men occasioned orders being given for pressing. Wilkes, as the patron of

most honourable manner. In a letter to Lord North of the 21st of October, his Majesty says, 'As I doubt not but you will hear of applications for the royal regiment of Horse Guards on the death of the Marquis of Granby, I think it right to acquaint you that Lieutenant-General Conway, whilst Secretary of State, and again on resigning that office, had the promise that he should succeed to that corps. I therefore shall immediately send to Lord Barrington to make out the notification.'—(*Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, 1867, vol. i. p. 32.)—L. M.

liberty, declared against that practice as illegal; and, as sitting Alderman, dismissed a man who had been impressed within the liberties of the City. Sawbridge did the like; yet the latter was by no means attached to Wilkes, nor led by him. The strictness of Sawbridge's principles and the insinuations of his comrade Townshend, had made him look with aversion on the profligacy of Wilkes. They publicly disagreed at a numerous and tumultuous meeting of the lowest inhabitants of Westminster, assembled by invitation in the Hall, where Wilkes read a Paper to them calculated to promote an impeachment of Lord North for the neglect of the Falkland Islands, for advising the measures taken on the Middlesex election, and for the contempt into which the nation was fallen with foreign countries. The paper recommended to advise his Majesty to remove all his Ministers, particularly Lord Mansfield, and to admit no Scot into Administration. It proposed laws for empowering electors to choose any man without regard to any sentence passed on him for any crime whatsoever; and for prohibiting general warrants being issued, even for recruiting the army and navy; and other laws to allow an additional witness to be brought to convict a man, though acquitted by a jury or pardoned by a Court! The extravagant injustice and folly of the two last propositions, and the latitude and impracticability of the rest, wore evident marks of absurdity and despair: and the three first heads could by no means be applicable to Lord North, the two first having happened in the Duke of Grafton's Administration; and the contempt conceived for us by foreigners being the result of Lord Bute's peace, of the distracted and fluctuating counsels of the Court, and of repeated changes of contradictory Administrations. One More then called out, desiring to have the paper read again, most of the audience, he said, not having heard distinctly the particulars, and being averse to vote for what they had not heard. Having a loud voice, More himself was desired to read the paper, which he did, and disputed with Wilkes on many articles of it. Sawbridge,

too, opposed the insertion of the contents into a memorial, because in so venal a Parliament Lord North would be sure of an acquittal, which would only do him service (and in truth it was evident that Lord North was only attacked as Minister for the time being). Sawbridge therefore proposed another remonstrance to the King, which was agreed, and was confined almost to the Middlesex election. It was signed by Wilkes as chairman of the assembly, and presented to the King on the 7th of November by Sir Robert Bernard, who would not kneel when he delivered it. Wilkes published an enthusiastic account of the above meeting, professing he believed that the voice of the people was the voice of God.

This unprosperous state of the Opposition was very favourable to the Ministry, especially to Lord North, who wished to avoid a war with Spain ; nor was the unprejudiced part of the nation at all eager for war. The Rockingham party called for it to embarrass the Government, and the patriots in the City meant to clog the operations of it. In this situation no answer being arrived from Spain, and the Session of Parliament being ready to open, it seemed extraordinary that Lord North, possessed of so much power, did not put off the meeting, which was fixed for the 13th of November, as it was possible a definitive answer might arrive on the 10th, and leave but three days to determine on peace or war.[1] Lord North said he had two speeches ready for the King, either a martial or a pacific one—but was that a justification? or indeed was it prudent to leave so little time for option? The fact, I believe, was, that he was duped both at home and abroad. Francés, the French *Chargé-d'affaires*, persuaded him that the Duc de Choiseul was intensely bent on preserving peace—a point on which I shall say more hereafter. On the other hand, the most mysterious, and indeed suspicious,

[1] Lord Mansfield had recommended the King to take this course, which his Majesty declined to do, on the ground that it would be construed both by the Courts of Madrid and Versailles as indicative of a resolution to accommodate the dispute at all events.—(*Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, 1867, vol. i. p. 35.)—L. M.

conduct was held by Lord Weymouth and his governor Wood, who communicated as little as possible of the negotiation to Lord North. This conduct requires both a detail and a comment.

Not only to Lord North was Lord Weymouth reserved and incommunicative; not only to Francés would he give no opening; but to Robert Walpole, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris (whence Lord Harcourt was absent), his despatches were so mysterious and inexplicit, that Thomas Walpole advised his brother to send them back, or come away. Every letter began with directions not to admit the French as *mediators*, but only as friends. This was proper; but the caution was so great and the repetitions so frequent, that it looked more like fear of the letters being called for by Parliament, than dignity inspired by national honour. It was understood so little in the latter light by the Duc de Choiseul, that he said to Thomas Walpole, then at Paris, 'Milord Weymouth ne parle point, et Milord Rochfort parle trop.' The latter was a weak man, zealous against France, and obnoxious to Choiseul, who, made impatient by Lord Weymouth's dilatory darkness, and apprised of Lord North's pacific disposition, said at last to Robert Walpole, 'Votre Ministère ne veut pas faire la guerre, et ne sait pas faire la paix.' Wood came under bad suspicions, and, I believe, very deservedly, on this enigmatic conduct, to which many motives concurred. His ideas were by no means ready, though in writing he had the art of elucidating them beautifully. He was full of guile, dark, and interested. His patrons, Lord Weymouth and Lord Gower, were impatient to overturn Lord North, and share or scramble for his power; and Wood, though willing to promote their views, had certainly a further view of his own. He was impressed with a notion that war with Spain was unavoidable; and concluded that his ancient master, Lord Chatham, would be called out by the nation to manage that war—at least, on the first check given to our arms. This he inadvertently dropped; and the irregularities of Lord Weymouth's subsequent conduct confirmed

the opinion that Wood was not unwilling to purchase his pardon of Lord Chatham, by the sacrifice of Lord North, and by the treachery of Lord Weymouth. Nor was this the most culpable part of Wood's conduct. Francés, who trafficked deeply in our stocks, as they fluctuated during the vicissitudes of the negotiation, discovered Wood in the same path, and playing with the transactions as it suited his moneyed views. This Francés communicated to many, and, I believe, to Lord North, of whose honour he spoke highly, and vaunting that he himself could conclude the peace in a day's time, if not traversed by Wood; for whatever were Choiseul's views, Francés acted with seeming passion for pushing on the negotiation. France was, indeed, ill prepared for war. The very war which Choiseul had conjured up between Russia and Constantinople had fallen heavily on the French trade to the Levant, where the Russians had obtained a signal naval victory,[1] to the demolition of the Turkish fleet, and where they paid little regard to the merchantmen of France.

In this suspense, the courier not being returned from Spain, the Parliament met; but first must be mentioned two memorable events.

About four days before the opening of the Houses, Lord Mansfield, Speaker of the Lords, acquainted the King with his intention of quitting that post. As there was so little time for supplying his place, both the King and Lord North were grievously offended with him; but to the public it was matter of triumph and ridicule, pusillanimity being the sole reason of his abandoning so lucrative a post. Lord Chatham had sent him word, that he would inquire into and complain of the administration of justice in this country, four of the judges being become dependent on the Court—his Lordship as Speaker of the House of Lords, and three of the others as Commissioners of the Great Seal. The panic occasioned by that threat operated so strongly, that the King was obliged to determine on

[1] Off Chesme Bay, opposite the island of Scios.—E.

the Attorney-General for Lord Keeper; but as his health would not allow him to officiate immediately, Lord Mansfield, hoping that he had deprecated the thunder by publishing his intended resignation, consented to act for a few days; and by degrees recovering his abject spirits, was reconciled by the sweetness of the profit, and remained Speaker.[1]

The second event hinted at, was the death of Mr. George Grenville. He had been dangerously ill in the summer, had recovered in some degree, relapsed, and had been brought to town in October for advice, where he soon fell into a desperate state, followed by a delirium that lasted to his death, which happened the very morning the Parliament met. His body being opened, his case appeared most singularly uncommon: his ribs were carious or quite worn away, and his skull as thin as paper. This extraordinary malady was imputed to a disorder in his blood, which had penetrated to the blood-vessels of his bones, and had corroded them.

Mr. Grenville was, confessedly, the ablest man of business in the House of Commons, and, though not popular, of great authority there from his spirit, knowledge, and gravity of character.[2] His faults, however, had been capital, and to himself most afflicting. His injudicious Stamp Act had exposed us to the risk of seeing all our Colonies revolt;

[1] Mansfield acted as Speaker of the House of Lords from 22nd January 1770 to 22nd January 1771 by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal dated 22nd January 1770.—E.

[2] He was feared by all the leading men in the House, even by Mr. Pitt, who frankly told the King, during the negotiations in 1765, which ended in the admission of the Rockingham party into office, that, without Mr. Grenville, he saw nothing in the Treasury either solid or substantial; (see also *supra*, vol. ii. p. 135). His knowledge, in revenue matters particularly, made him most formidable in Opposition; (Sir Gilbert Elliot's MS. Journal). Mr. Fox did not entertain an equally high opinion of him, and used, indeed, to speak slightingly, both of his knowledge and abilities; but Mr. Fox was a very young man when he knew Mr. Grenville, and they were not only, in all respects, very unlike, but the general turn of Mr. Fox's mind would make him view Mr. Grenville's defects in an exaggerated light, and many circumstances, not the least being the disagreement between Lord Holland and Mr. Grenville, combined to place them on far from a friendly footing.—L. M.

and his resentment of the repeal had prevented him from ever forgiving Lord Chatham and Lord Rockingham, a sincere junction with whom might have driven the Court to restore him to power. His rash and ungrateful provocation of the Favourite, his indecently taking part with the Bedfords in their violent insult to the Princess on the Regency Bill, his forcing the King to break his word and turn out Mr. Mackenzie, and his silly parsimony in stinting the King's expense in trifles, were crimes that had never been forgiven—the King, the Princess, and the Favourite being as weak in not pardoning him, as he had been in offending. No man would have seconded their views with more resolution or a more vindictive spirit. This was well known to Lord Mansfield, who had constantly aimed at the restitution of Grenville, and whose recent panic had been increased by the prospect of Grenville's death, having probably been privy to, if not the mediator of, a secret treaty that came out after Grenville expired. The latter, in short, had made his peace with Lord North, and was ready to accept almost any place. A new coldness that appeared between Lord Chatham and Lord Temple was no doubt owing to this transaction, Grenville depending too much on his brother for the reversion of the family estate to have dared to treat with the Court, unless secure of Lord Temple's sanction. That coldness, however, was laid on the private affairs of the family. A panegyric immediately pronounced by Lord North on Grenville on the day of his death—a promise made, and soon performed, of taking care of Whateley, his secretary—the revolt of Lord Suffolk and Lord Hyde (Grenville's intimate friends) to the Court—their ensuing preferments, and the accession of almost all his faction to the majority, to the absolute dereliction, not only of Lord Chatham, but of Lord Temple, confirmed the negotiation —at least, proved how secure Lord North had been of Grenville's concurrence. To Lord Temple's factious ambition his brother's death was fatal. He could not command a vote in either House, nor could avoid the part

he took of declaring his intention of abandoning politics. Lord Chatham was left almost as destitute of followers; and Lord Rockingham, his competitor Grenville being removed, now depended on being named to the Treasury, should Lord Chatham ever recover power: but Grenville's death was no step to the success of the Opposition.

CHAPTER VI

King's Speech.—Debates on the impending War.—Speeches of Barré and Lord Barrington.—Imprudent Declaration of the Latter.—Opposition of Wilkes to the system of Pressing.—Curious Conduct of Sir Walter Blacket.—Motion for Papers on the Falkland Islands, in both Houses, rejected.—News from Spain.—Alleged want of Preparation of England.—Intemperance of Charles Fox and the Duke of Richmond.—Lord Chatham attacks the Administration in the House of Lords.—Preparations for War.—Lord Mansfield delivers a Copy of his Determination in Woodfall's Trial.—Remarkable Scene.—Members of the Lower ejected from the Upper House.—Debate on Lord Mansfield's Paper—Abruptly Terminated—Why not resumed.—Debate on the Ejection of the Commons.—Duel between Governor Johnstone and Lord George Sackville.—Instance of Scotch Nationality.—Resignation of Lord Weymouth.—Observations on his Character and Conduct.—Opinion of Francés the French Resident.—Downfall of the Duc de Choiseul—Its Causes.—The Duc D'Aiguillon and the Parliament of Bretagne.—Persecution of La Chalotais.—Treachery of the Prince of Condé.—The Duc retires to Chanteloup in Touraine.

1770

THE King's speech to both Houses affected firmness, though it betrayed a want of it; for, though it blustered, and called the Falkland Islands *the possession* of his Crown, and promised not only to support the just rights and interests of his people, but went so far as to say he would not disarm till convinced of the sincerity of other powers (meaning France); yet, by imputing the seizure of the Isle to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, as if not authorized by the Crown of Spain, it openly presented an excuse which the King of Spain might make, if he would be so good as to condescend so far. Nor could the suspicion dropped against the sincerity of France avail much; they knew our Court too well to misinterpret our real disposition. As the Opposition was more in doubt what part the

Ministers did actually intend to take, and as Mr. Grenville's death prevented the appearance of the Lords Temple, Chatham, and Lyttelton, little was said in either House, except a few words by Lord Rockingham and the Duke of Richmond, the former of whom seemed rather to approve war, as did the complexion of both Houses. Lord North spoke prudently, but confessing he did not think the Falkland Islands an adequate occasion of war. Colonel Barré attacked the Ministers on their neglect (and, indeed, the lapse of a year since the first advice of Spain's hostile intentions was the great blemish of the business); they had, he said, wasted three years in hunting down a wretched scribbler (Wilkes), while all the world knew that Gibraltar and Ireland were defenceless (a most indiscreet avowal at the eve of a war!) He did not know who advised in military matters, yet he knew who did *not*, though so very proper; but that person (Conway), he heard, had retired from the Cabinet Council. 'Yes,' cried he, correcting himself, and turning towards Lord Barrington, 'I know who has sometimes commanded' (alluding to the slaughter in St. George's Fields). The contemptible description of Wilkes was in consequence of Lord Shelburne's plan of annihilating that demagogue, against whom Parson Horne was now waging open, though anonymous, war in the newspapers. The Court had soon afterwards the satisfaction of seeing them worry one another in print by name.

Barré's attack called up Lord Barrington, who uttered the most improper, the most impertinent, and most offensive speech, *in every light*, that could be conceived. He did not know, he declared, an officer in England fit to be commander-in-chief. Could any man name one to him? where was any such man? if there was, if anybody would point him out, he would recommend him to his Majesty. 'It was said,' continued he, 'in Queen Anne's reign, that Dr. Ratcliffe and an old woman could cure an ague; so, the Adjutant-General (General Harvey) and he (Barrington) could make the best commander-in-chief.' Disgraceful as

such a declaration was, if true,—indiscreet to make to the enemy, a war approaching,—indecent to the Duke of Gloucester, who was sitting in the gallery,—to General Conway, on whom all eyes turned, as on one on whom the choice would of course fall,—and insolent as it was to all our other Generals; yet had not absurdity dictated this public affront to the army—an affront offered by the Secretary at War. Knowingly, nay artfully, had the dirty little creature exposed himself to so much resentment. He knew, in short, that the King was jealous of the command of the army; that he trusted to its attachment against any violence from his subjects: that he would not confide even in his devoted brother, nor in the integrity (because founded on constitutional principles) of General Conway. It was an officious declaration that commander-in-chief there was to be none; it was an indirect method of saving the King the pain, or rather the blush, of refusing the command to his brother; and the King's ensuing silence, and his continued favour to Barrington, left no doubt but the zeal was kindly accepted.[1] The offence grated the chief officers, men of renowned bravery and service, such particularly as the Generals Amherst and Monckton. Lord Waldegrave and General Howard took up the affront warmly without doors, and happy was the officious tool to escape without a personal quarrel. It was not, perhaps, the least part of his elaborate indecency, that, had a war ensued, the soldiery might have been impressed with contemptuous ideas of their leaders; but servility cares not how much it sacrifices national interest when pursuing its own. General Harvey, the King's real

[1] Walpole's suspicions of Lord Barrington's motives are probably correct. The King (as the editor has reason to believe) always felt great unwillingness to trust the command of the army to any officer taking a prominent part in politics. His notion was that the army ought to be entirely in the hands of the Crown. This must have been the ground of his objection to the appointment of Conway. Lord Barrington's declaration was certainly most injudicious, but it was provoked, not so much by his zeal to please the King, as by the taunts of Colonel Barré. The debate is reported by Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 37-54. The Government seem to have had the best of the argument.—L. M.

confidant in military business, pretended to lament that Lord Barrington had pointed him out as responsible for the army—a modesty calculated to enforce the impression.

In consequence of Wilkes's opposition to pressing, Brass Crosby, the new Lord Mayor, one of his most steady partisans,[1] consulted Lord Chatham on the legality of that practice. That lord, not apt to discountenance any measure that tended to carry on war against the House of Bourbon, recommended to the magistrate to consult Dunning, Glynn, and Wedderburne. To his queries, whether the Admiralty were authorized to issue press warrants of themselves, or under the direction of the Privy Council; whether the warrant annexed was legal; and whether the Lord Mayor was compellable to back those warrants, and at what risk if he refused; the three lawyers replied, that the practice was warranted by length of time and national defence, and even in some cases by the legislature; that it had been noticed in courts of law, and without reproof; and that they saw no objection to its being executed by the Admiralty under the direction of the Privy Council; that the form of the warrant did indeed to them seem very objectionable, but that for that very reason the sanction of the magistrate was the more requisite to check and control the abuse; and therefore, though they did not deem the Lord Mayor compellable to sign the warrant, nor liable to punishment for refusing, they referred it to his Lordship's prudence, whether for the peace of the City and preservation of the subject, he would not conform to the practice of most of his predecessors on such occasions.

This decision not being satisfactory to the party, the City chose to bestow premiums on voluntary enlisters; in which they were followed by Bristol, Edinburgh, and a few other towns. At the same time another remonstrance to the King was voted by the Common Council, though not unanimously, and was presented on the 21st by the Lord

[1] See more of Brass Crosby *infra*. He rivalled Wilkes in civic popularity. —L. M.

Mayor, attended by Trecothick, Townshend, Oliver, Stephenson, and a few more. His Majesty told them, that having seen no cause to alter his opinion expressed in his former answer, he could not comply with their request to dissolve the Parliament.

A strange incident, though of no consequence, deserves to be mentioned, as it will show what deep impression the temper of the times had made on an honest mind, though the general corruption of the age had regarded the constitutional considerations lately agitated, as questions of interest rather than of principle. Sir Walter Blacket,[1] a rich independent gentleman, had, though a Tory, voted the last year that Wilkes was capable of sitting as a member for Middlesex,—a vote he had probably given against his opinion to secure his popularity at Newcastle, a town not less remarkable than London or Lynn for its attachment to liberty and to the cause of Wilkes. Sir Walter appeared suddenly in the House of Commons, and rising *à propos* to nothing, with much perturbation, told the House that he had laboured under extreme anxiety of mind and repentance for the vote he had given in favour of Wilkes; that he had had no peace since—had gone abroad for his health—was that moment returned, and, getting out of his chaise, would not wait an instant till he had satisfied his conscience; that he hoped this declaration would be for ever remembered, and that the resolution against Wilkes would never be cancelled,[2]—a delicacy of conscience that did honour to the penitent; but, good God! how weak are men, when priests and the partisans of power can infuse such sentiments into their devotees in favour of arbitrary government; and when sense, self-preservation, and tenderness of their posterity's security, cannot instil equal compunction into those who betray the common

[1] Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., was the son of Sir Walter Calverley, Bart. of Calverley, Yorkshire. He married on 27th August 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Blackett, and thereupon assumed the surname of Blackett in lieu of Calverley. He represented Newcastle-upon-Tyne from May 1734 until his death on 11th February 1777.—E.

[2] Cavendish's *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. ii. p. 54.—L. M.

rights of mankind! Sir Walter's scruples were regarded as the effects of a weak head and sick body: Lord Mansfield, Wedderburne, Norton, and an hundred more, were men of strong understandings, and never repented. Even cowardice could not amend the first. He went so far in the coldest fit of his panic as to order a new trial of the printer of Junius, because the jury had inserted the word *only* in their sentence, pretending it implied a discordance in their verdict.

On the 22nd of November, the Duke of Richmond moved the Lords to address the King for copies of all papers relating to the seizure of the Falkland Islands. Lord Weymouth objected, pleading that the negotiation was actually pending; the demand might, in a week, be proper. Lord Chatham, who supported the motion, turned his fire chiefly against the opposers of pressing, and declared that if any lord would move it, he would second him for bringing to the bar of the House the Alderman who had obstructed the practice. Lord Hillsborough, who was a pompous composition of ignorance and want of judgment,[1] told the

[1] Lord Hillsborough was described by Walpole, some years before, as 'a young man of great honour and merit, remarkably nice in weighing whatever cause he was to vote in, and excellent at setting off his reasons, if the cause was at all tragic, by a solemnity in his voice and manner that made much impression on his hearers.'—(*Memoirs of George the Second*, 1847, vol. i. p. 80.)—With such qualifications as a character for independence and some proficiency in public speaking, he was able to render the Ministers essential service, and, in return, they admitted him into their counsels, where he was believed to exercise considerable influence. Lord Holland courted him, and he was esteemed by Mr. Pitt. At length, in 1763, he accepted the post of First Lord of Trade and Plantations, and in 1768, as has been already mentioned, became Secretary of State. He did not maintain in office the reputation he had acquired out of it. Although he made, at times, a tolerable set speech, he proved an imprudent, and by no means effective debater. In the Cabinet he attached himself to the Court party, and gave the most determined opposition to the concessions to America, recommended by the Duke of Grafton and Lord Camden, both of whom charged him personally with exasperating the unhappy differences between the two countries by the course he took with respect to his circular letter of May 1769. He was less to blame in the debate on the Falkland Islands than Walpole supposes, for the recent publication of Mr. Harris's despatches (*Malmesbury Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 63) shows that he did not overrate the pacific disposition of the

House most indiscreetly that he had seen the Spanish papers, and would venture to say that we should have full satisfaction in three days. The Duke of Richmond (so little connection was there in the Opposition) declared against pressing. Provoked at this contradiction, and glad of an opportunity of worrying inferior capacity, Lord Chatham, at whose desire the motion had been made, broke out against Lord Hillsborough and against the Opposition too. To revenge himself on the Duke, he spoke of the Opposition with contempt, and told them, that though the Ministers might do wrong, their opponents were too weak to force them out of place; that for himself he was connected with nobody (a needless declaration, as all men saw); that he despised popularity, and was not likely, from his age or inclinations, ever to be Minister again (the latter, a fruitless declaration, that all men disbelieved). Of Lord Hillsborough he said, that all our present misfortunes were owing to his tyranny and ignorance; and that, except Lord Rochford, not one of the Ministers had seen six weeks of business before they were raised to the first employments in the State. Gibraltar, he declared, was so weak, that the Spaniards might walk into it when they pleased, and then into England; and that there were not above eleven ships manned in our service. In the City, he said, there was a malevolent party who did nothing but mischief (meaning Wilkes and his adherents—a tribute he paid to his friend, Lord Shelburne); and he abused the rich men there and the Asiatic opulence of Leadenhall Street,—men who thought of nothing but obtaining commissaryships and commissions of remittance; and with his usual pretensions to intelligence, offered to bet a thousand pounds that Spain had already struck

Spanish Court. In Irish politics he always took an active part, and was one of the first statesmen who sought to promote the Union. Several useful institutions in Ireland owed their origin or prosperity to his vigorous support. He also set a valuable example to other Irish landlords, by his improvements on his estates in Downshire. In 1772 he was made Earl of Hillsborough, and in 1789 he obtained from Mr. Pitt an Irish Marquisaté (of Downshire). He died in 1793.—L. M.

some important blow,—an insinuation (though unfounded) that gave an alarm as if Gibraltar were already taken. In answer to the charge on the Ministers of inexperience, Lord Weymouth reminded him that his Lordship himself, and his friend, Lord Shelburne, and ally, Lord Rockingham, had stood in the same predicament of ignorance of business, when they appeared at the head of affairs; and he told the Duke of Richmond, who had threatened their heads, that if the Opposition had no mercy, he would at least confide in their justice. Lord Lyttelton said he was so sensible of our unprovided situation, that he was afraid even to express his fears. Lord Shelburne was severe on the Duke of Grafton. Lord Sandwich boasted of enjoying and liking to enjoy the smiles of the Court, which all Ministers, he said, had ever sought to possess, except a late detestable and insignificant set. Lord Rockingham, at whom the arrow was levelled, asked, if Lord Sandwich and his friends had possessed the smiles of the Court when they were turned out for their insolence on the Regency Bill? At eight at night the motion was rejected by 61 to 25.

The same question moved by Dowdeswell the same day in the other House met with the like fate, being rejected by 225 against 201. But the victim of the debate was Lord Barrington, who was so roughly handled by Colonel Barré and General Howard on his late declaration of the incapacity of the general officers, that his confusion and absurdity augmented each other,—he at once, and in the same breath, adhering to his former opinion, and yet maintaining that he had been misunderstood. The persecution continuing, the Speaker was forced to interpose and bring him off. General Conway, speaking severely of those who endeavoured to alienate the affections of the subjects from the King, was warmly attacked by Burke, who represented the accusation as addressed to the Parliamentary opponents, whom Conway denied he had meant, saying, he had great esteem for some of them, especially for one family (the Cavendishes), and for whom

he had great gratitude, too. This was in contradistinction to Lord Rockingham and Burke, one of whom had neglected, and the other attacked him.[1]

The courier from Spain had arrived on the 19th, and it was believed that the Prince of Masserano had at the same time received powers to give us satisfaction. This opinion, and Lord Hillsborough's declaration, had raised the stocks; which fell again in a few days, when it was known that, though Spain did not refuse to restore the island, yet she insisted on our acknowledging her right to it,—a concession rendered doubly difficult on our part by the King's speech, in which he had pronounced it the right of his people, and promised as such to maintain it. Whatever latitude was allowed to the Spanish Ambassador, it was no wonder that he was tenacious of his master's pretensions, when Lord North had acknowledged publicly that he did not think the island worth going to war for, and when Lord Chatham had no less publicly proclaimed our weakness both to Spain and France. Mr. Grenville's singular declaration on Corsica had encouraged the French to pursue their point against that island; and though the opinion of each might well be defended, neither Lord North nor Mr. Grenville had been driven by a clamour for war to avow their pacific sentiments. Lord Chatham excused his display of our inability by pleading that France and Spain must have known our situation without his avowal of it; but it was an ill-timed modesty in him, who was not ignorant how much haughtiness and defiance from his mouth imposed on both those Courts. There was, in truth, great want of men at this time from many causes. The superior pay given by the merchants, the loss of men in the late war not yet repaired, the draughts for India, and considerable migration from Scotland and Ireland to the Colonies, had drained the country. The navy was in a wretched condition: Lord Egmont, while head of the Admiralty, had wasted between four and five hundred

[1] The report of this debate occupies more than thirty pages in Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 57-58. The speeches were of a discursive character.—L. M.

thousand pounds on pompous additions to the dockyards. His successor, Sir Edward Hawke, though so brave and fortunate a commander, had never been a man of abilities, and was now worn out, grown indolent, and was almost superannuated, paying so little attention to the fleet, that the ships were rotted in harbour, and of five ordered to Gibraltar, four had returned as being in too bad a condition to proceed, and the fifth was found rotten before it went to sea. This was as imprudently mentioned in debate by the Duke of Richmond,—an inconvenience resulting from the publicity of our counsels, and a weapon not justifiably, though frequently used by Oppositions. It was more inexcusable than even the newspapers took the liberty of advertising our enemies of our deficiencies, or of what they imagined our intended measures, of which I will quote an instance. The 'Swallow' sloop was sheathed with copper. Being the first attempt of the kind, the newspapers concluded, and printed their idea, that she was destined to the West Indies; thus pointing out to the jealousy and enmity of Spain a proper object of their attention.

The suspicions of the public that war must ensue were increased on the 24th at night, all officers being suddenly ordered to their posts, and Lord Howe appointed Commander of the squadron in the Mediterranean. Yet we had not above sixteen ships manned, and the regiments were very incomplete. Happily the navy of Spain was as ill provided with men, and in no condition to profit by our defenceless position. At the same time arrived the new Ambassador from France, the Comte de Guines,—a symptom, at least, that Choiseul, to whom he was attached, was desirous we should believe that France intended peace. The negotiation, however, remained in the hands of Monsieur Francés, as more conversant with the preceding transaction. This was a very shrewd artful man, who had privately, some time before his public appearance, lived here unknown for three years, in which time he made himself master of our language and affairs. He was the confidential creature of Choiseul.

Still was not Wilkes or the Middlesex election forgotten. Mr. Phipps moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to correct informations *ex officio*. Dunning and Wedderburne supported the motion; but it was rejected by 150 to 70.[1] It was not to the honour of the popular hero (Wilkes) that he was at this time cast in a suit brought against him by a French jeweller whom he had defrauded of jewels at Paris. A season of such warmth naturally produced many personalities in Parliament. Charles Fox, the rising genius of the time, had a gross altercation with Wedderburne on an amendment proposed to Mr. Grenville's bill for regulating elections, in which the House was forced to interpose, and obliged both to ask pardon for their intemperance.[2] A parallel adventure happened among the Lords in a debate for continuing the prohibition of exporting corn, when the Duke of Richmond saying that their chamber was reduced to sit only for registering the dictates of the Crown, or for concurring with the decrees of the Commons, Lord Halifax rose with much heat, said it was a false accusation, and he would never hear such words. It was true that the Chancellor Hardwicke had governed that assembly with solemn decency, and, by his own authority, and that of the Pelhams, had restrained much of the liberty of debate; yet not long before, John Duke of Argyle, and others at other periods, had not suffered themselves to be manacled by such formality. It is as true, on the other hand, that the House of Lords being an assembly far less numerous than the Commons,[3] is less turbulent and more observant of decorum. The nobility, too, are by principle more devoted to the Crown, and having less occasion to make their fortunes by eloquence and the cultivation of talents (though not less corrupt) than the Commons, acquiesce

[1] Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 89-116. The numbers given by Walpole are wrong. The motion was rejected by 164 to 72. (*Journals of the House of Commons*, xxxiii. 28.).—E.

[2] Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 116-120.—E.

[3] The total number of the House of Lords (including minors) in 1770 was 227.—E.

from inability to the dictates of two or three eminent lawyers, whom the Crown occasionally raises to the peerage, after preferring them to the Great Seal or to the posts of Chief Justices.

Lord Chatham, the same day, not intimidated by Lord Halifax's passion, who was a proud empty man, and mistook anger for argument, moved to call for Captain Hunt of the 'Tamer' sloop, who had been driven off the Falkland Islands by the Spaniards. Lord Chatham made a fine oration, and, though often vexed by the Lords Sandwich and Denbigh, was, when Lord Mansfield was silent, as his fears now made him, far superior to all his other adversaries; they were babies to him. He said the Ministers had bungled themselves into such a situation that they could neither make war nor peace; that he should have arguments against them, of whichever they should make option; that he would insist on restitution and reparation, though he supposed they were then actually begging peace at Versailles. He had been blamed, he said, for indiscretion in divulging the nakedness of his country; but it had been parental kindness to give warning to the Ministers: and what had he divulged that was not known to every coffee-house boy in Portsmouth? He endeavoured to soften his late attack on the City, avowing, at the same time, that he had not, nor ever had had, any connection with Wilkes. But highly he commended the integrity of Sawbridge, whom he was sorry he had not talked with before that Alderman had opposed pressing. It was more remarkable that he paid many compliments to the candour of Lord Weymouth; the other Ministers, in general, he said, were ignorant, futile, and incapable. Lord Weymouth, as if in concert, professed himself ready to resign his post, but declared against Opposition. Neither Lord Temple nor Lord Camden were present at the debate, nor the Lords attached to the late Mr. Grenville. The motion was rejected by 55 to 21, as was, by one less on each side, another motion, likewise mad: by Lord Chatham, for inquiring at what time the Ministers had received

intelligence that the Spaniards intended to seize the Falkland Islands;—they had known it in the preceding December—eleven months! The French had previously settled on a neighbouring little island, but had quitted it to countenance the violence of Spain,—proof sufficient of their co-operation in that hostility; not that Choiseul was circumstanced in a manner that would authorize him to assist them openly in hostilities, but the treaty of Paris had convinced him of the aversion to war in our Cabinet,—a conclusion that now deceived him, and drew him into inextricable perplexity, as I shall show presently. Indeed, considering that, victorious or vanquished, we always make disgraceful treaties, the nation had little cause to prefer war. Forty thousand seamen were now voted.

At this period, died the parent of the approaching war, the Earl of Egmont, a man always ambitious, almost always attached to a Court, yet, from a singularity in his fortune, scarce ever in place.[1]

On the 5th of December, Lord Chatham moved a resolution (which was rejected by 52 to 20), the purport of which was, that the capacity of being chosen a member of Parliament was ascertained by law, and could not be set aside by any separate branch of the legislature. Lord

[1] Lord Egmont, who died on 4th December 1770, united qualifications which seldom fail to raise their fortunate possessor to the highest offices in a constitutional government. He was excelled by few of his time as a public speaker, by none as a political writer. His great talent was said to lie in indefatigable application, and yet he delighted in popular excitement, which he could direct with consumate skill, and with courage that proved equal to any emergency. The effect, however, of these gifts was marred by a perversion of judgment which lead him both into gross absurdities, and the most culpable inconsistencies. When scarce a man, Walpole says, he had a scheme of assembling the Jews and making himself their King.—(*Memoirs of George the Second*, 1847, vol. i. p. 35.)—It is more certain that he regarded the restoration of feudal tenures as the best security for the liberty and welfare of the people! After having been the idol and the leader of mobs, he became the obsequious follower of Lord Bute, and, although a passionate admirer of fame, he sought no result from his political exertions beyond places, titles, and sinecures. Walpole has given his character in the *Memoirs of George the Second*, vol. ii. pp. 35-7, which is illustrated by some amusing anecdotes in a letter to Sir Horace Mann (*Letters*, 1857, vol. ii. pp. 144-6).—L. M. [See *supra*, vol. i. p. 308, ote 1.—E.]

Camden supported the motion, but declaring he stood unconnected with, and unattached to any man.[1] Lord Mansfield, to soften his dreaded adversary, Lord Chatham, paid many compliments to him on his support of pressing; but, on his having urged the necessity of dissolving the Parliament, represented to him the impropriety of such a tempestuous measure at the beginning of a war; yet no war was begun, and, from the long suspense, men began to conclude that no war would be declared. The Spanish Ambassador was assiduous at Court, was affectedly caressed there, and made no preparations for departing.

But, though Lord Mansfield thus deprecated the wrath of Lord Chatham, the indignation of the friends of freedom was not so appeased. Serjeant Glynn moved for an examination into the conduct of the King's Bench, and Alderman Oliver named Lord Mansfield as the author of the grievances from that Court. The House sat till near one in the morning, but the question was lost by 75 against 180.[2]

The next day, Colonel Onslow complained to the House, and read, from a magazine called the London Museum, a copy of a letter sent by the Society of the Bill of Rights to the Colonies[3] (signed by Serjeant Glynn amongst others), which almost invited them to rebel, and was a strong libel on the Parliament.[4] The King, in his speech, had specified

[1] *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. pp. 1302-12.—L. M.

[2] This debate is given in Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 121-148. The correct numbers of the division were Yeas 76; Noes 184. (*Journals of the House of Commons*, vol. xxxiii. p. 47).—E.

[3] *The London Museum of Politics, Miscellanies, and Literature* for July 1770, pp. 55-6. The letter was addressed to the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina.—E.

[4] This is one of the few instances in which Serjeant Glynn appears to disadvantage. No doubt he felt strongly the wrongs of the Colonists, and shared with Lord Chatham and other leading statesmen of the day, a most unfavourable opinion of the Parliament. No personal considerations influenced him. He was as little tainted by the political as by the moral profligacy of Wilkes. Few of his speeches in Parliament have been preserved, but all are in an elevated tone, and the candour and moderation which distinguish them are not less remarkable than their talent and intrepidity. In these, as in many other respects, he bore a strong resemblance to Sir Samuel Romilly. It is to

parts of the colony of Massachusets Bay as guilty of very illegal practices and violences, *though he had confessed*[1] *that, in most of the other Colonies, the people had begun to depart from their combinations against the mother country. New York, in particular, had refused to concur in them.*

The next day, an augmentation of twelve thousand men to the army was voted, a wise measure, as preparation for war is the best preventive. Yet had we reason to depend on the pacific disposition of the French Prime Minister. In a great council held at Versailles, the Abbé du Terray, Comptroller-General, a personal enemy of Choiseul, proposed to join with Spain in the war (either to sound Choiseul's intentions, or thinking him not inclined to war), and engaged to find the necessary funds. He was supported by his instigator, the Chancellor Maupeou; but the Duc de Choiseul (either suspecting a trap, or to pay court to his master, who was most averse to the war), with great ability, knowledge, and eloquence, proved so irrefragably the impossibility of finding money sufficient, that the Comptroller-General confessed himself convinced by the Duke's arguments.

When the army was voted, General Conway took notice that though the House was voting so large an addition, yet no method was taken for raising men. He hinted at several plans, particularly for levying German Protestants; and he observed how much the militia, become the favour-

be regretted that few particulars can now be collected of this valuable man. He belonged to a Cornish family, once settled at a seat of the same name, now the property of Lord Vivian. His practice at the bar was very considerable. Not only did he argue most of the political cases of the day, but it appears, from Mr. Wilson's and the other contemporary reports, that he had a large share of the general business. He succeeded Mr. Eyre as Recorder of London in 1772, when the salary of the office was raised from £600 to £1000 a year, as a mark of respect towards him. He died in middle life, on the 16th September 1779.—L. M.

[1] This confession is very memorable. The subsequent behaviour of the Court leaves strong room to suspect that instead of profiting of the favourable disposition of the Colonies by temperate measures, the Court hurried into the succeeding war, and wished to provoke the Colonies to unite, that all might be treated as rebels and conquered. The Ministers did succeed in the provocation, but not in the conquest.

ite of several Lords, engrossed the best recruits; his own nephew, Lord Beauchamp, often gave thirty or forty pounds for a serjeant from the Guards for his own regiment. Sir Gilbert Elliot, after the debate, remarked that Conway had *only* clashed with his nephew, his friends, and the Minister. Grenville often said, that he had rather have Conway against him than for him, as then he knew all the hurt Conway could do to him. He was, it is true, too great a refiner; but what he thought right was always his guide, unless when his judgment was warped by paying too much regard to the good opinion of men—blemishes that, like the small spots of ermine, were only striking from the purity of the ground, and from the extreme rarity of ground so pure. The hues of Elliot and Grenville were not of such unsullied white. Conway had now been trying to drive Lord Barrington to embrace some plan, and had hinted many to the King, who never took any further notice of them, it being his Majesty's rule, as Lord Holland had formerly told me, never to talk to any man but on the business of his department; and Conway, though the deepest master of his profession in the island, happened not to be secretary! That silly caution had been infused into the King by the Princess and Lord Bute, lest it should give the person consulted an opportunity of gaining his confidence, by launching out beyond their province: every audience terminated when each minister had received his orders. To decline receiving information from so able an officer as Conway, and one whom he knew and had declared so disinterested and unambitious, was not the method of rendering himself proper to conduct the army; and Lord Barrington was too ignorant beyond the routine of office to instruct, and too servile to contradict him. General Edward Harvey, the other royal confidant in military matters, was a mere disciplinarian, and not feared by the junto, being of no abilities or importance.

On the 10th of December was great expectation of some solemn scene, Lord Mansfield having given notice

to the Lords on the 7th, that he had matter of importance to lay before them. It was supposed that he intended to make his defence against all the late accusations. Though that did not prove entirely the case, the day turned out very remarkable. The House was crowded with members of the Commons, with strangers, and even foreigners. Lord Mansfield produced and delivered to the clerk a paper, containing the determination made by himself and the four other judges of the King's Bench, on Woodfall's demand of a new trial, which they had refused to grant, and the reasons for which refusal they had read, as their decree, in court. This decree, he said, having been mentioned in that House with indirect blame, and much misrepresented to the public, he had brought that account to be perused by their Lordships, who, if they pleased, might take copies of it. He made no motion, nor desired any notice to be taken of his paper, which he delivered to the clerk. Lord Chatham, in commending his candour in submitting his conduct to examination, excepted against the mode, and threw out many oblique censures. Lord Camden also, not approving the manner, said, he supposed Lord Mansfield did not mean to have the paper entered in the journals; to which Lord Mansfield answering he did not, the affair broke off, and Lord Camden went away.

The Duke of Manchester then rose to make a motion, and opening on the defenceless state of the nation, mentioned the four ships sent to Gibraltar, and obliged to return from being in too bad condition to proceed. He was going on, but was called to order by Lord Gower, who said those points were not fit to be divulged to the public and to foreign ministers; and insisted on the House being cleared of strangers, which, by the standing orders of both Houses, any member may do in the House to which he belongs, and which cannot be refused; but Lord Gower, entering into debate, which no man may do when he calls another to order, he was called to order himself; the Duke of Richmond adding, that the Ministry did not dare to hear their faults laid open. Prodigious confusion

ensued; and Lord Chatham, in a violent emotion of rage, insisted on being heard, which was impossible from the tumult; and he would have distinguished between the occasion and the general standing order, which, he maintained, Lord Gower had had no right to call for, as the subject had not been the order of the day; but he was wrong—and the majority called out violently to have the order put in execution: but the members of the other House refused to retire, Dowdeswell declaring he would be the last man that should go out. This resistance was unjustifiable, and without example. Four other commoners, who had brought up a bill from the other House, said they were come with a message, and had a right to be there; but they too were in the wrong, for the rule is, that they should give notice to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and he, acquainting the Lords, is sent to call the messengers to the bar, which had not been done. However, the servants of the House of Lords were forced to thrust out the Commons by violence, while Lord Chatham, roaring in vain and unregarded, walked out of the House in a rage, and the Court Lords continuing to call out 'Clear the House! clear the House!' the Duke of Richmond cried out aloud, 'So you will of every honest man!' and followed Lord Chatham, as did the Dukes of of Bolton, Manchester, Portland, Devonshire, Northumberland, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earls of Huntingdon, Abingdon, Fitzwilliam, Viscount Torrington, and the Lords Abergavenny, Archer, Besborough, Shelburne, and Milton. Lord Lyttelton was not present: Lord Hardwicke remained with the courtiers.[1]

The members of the Commons went down in a fury to their own House; Burke and the opponents rejoicing in an opportunity of endeavouring to make a breach between the two Houses. George Onslow of the Treasury, a noisy, indiscreet man, who sometimes did well recollect his father's inflexible maintenance of the dignity of the Commons, but whose connections should not have led him to

[1] *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. pp. 1318-21.—L. M.

encourage the opponents in setting the two Houses at variance, made complaint of the injurious manner in which they had been thrust out by force, and moved for a Committee to inspect the journals of the Lords on that occasion, the only regular manner of coming at the proceedings, for the House of Lords being a court of record, their journals are open to the public, which is not the case with the other House. Lord North, to humour the Commons, joined in the blame, but dissuaded the motion. It was battled, however, for two hours; and some Lords who had come thither, were turned out: but the motion was rejected by the influence of the courtiers.[1]

The same day General Conway laid before the House a plan for adding a thousand men to the regiment of artillery on a cheap scheme of £17,000, which, if executed in the ordinary method, would have cost £24,000. Hearing that they would oppose it, he had sent his plan to Lord George (Sackville) Germaine and Colonel Barré, but both returned it with compliments, the first saying he should only make some objections to the mode; the other that he should not oppose it. They both now did make some objections; and others of the Opposition blamed Conway for not having digested more plans for the army. Conway answered that he had done his duty in his office, but was not consulted beyond it, nor in any confidence. This was a declaration they wished. T. Townshend the younger and others exclaimed on *his* not being trusted! What could the country expect, they said, if such a man, and at the head of his profession, was in no confidence with the Ministers? Conway replied, he had not complained, nor did he complain; he had stated the fact, and was content with the confidence placed in him by his master. His plan was adopted.

On the 11th, the seceding Lords returned to their House, and fourteen entered a protest against their being impeded from proceeding the day before.

Lord Camden then severely resumed Lord Mansfield's

[1] Cavendish's *Debates*, vol. ii. pp. 148-156.—L. M.

conduct in delivering the paper, which, in fact, was universally condemned as timid, wanting dignity, and narrowed to a single case, when many more accusations were stirring against him. The proceeding itself, Lord Camden said, was most irregular, and the substance of the paper deserving particular reprehension. He had considered the paper with the utmost care, but had found it unintelligible. That if taken in one sense of the words, he understood, and should agree to it: but there was another obvious to which the words were liable; and if taken in that sense, he would pledge himself to the House to prove them illegal and unconstitutional; and therefore he must desire to put to his Lordship some interrogatories.[1]

Lord Mansfield, with most abject soothings, paid the highest compliments to Lord Camden, and declared how much he had always courted his esteem; and therefore from his candour had not expected that treatment. He professed he had studied the point more than any other in his life, and had consulted all the judges on it, except indeed his Lordship: but that he must object to being taken by surprise, nor could he submit to answer interrogatories. 'Interrogatories!' cried Lord Chatham, starting up, 'was ever anything heard so extraordinary? is it taking that noble lord by surprise who has just declared that he has studied the point all his life, and has taken the opinions of all the judges on it? And of all mankind does it become that Lord to refuse interrogatories, who has so recently imprisoned a man [Brindley] for a year or two, for refusing to submit to them?' But the point, he gave the noble Lord notice should be fathomed, and he would bring it to issue. However, he would give his Lordship time, and would let the matter sleep till after the holidays: but he insisted that Lord Camden's paper of interrogatories should be left with the Clerk, as Lord Mansfield's had been; which the House could not refuse.

The dismay and confusion of Lord Mansfield was obvious to the whole audience; nor did one peer interpose a

[1] *Parliamentary History*, vol. xvi. p. 1321.—L. M.

syllable in his behalf; even the Court (whom he had been serving by wresting the law, and perverting it to the destruction of liberty, and his guilt in which practices was proclaimed by his dastard conscience) despised his pusillanimity and meanness; for to avert the indignation of the other side, he had declared in his speech that he was not attached to the Ministry, nor had any obligations to the King. Lord Frederic Campbell, his friend, but hurt at his wretched shuffling, told me, the persecution had been stirred up by Mansfield's own tool and associate Sir Fletcher Norton, who hoped it would drive him to give up the vast post of Chief Justice, to which Norton, despairing of the great Seal, flattered himself he should succeed.

So much consciousness of guilt on Lord Mansfield's part, with so much inveteracy on Lord Chatham's, promised a scene worthy of the public attention. Will it be believed that not a word more was said on the subject, either when the Parliament reassembled after the holidays, or during the whole remainder of the session? At the end of April, I asked the Duke of Richmond the meaning of that silence; he gave me this solution:—'Early in the session Constantine Phipps told Mr. Dowdeswell that he intended to move for an inquiry into the conduct of the judges relative to juries. Dowdeswell said it would be best to have a meeting upon it. "No," said Phipps, "I do not like meetings: men are often borne down at them against their opinions. I will give notice of my intention without further concert." Serjeant Glynn said he would do the same the next day. Dowdeswell told him there was not time for concert: it would be like the Minister reading the King's speech at the cockpit, after it has been settled. Glynn, however, gave his notice. On that the Rockingham party determined to act for themselves, and drew up a bill to ascertain what directions judges should give to juries. They showed it to Lord Chatham after he had attacked Lord Mansfield. He disapproved it much, but offered to support it if they would make it more personal to Lord

Mansfield. They refused.[1] All they meant, they said, was prospect, not retrospect: as if branding a crime committed, were not a better guard than a provision against committing it. Then he must be against them, said Lord Chatham. They consulted Lord Camden. He told them Lord Chatham had driven him into the attack on Lord Mansfield, which he did not like, and in which at last he declared he would meddle no further:[2] he did not care to have all the twelve judges against him. When the Rockinghams moved their bill, Dunning, Lord Shelburne, and the rest of Lord Chatham's connection were strongly against them.'

Some few days after the Duke had given me this account, Lord Chatham's cause against Sir William Pynsent's relation, which the Earl had brought by appeal before the House of Lords, and had by them been referred to the judges, came on before their Lordships for the

[1] I suspect that Lord Rockingham, whose aunt Lord Mansfield had married, and to whom Lord Mansfield always paid court, meant to save him, though through this whole reign Lord Mansfield had constantly laboured to sap that great palladium of our liberties, juries. As the House of Lords would probably have protected Lord Mansfield, perhaps his panic was a curb to him; whereas an exculpation might have encouraged him. Still the trimming conduct of Lord Rockingham, and Lord Camden, and Lord Chatham was inexcusable.

[2] Lord Camden, with more apparent firmness than Lord Mansfield, was neither a brave nor a steady man; though having taken the better side, the defence of the Constitution, he was not reduced to the artifices and terrors of the Chief Justice. It was but rarely that Lord Camden took a warm and active part, but often absented himself from the House when he should have stood forth. He told me himself that he forbore attending private causes in the House lest he should hurt the side he supported by Lord Mansfield's carrying the majority against the party defended by Lord Camden, merely from enmity to him. If this tenderness was well founded, how iniquitous was his antagonist! I do believe that though their hatred was reciprocal, Lord Camden feared the abilities and superior knowledge of his antagonist; and as Lord Camden was a proud man, he could not bear inferiority. As even Lord Chatham did not retain the deference for him he expected and deserved, their friendship declined almost to annihilation. The Duke of Grafton and Lord Shelburne, though still much more unjustifiably, slighted him too; and a series of those neglects concurred to throw Lord Camden, towards the end of his life, into a situation that did not raise his character nor was even agreeable to his opinion, for the moment before he joined Mr. Pitt in 1784, he had declared his sentiments of Mr. Fox's predominant abilities.

judges to make their report. They were preparing to give their opinions, five on one side, and three on the other, when Lord Mansfield arriving, said a new idea had struck him, and he was sure he could reconcile the sentiments of all the judges. He stated his position (which is not to my purpose to detail), they pocketed their briefs and notes, said they were persuaded they should all return of one opinion the next day, and retired. They did return, and gave the cause for Lord Chatham, not without censure from the public on the two Lords; the one, as men thought, buying his indemnity by the sacrifice of another man's property; the other waiving justice due to the public to purchase the decision of a suit in his own favour: yet, as the fact happened so late as the 6th of May, *after* the Duke of Richmond had allowed to me that the pursuit against Lord Mansfield was dropped, servility, to which, as has been seen, he was enough prone, might have no share in this instance. I have anticipated an event of the next year, that I might present the reader with the whole transaction together.[1] I return to the end of the year 1770.

The Duke of Manchester, on the 11th, renewed the interrupted motion of an address to the Crown to station a strong and sufficient naval force to guard Gibraltar, Minorca, and Jamaica. Lord Chatham supported the motion, and said, he knew there was not a Spaniard but would pawn his shirt to recover Gibraltar; and therefore, he must yet suspect Spain; though he did confess he believed France was in earnest desirous of preserving peace: that though he knew the dismal condition of our navy, half of which was rotten, yet he trusted we had still a force that was a match for all the world; that

[1] This was the case of Tothill *v.* Pitt, of which the details are given in Maddock's *Reports*, vol. i. p. 488; Dickens's *Reports*, vol. ii. p. 431; Brown's *Cases in Parliament*, vol. vii. p. 453. It related to the property of a Mr. Tothill, which had come to Sir William Pynsent, as the legatee and executor of his daughter, to whom it had been bequeathed by Mr. Tothill. The decision of the Lords was right, and it restored the decree of Sir Thomas Sewell, the Master of the Rolls, a lawyer whose authority stood much higher than that of the Lord Commissioners.—L. M.

force lay in the bravery of our land and sea officers. But if there is a war, men, said he, of all parties must be preferred. Lord Gower took this up very injudiciously, asking if Sir Jeffery Amherst had not lately been appointed a Governor, though not attached to the Court? Lord Shelburne replied, Sir Jeffery had lost £4000 a year, and after repeated neglects, had only obtained a government: and the Duke of Richmond more shrewdly observed, that Lord Gower's own brother-in-law, Lord Dunmore,[1] had just had *two* governments given to him, New York, and then Virginia. The Duke of Grafton attacked Lord Chatham roughly, who generally bore his severity, perhaps from contempt, as tamely as Lord Mansfield Lord Chatham's. Lord Sandwich said, all the motion could do, would be to take merit or demerit from the Administration. It was rejected by above 40 to 12. As the Ministers affected to make military preparations, a resolution passed to supply the voted augmentation of the army with Irish or Germans.

It was with more alacrity that the Treasury carried a vote of a fourth shilling in the pound on land, by a majority of 299 to 121. The Bedford squadron, discontented with Lord North, who placed no confidence in them, and leaning with Lord Weymouth and Wood to Lord Chatham, who they feared would be Minister, had whispered objections to the increase of the tax. The Duke of Bedford himself declared openly against it, and Rigby, as if by his order, had some time before in the House of Commons owned he should disapprove it, unless there actually should be a war. He now treacherously advised Lord North to postpone the demand till after Christmas; but the Minister doubting with reason the sincerity of the faction, would not be turned aside from his purpose, but carried it with spirit, Rigby absenting himself for a real or pretended fit of the gout.

On the 13th Lord George Germaine moved for a

[1] John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, married Lady Charlotte Stuart, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, a younger sister of Lord Gower's third wife.—E.

conference with the Lords on their late expulsion of the Commons. His motive, he said, was to recommend unanimity between the two Houses; insinuating, in order to create variance between them, that they had quarrelled. But the motion was rejected by a large majority; but not till Colonel Barré had drawn a severe picture of the Court-Lords, particularly of the Earls of Marchmont and Denbigh, who had distinguished themselves with most bitterness against the Commons. All had been going on quietly, said Barré, when on a sudden a set of ragamuffins had interrupted the debate, and first turned out the Lords, and then the Commons. They were the most ill-favoured rogues he had ever seen; one with a long meagre face and long nose, whom by his brogue he presently knew for a Scotchman. Another, still worse, with such a villainous aspect, squinting eyes, and features so compressed that his hooked nose could scarce squeeze itself into its place, was so hideous, that he had been persuaded it was not a human face, but a mask. The likenesses were too strong to be misapplied—yet the two Lords took care not to acknowlege their portraits.

The next day Lord George Sackville Germaine, and Lord George Cavendish, moved that no messages should be sent to the other House but by the eldest sons of peers, who alone would not be in danger of being insulted there; and that such eldest sons should be restrained from going thither on any other occasion. Colonel Onslow, alluding to the two Lords, said, the motion ought to have been that no message should be sent but by the younger sons of peers; and alluding to Lord George Sackville, that the motion seemed to imply timidity. Governor Johnstone went much further, and said, he did not conceive *that any man was proper to take care of the honour of that House, who had forfeited his own honour.* The motion was rejected by about 130 to 40.[1]

[1] The debates on Lord George Germaine's motions are reported in Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 157-172. One result of the quarrel between the Houses was the exclusion of strangers from both, during the remainder of

So gross an insult as Johnstone's called for chastisement, and did prove how much the world and he had mistaken Lord George Sackville. The latter with temper that became the courage he showed, took four days to settle his affairs and to make provision for an infant of which his wife was just delivered; behaving at the same time with a cheerful indifference that deceived her and his whole family. He then, taking T. Townshend for his second, challenged Johnstone, and met him in Hyde Park. The latter was accompanied by Sir James Lowther. Each fired two pistols; Johnstone's first struck off the butt-end of Lord George's. They fired again; both missed, and the affair ended, exceedingly to the honour of Lord George's coolness and intrepidity. The brutality of Johnstone shocked everybody, especially as his character had as much of the bully as the bravo in it; and as it was presumed he had depended on Lord George's supposed want of spirit, or trusted to the publicity of the affront for any consequences being prevented, which is always dishonourable in the aggressor. His boisterous reputation, and a vague anonymous challenge given out in the newspapers to the author of a *North Briton* on the Scotch, had recommended him for this service to his patron, Sir James Lowther, who, in resentment for Lord George's deserting him on the Cumberland election, had brooded over it till now that he excited that ruffian's assault. But so odious was Sir James from the whole tenor of his life, that Johnstone seemed the less hateful of the two, especially as Sir James appeared to glut his eyes with revenge.[1] Such unaffected valour in Lord George revived

the session. The public, therefore, was kept in ignorance of all parliamentary proceedings that were not made known by the members of either House. —L. M. [The first motion was rejected by 77 to 42, the second by 104 to 38. (*Journals of the House of Commons*, vol. xxxiii. pp. 64-66.)—E.]

[1] Governor Johnstone's subsequent actions were far from setting his character in a better light. During half the American war he voted in Parliament as condemning it, and in private paid great court to the Duke of Richmond as a principal opponent; not without the Duke's being cautioned by his friends, who suspected Johnstone for an allowed spy of the Court,—a jealousy that seemed well founded, as Johnstone on a sudden was appointed

suspicions in some that it was not courage he had wanted at Minden; but so much zeal for his country as should have balanced his hatred of Prince Ferdinand.[1]

At this time, one Robert Morris, Secretary to the Bill of Rights, published an outrageous letter to Sir Richard Aston, a judge of the King's Bench, who had cast reflec-

by the Minister one of the commissioners to treat for peace with America. In that department he augmented the suspicion of his double-dealing, but without adding any credit to his judgment. Soon after he was intrusted, as Commodore, with five ships, which he boasted should effect the most desperate service—but effected nothing; and he terminated his naval campaign with such flagrant tyranny and injustice to one of his captains, whom he also despatched to the East Indies in hopes of his complaints, that a court of law, on the poor gentleman's return, gave him damages to the amount of some thousand pounds; and Johnstone appealing from the verdict, all he obtained was an increase of his fine: however, on another appeal, the sentence was set aside. [See *supra*, vol. i. p. 239, note 1. For an account of the proceedings taken by Captain Evelyn Sutton of the 'Iris' against Johnstone, see Brown's *Cases in Parliament*, vol. i. p. 76.—E.]

[1] As these Memoirs will not be continued, it may be worth while to give a short abstract of the rest of Lord George's life. Though in Opposition, he kept a door open for his return to Court without his associates, by not joining them against the American War. When that war grew more and more hopeless, Lord George was offered to undertake that province, and most injudiciously accepted it. This was the more surprising to *me*, as, besides his having retrieved his character by the affair with Johnstone, and acquired a large fortune from Lady Elizabeth Germaine, with the additional favourable circumstance of changing his name, whence his sons, if dropping that of Sackville, might avoid great part of the disgrace that had fallen on their father, he himself not three years before, in a conversation, in which he had given me many instances of the King's duplicity, had said to me, '*Sir, whoever lives to see the end of this reign, will see one of the most unfortunate that ever was in England!*' The position of the American war certainly countenanced his prediction. Yet his native ambition, or the vanity of supposing that he could give a new turn to affairs, overpowered his judgment, and shut his eyes on the torrent of abuse that would again be let loose against him—and was. He did recommence his career with great spirit and activity, but with no success at all; and it was only in his deportment that he did show spirit. In Parliament he was browbeaten by daily insults; and his former parts so entirely forsook him, that younger men, who had not seen his outset, would not believe what was attested to them of his precedent abilities. Disappointed of the glory he had promised to himself, and quarrelling with Lord Sandwich, the head of the Admiralty, who counteracted or would not concur in his plans, Lord George relaxed, and finding his associates inclined to sacrifice him as a scapegoat (though they could not save their own places), he yielded to the storm, and was so far fortunate, that being the first victim

tions on him in a trial—I think for stealing an heiress.[1] The man was a pretended enthusiast, and offered himself to the Court for a martyr, and to the people for one of their representatives. The Ministers refused him the first honour, and the people the second.

Nor was opposition confined solely to England. The

before the general crash, he made terms for himself, and retired into the House of Lords with a Viscount's coronet; yet even that lucky retreat could not be obtained without a new, and most cruel, and unprecedented insult. The Marquis of Caermarthen objected to his admission into the House of Lords on the old sentence of the court-martial. What heightened the flagrancy of that attack on the foundation of so almost obsolete a stigma was, that Lord Caermarthen had actually been in the King's service with Lord George while recently Secretary of State. Lord Caermarthen made himself odious; and Lord George found at least that mankind were not so abandoned as to enjoy such wanton malevolence.

Lord George, become Viscount Sackville, died in the autumn of 1785, of a short illness, and in a manner that once more did him honour. He spoke of the bitter scenes through which he had passed, and with great firmness declared how resigned he was to death. Of Prince Ferdinand he spoke with singular candour; said his Highness had undone him from resentment; yet was so great a man, that he not only forgave but admired him. General Sloper, his enemy, he said, was a very black man; for Lord Caermarthen, he was so weak, that he felt nothing for him but contempt. It was remarkable that Lord Caermarthen, moderate as his abilities were, disgustful as his assault on Lord Sackville had been, and though disliked by the King, was by the last collision of parties become at that very moment Secretary of State.

[A long note on the character of Lord George Sackville is also given by Walpole in the *Memoirs of George the Second*, 1847 (vol. iii. pp. 274-6). He evidently bore that nobleman no good-will, and falls in the course of his remarks into some inconsistencies, which seem, as Lord Holland remarks, 'rather difficult to explain, if it were any part of the duty of an editor to reconcile the contradictions of an author.' A well-written and interesting, though partial, account of Lord George is contained in the Memoirs of his friend and Secretary, Richard Cumberland. (*Memoirs*, 1807, vol. ii. pp. 237-255). Many additional and curious particulars have been collected by Mr. George Coventry in that ingenious work, 'A Critical inquiry regarding the real Author of Junius, proving them to have been written by Lord Viscount Sackville.' London, 1825, 8vo.—L. M.]

[1] He ran away with a natural daughter of Lord Baltimore, supposed to be of weak understanding, and who, besides, was almost a child.—L. M. [Robert Morris was a barrister. He had resigned the post of Secretary to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights in August 1770. His *Letter to Sir Richard Aston, Knt.*, etc., which is dated 'Lincoln's Inn, Dec. 11, 1770,' was written in refutation of Aston's remarks upon an affidavit which Morris had made in Almon's trial.—E.]

supple, but national Scots, who complained so bitterly of English inveteracy, took a step at this time which proved their rancour greater than that of the southern Britons. It is not uncommon for Scots to be chosen for English boroughs; yet Lord Weymouth having recommended his cousin, the Earl of Dysart, a Scottish peer, for one of the sixteen, on the death of the Duke of Argyle, the Scotch nobility, instigated by the Earl of Haddington, mutinied against the King's nomination of Lord Dysart, because he had no estate in Scotland, and because Lord Irwin, in the same predicament, was already one of the sixteen. The Duke of Buccleuch, the new Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of March, all zealous courtiers, joined in the revolt; for the Scotch were too quick-sighted not to perceive that opposition was at least as good a path to preferment as servility. They set up the Earl of Breadalbane, and engaged never to vote for any peer who should not support him. To stifle that spirit, Lord Weymouth gave up his cousin Dysart, and the King recommended the Earl of Stair; yet the Opposition persisted, and Lord Stair was chosen but by 28 votes against 19. The young Earl of Buchan a few years before had attempted to make a similar stand, but it being against a landed Scot, was not supported. To soften the sacrifice to Lord Dysart, the King offered him a green riband; but he, who was one of the proudest, and not one of the brightest of men, did not distinguish between the King's civility and the proscription of himself by his Scottish brethren, and wrote to the Secretary of State that he not only would not accept the riband, but would never serve this King or any other. Next year he asked a military preferment for his brother, and was refused.

The negotiation about the Falkland Islands still continued in suspense. The King of Spain adhered to his declaration of reserving his claim entire, though willing to relinquish the possession; and the public were persuaded that there were different opinions in the Ministry from threats thrown out by the Duke of Bedford that he would

go to the House of Lords, and proclaim the necessity of declaring war. Still was the surprise of mankind extreme, when, on the 16th, it was known that Lord Weymouth had resigned the Seals—a mysterious conduct, increased by his own obstinate silence, and by the professions of the Bedfords, that they had not been acquainted with his intention, nor should resign with him. The King, afraid of a breach between the Ministers and him, offered to make any arrangement that might accommodate him with any other place; but he would take none. However,—to show that he did not mean opposition, but would continue to support the Administration, like the Duke of Grafton; and, not ashamed of being obliged to those whom he disserved,—he asked for the lucrative place of post-master for his brother, which was instantly granted; the weak measures of the Court having reduced them to be afraid of a man who had quitted them only from fear. Such was the complexion of the King's whole conduct. By aiming at power which he did not dare to exert, he was forced to court the most servile, and buy dear the most worthless, never conceiving that the firmest authority is that founded on character, and on the respect paid to virtue. He bought temporary slaves, who had the power of manumitting themselves the moment they wished to be bought over again. He lost his dominions in America, his authority over Ireland, and all influence in Europe, by aiming at despotism in England; and exposed himself to more mortifications and humiliations than can happen to a quiet doge of Venice. Another feature in his character was, that he could seem to forgive any injury or insult when the offender could be of use to him; he never remembered any service when the performer could be of none.

The secret motives of Lord Weymouth's resignation were these:—at the beginning of Spain's hostilities, the King, who began to affect a military turn, had been eager for war, and Lord Weymouth, whose ambition aspired to the lead in the Administration, had gone eagerly into the

royal views. On that plan, and encouraged by Wood's awe of Lord Chatham, they had thrown every damp on the negotiation, and involved themselves in repeated declarations of the war being unavoidable. Lord North, of pacific mould, and the Scottish junto as apprehensive as Wood that a war would bring back Lord Chatham, had taken a contrary course, and had brought back the King from his martial system. Lord Weymouth, who would not have hesitated to change his language had he thought peace could be effected, chose rather to waive his ambition than his security, and adhered to war. Nor was this all. His extreme indolence and drunkenness made it impossible that he should execute the duties of his office in time of war. He seldom went to bed till five or six in the morning, nor rose next day till twelve or one. His parts must have been great, for in that besotted state he was still able to express himself in the House of Lords with elegance, quickness, and some knowledge, in a few short sentences; not indeed deserving all the applause bestowed on them by his faction. A few reflections on his character and on the time may be useful; as it will seem extraordinary hereafter that a man so improperly compounded for a minister, should in a government, partly popular, have been the hinge on which so important a crisis turned.

Whether it is owing to the variations of our climate, or to the uncertainty and fluctuations of our Government; whether to the independence that our freedom suggests; or whatever else be the cause, it is certain that no other country produces so many singular and discriminate characters as England. And as the nature of our Government excludes no man from attaining a share in it; and as the licence of opposition and of the press suffers the most severe scrutiny even into the private life of all men in power, it is not surprising that there should be a greater variety in the actors, and a larger harvest of anecdotes relating to them than to the Ministers of other nations. Here, too, the character of the man influences his conduct.

In monarchies, the temper and disposition of the prince gives the tone to his subjects and servants. When ministers and factions awe the sovereign, *their* passions, not *his*, prescribe their conduct. Never was this truth so elucidated as in the first years of George the Third. Having no predominant passion of his own, but hypocrisy enough to seem to approve whatever his Ministers for the time being willed, almost every year of his reign wore a different stamp. It began with popularity under Lord Bute, but veered as suddenly to Majesty at home. Lord Chatham, had he had time, would have dictated to Europe. Fox and Lord Holland established universal corruption and revenge. Grenville exercised rigour and economy. With Lord Rockingham entered redress and relaxation. Lord Chatham's second Administration was an interregnum of inexplicable confusion. The Duke of Grafton did as little, without being out of his senses. The people almost seized the reins next, and the Ministers, to save themselves, were content to secure the doors of the Cabinet and of the House of Commons from being stormed, while both the King and the Parliament were vilified and insulted. His Majesty seemed almost as contented to let the populace brave him, as he had been to let Lord Bute, Lord Holland, and Grenville trample on them.

Among men of such various complexion, Lord Weymouth was not the least singular. He was tall, handsome, and, from a German education, solemn and formal in his outward deportment. His look spoke absence, and nothing in his ostensible appearance discovered a symptom of the quickness, cunning, and dissoluteness within. A perfect insensibility produced constant and facile good humour; yet his bent brow and constitutional pride indicated no pleasantry or social mirth. His parts were strong, his conception ready, his reasoning acute, his delivery short and perspicuous. His parts must have been very strong to be capable of emerging from his constant drunkenness and dissipation; for though he had been well instructed, had a retentive memory, and a head admirably

turned to astronomy and mechanics, he abandoned all improvement so entirely, that it was wonderful how he had gleaned so much common knowledge of politics as embellished his short speeches, and for a quarter of an hour in every debate infused into him aptness and propriety. The becoming decency and dignity of his appearance was all the homage he paid to public opinion. He neither had nor affected any solid virtue. He was too proud to court the people, and too mean not to choose to owe his preferments to the favour of the Court or the cabals of faction. He wasted the whole night in drinking, and the morning in sleep, even when Secretary of State. No kind of principle entered into his plan or practice; nor shame for want of it. He ruined his tradesmen without remorse, and, if that was an excuse, without thought; and with equal indifference frequently saw bailiffs in his house: for pride is a constitutional stoicism, independent of circumstances. With as little sense of fashionable as of real honour, he had often received letters with demands of gaming debts, written in a style that even such gentlemen seldom endure without resentment. Taciturnity, except with his bacchanalian companions, was his favourite habit, because it harmonized with his prodigious indolence; and ambition, though his only passion, could not surmount his laziness,—though his vanity made him trust that his abilities, by making him necessary, could reconcile intrigue and inactivity. His timidity was womanish, and the only thing he did not fear was the ill opinion of mankind.[1]

The impropriety of such a character probably convinced Wood that a temporary retreat was necessary; and the confidence of the Bedford squadron in their own strength disposed them to acquiesce in it; for I cannot believe that, while their conduct harmonized with Weymouth's, they were ignorant of his intentions. Lord Weymouth, Lord Gower, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Sandwich,

[1] *Vide* the character of Lord Weymouth, *supra*, vol. ii. p. 126, note 3, and vol. iii. pp. 96-7.—L. M.

were more considerable in the House of Lords than any Speakers that would remain in the Ministry; so that if Lord North could carry through the peace, they might still command terms; or if Lord Chatham was forced upon the King, he must have been glad of their support. But Lord North had the sagacity to secure Lord Sandwich (between whom and Weymouth was much jealousy), by making him Secretary of State. The others escaped by having been less precipitate; and Lord Weymouth and Wood remained the sole victims of their own insidious artifices.

No man was more troubled at this sudden resignation than Monsieur Francés, the French Resident. As I was very intimate with him, he vented his lamentations to me in several visits. He said the Bedfords were *des scélérats*; that they might have made peace three months before; and that that very morning he himself had offered to Lord North to set out directly for Paris, and would pawn his head if he did not return with peace; that Lord North wanted courage, and was too jealous of Spain—that the King of Spain would easily have made peace at first if we would not have armed. I was far from agreeing that Lord North had been to blame in being prepared. Wood, said Francés, had nearly blown up a war with France the last year on the affair of the flag, having insisted on giving an answer to their memorial, though Francés, who had been forced to demand an answer in form, had begged Wood not to give one.[1] He imputed much of the delays in the negotiation to Wood's stock-jobbing (in which, no doubt, no man was more capable of detecting another than Francés, who was deep in that mystery himself), and said he had sent to Lord Weymouth on the 14th to ask that he might make new propositions; but the other had refused to see him.

Though I knew how ill-disposed Francés was to this country, and that Monsieur du Châtelet was suspected of

[1] A very different account of this transaction is given in the Appendix, from the Memoirs of the Duke of Grafton, and no doubt it is the true one.—L. M.

having incited the King to the seizure of the Falkland Islands, and that the Duc de Choiseul but waited for the means, and would then have found an opportunity of attacking us; yet I was and am persuaded, that Francés at that moment acted with sincerity. Nothing could be more opposite to Choiseul's interest than a war between France and England at that juncture, in which he was vehemently pressed by the King of Spain to take a part. He had proved in council, to the confusion and confession of his enemies, that the finances of France could not possibly support a war; and his own master's aversion to war would expose him to still greater dangers, as the mistress and her Cabal could not fail to avail themselves of the Monarch's disgust to a Minister already tottering, should the least disadvantage attend their arms. The crisis, however, of Choiseul's fate advanced so rapidly, that I am persuaded, however strong Choiseul's instructions to Francés had been, he himself by this time had taken another resolution. He had found that his disgrace was determined; he had no support but the King of Spain, who pushed him to declare, and with whose Prime Minister, Grimaldi,[1] he was imtimately leagued. Despair decided. Could he obtain his master's consent to declare war, he himself might be necessary; and he secured the protection of Spain. He marched forty thousand men to the coast opposite to England, under the command of his brother Stainville; and by that rash step brought on his own fall. His enemies, gained by our Court, wrested from

[1] He had prevailed on Grimaldi to attempt making peace; but the latter having the fate of Squillace before his eyes, would not take it on himself, but advised his master to call the Castilians to council. They, persuaded that a commercial nation, as England was, would not make war for a rock, exhorted the King to maintain his point of honour. D'Aranda, his favourite, agreed with the Castilians; but though the King, who, from the time he was King of Naples, and had been humbled into a neutrality by our navy, hated this country, yet he was at that moment so much influenced by Grimaldi, that he rose abruptly and broke up the council. [The King, independently of Grimaldi, was personally inclined to come to an accommodation with England *at almost any rate.*—(*Diaries and Correspondence of James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury*, 1844, vol. i. p. 66.)—L. M.]

their temporising King, who abhorred change, the sentence of Choiseul's banishment, and a deluge of blood was saved by his disgrace,—a merit which our Court soon effaced by planning a war on our American colonies, hoping to enslave them—and by treating them with as much arrogance and obduracy as they betrayed pusillanimity towards Spain and France, with whom, by such blundering policy, they drew on a war too; till, by misplacing haughtiness, and by a series of wretched measures, they lost at once our colonies in America, and the empire of the ocean everywhere.

I return to Lord Weymouth's resignation, who, Lord Chatham's friends asserted, had advised making reprisals on Spain: whether authorised or prompted by Wood, and whether to drive the resigner into opposition, I know not. Certain it is, that he had advised recalling Mr. Harris, our Minister, from Madrid. Francés told me, that when Lord Weymouth demanded restitution of the island, he had promised to negotiate on the title; but when Spain consented to the first point, Lord Weymouth affirmed, he had only said that *then* we should be *en état de négocier.* The Spanish Ambassador maintained that his Lordship had three times made the same promise to him as to Francés.

For once such duplicity imposed on nobody; nor did expected popularity follow. Could there be a greater farce than the Bedfords acting jealousy of national honour, when they knew our inability, and had concurred in sacrificing our glory and interest at the end of the most flourishing war? It was only ridiculous that the Duke of Bedford cried out for war, and opposed the land-tax that was to carry it on! With equal consistence, that faction celebrated Lord Weymouth for retiring *unplaced* and *unpensioned*,—him, who ruined his tradesmen, paid nobody, had sold a place that was *not* vacant, during only six weeks that he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and of which the purchaser could not recover a shilling; and who had now obtained the Postmaster's place for his brother! —but could any good come out of Nazareth?

On the 22nd the Parliament was adjourned for the holidays: and on the 28th, a courier brought advice of the Duc de Choiseul's fall, of which I am enabled to give some authentic anecdotes.

The Duke's extreme indiscretion in keeping no measures with Madame du Barry, the new mistress, has already been mentioned. His folly was augmented by having had the fate of his predecessor, the Cardinal de Bernis,[1] before his eyes. The Cardinal, from a starving, sonnet-making Abbé, had been rewarded for his flatteries by Madame de Pompadour with the red hat, and by being made Prime Minister; both by her favour. He was no sooner at the height of his fortune, than he not only slighted her, but as an excuse for not visiting her, pleaded that rank in the Church forbade his frequenting a woman of her character,—as if the back stairs to the apartment of a kept mistress were an honourable ascent for a priest, but her levée a disgrace! His ingratitude and her revenge were complete in about six weeks. The Duc de Choiseul, who certainly was not often troubled with scruples, and who had risen by the countenance of Madame de Pompadour, now influenced by two women[2] of characters as blemished as the mistress's, affected delicacy about Madame du Barry, who though a common prostitute, at least had not the confidence to act scruples. Yet, though she was the instrument by which his ruin was effected, the crisis turned on an affair of a public nature.

The Duc d'Aiguillon, a man as ambitious as Choiseul, but of a nature as dark as the other was frank and too boldly unreserved, had long been an enemy of the Prime Minister. The Parliaments of France, partly from contempt of the King's weakness, partly from the intrigues of Choiseul, who had played them and the clergy against

[1] The Comte du Châtelet (Choiseul's friend), when Ambassador in England, told me that the Duc de Choiseul, though knowing he himself should be the successor, gave the Cardinal de Bernis warning of his approaching fall, but was not credited.

[2] The Duchesse de Grammont, sister of Choiseul, and the Princesse de Beauvau, her friend.

each other; and yet more from that free spirit of thinking which they had contracted from applying to English literature and politics, and which Voltaire, Montesquieu, and their modern philosophers, had brought into vogue; the Parliaments, I say, had long given much trouble to the Crown, and none more than that of Bretagne, who by the marriage of their Duchess Anne with the Kings Charles the Eight and Louis the Twelfth, had obtained the strongest confirmations of their privileges. Over that province, Choiseul had set his competitor, D'Aiguillon, with a view, it was believed, of destroying him by the difficulty of managing that Parliament. D'Aiguillon's arbitrary nature, and his observation of the aversion in which Choiseul was held by the Jesuits, whom he had crushed, naturally threw him into the arms of that society; but as the Parliament of Bretagne had led the way to their destruction, the presidents and councillors of that assembly could not brook the countenance shown by their governor to that odious society. At the head of the patriots was the Advocate-General, La Chalotais; a man of invincible spirit and intrepidity—of wonderful parts—of integrity perhaps more wonderful—of some vanity—and of no small indiscretion. Opposition soon commenced, and soon grew inveterate between two characters so dissimilar. The imprudences of La Chalotais were immediately transmitted to Court; and as his nature was unwary, his enemies thought that whatever wore that impress would appear natural; and accordingly there were no follies so outrageous and improbable with which they did not charge him. His business passed through the hands of the Comte de St. Florentin, afterwards Duc de la Vrillière, an ancient drudge of office hackneyed in prosecutions and punishments, and steeled to insensibility by a long series of personal prosperity, and by being as long conversant with the sufferings of others.[1]

[1] Louis Philippeaux, created Duc de la Vrillière—the brother-in-law of Maurepas—a willing instrument of oppression, being licentious, selfish, and unprincipled, like too many of his colleagues. He died childless, in 1777, in his seventy-second year.—L. M.

To passive insensibility he had learnt and added the tricks of treachery; and being now connected with D'Aiguillon, be easily circumvented the provincial credulity of La Chalotais, and drew all his secrets from him by a creature of his own, who acted the friend of the Advocate-General, and went so far as to leave (by a pretended mistake) an important letter he had received from La Chalotais in St. Florentin's own room. The public did justice on the lower of these tools, one Calonne, by hissing him in the theatre. The King was so weak as to justify the wretch publicly—which did but serve to make his infamy more known; but on La Chalotais the storm burst. He was dragged from prison to prison with his son, and at last shut up with him, but in separate dungeons, in the Château du Taureau, a fort in the sea, to which there was access only at low water. It was in a most rigorous winter, and the son's legs were on the point of mortifying. A daughter of La Chalotais was hurried to a convent, where she perished by continual alarms of her father's and brother's deaths or approaching executions. After repeated tyrannies and trials in various places, many other Parliaments took up the cause of the prisoners; the noble defences made by the father, his undaunted braving of both his persecutors, D'Aiguillon and La Vrillière, and above all his and his son's innocence, were so incontestable, that Choiseul, struck with their virtues, or willing to mortify D'Aiguillon, persuaded the King to stop all proceedings. The victims escaped, though not acquitted; and were banished, though not condemned.[1]

Their having escaped from the talons of power and injustice was triumph sufficient to give new spirit to their partisans. Grievous accusations were heaped on the tyrant Governor, and much indirect matter was thrown in. Plots of the Jesuits, and some foolish meetings of them and their devotees, were connected with the cause. A madman was drawn in to charge the Duc D'Aiguillon with having tampered with him to poison La Chalotais; and it was

[1] See some account of La Chalotais, *supra*, vol. ii. pp. 173-4.—L. M.

confidently affirmed, even by Choiseul's intimate friends, that a scaffold had been erected, and had not the Prime Minister had the suspicious precaution of despatching a third messenger with a reprieve by a private road, La Chalotais had been executed, as the Governor had interrupted and stopped two former messengers sent by Choiseul for the same purpose. Of those intrigues, D'Aiguillon fully purged himself in print; and of the last, Choiseul himself declared him entirely innocent. As he could not, however, clear himself of bitter tyranny, the public bated him little of the whole charge; so that, finding himself stand so ill in the eyes of a country which he aspired to govern, he took the resolution of demanding a public trial, and Choiseul took care it should not be refused, which the other did not expect,—artifices that by turns fell on both artificers. The Parliament's inquisition growing unfavourable to the great criminal D'Aiguillon, he flew for protection to the mistress. She and their Cabal persuaded the King to evoke the cause before himself at Versailles,—a strange and unusual force put on their free deliberations! They protested against the violence. The King silenced all their proceedings and all their remonstrances; a wound as fatal to D'Aiguillon's honour as to their privileges. The Parliament threw up its functions.

At that period, Maupeou, the Chancellor, told the King, that if he would dismiss the Duc de Choiseul, the Parliament would submit, as it was the Minister himself who secretly fomented their disobedience,—nor was the charge improbable. But as fools have more sympathy for fools, especially if the acting fool has more cunning than the passive one, it was the Prince of Condé[1] who persuaded the

[1] Yet that was, in fact, only the ostensible weight that seemed to turn the scale. The Cabal were willing to let the Prince have the apparent credit of deciding his master. They had long been urging him to dismiss Choiseul; but they did not wish that a measure distasteful to the public should be rendered more so by their removing him to prevent a war with England. The Administration that succeeded Choiseul, immediately acted upon principles so consentaneous to those of the Court of London, namely, by exalting the

King to determine on removing his Minister. Treachery drew the dagger, but interest had whetted it. The Prince was intimate with Choiseul, but wished to succeed him as Colonel-General of the Swiss,—a view of which a second treachery disappointed him. He was the lover of the Princess of Monaco, who was at law with her husband, and sued for a separation. By the Parliament's suspension of their functions, her cause could not be heard. The Prince of Condé told the King the Parliament would submit; he told the Parliament the King would relax. They resumed their functions, sat for a day before the double imposture was discovered, gave sentence for the Princess of Monaco; and then the Prince of Condé, detected and disavowed by both sides, was banished to Chantilly; and at last entered into the Cabal of the other Princes of the Blood, and peers, who protested against the violence put on the Parliament.

The Duc de Choiseul received many private warnings of his approaching fate; but did not, or affected not to apprehend it. On the contrary, he gave out that he alone could make the peace, to which Spain would consent solely from esteem and consideration of him. He added, that the peace made, he meant to retire. In the midst of this delirium, or rather vaunt, the Duc de la Vrillière, with tears as insincere as Choiseul's tranquillity, waited on him on the morning of the 24th of December with a written order from the King, commanding him to give up his post of Secretary of State and Postmaster-General, and enjoining him to retire to his seat at Chanteloup in Touraine, till he should hear further. The Duc de Choiseul demanded if he might not delay till the following Wednesday, that his house might be aired. As La Vrillière hesitated, and seemed unwilling to bear that message, the Duke wrote to the King himself, and obliged the Minister to carry his letter. At night a repeated order came to depart the very

prerogative, and by destruction of the Parliaments, that it was impossible but the two Courts should grow cordial friends; and so they continued to the death of Louis Quinze.

next morning. "Ah!" cried Choiseul, "this is the drop that makes the glass run over!" He set out the next day with his wife and her physician. The Duchesse de Grammont followed them on the Wednesday. At Longjumeau, a little way from Paris, several men of quality attached to him met him as he passed, and the Duke, who had behaved with great resolution, melted into tears. The Duchess,[1] all her life a heroine and philosopher, maintained her dignity. She had often wished an end of her husband's Administration, and once at dinner professed her desire of living retired with him; the Duchesse de Grammont said brutally, 'Reste à savoir s'il le voudroit aussi lui.' The company of that rival sister was sufficient to embitter all the happiness of living for ever with her beloved husband.[2] The Duc de Praslin was banished to his country-house. Obscure officers were placed in their departments; but months passed before the principal conspirators assumed any authoritative posts. Paris swarmed with libels and execrations on them, the mistress, and the King; and Choiseul became adored, because his enemies were detestable or contemptible.[3]

[1] The King ordered La Vrillière to say that it was out of regard to the Duchesse de Choiseul that he did not send the Duke farther off.

[2] The wife and the sister pretended to make a formal reconciliation, declaring that they gave up their own resentments that they might not disturb the Duke's retirement and tranquillity. That Madame de Choiseul could not, however, forgive the injuries and insults she had received, appeared fifteen years afterwards; for, retiring into a convent on the Duke's death, and Madame de Grammont, who was a large woman, and probably grown more corpulent, going to visit her, Madame de Choiseul excused herself from seeing her, on pretence that the conventual stairs were so narrow that Madame de Grammont would have difficulty to ascend them.

[3] See a character of the Duc de Choiseul, *supra*, vol. ii. p. 172.—L. M.

CHAPTER VII.

Lord Sandwich appointed to the Admiralty.—Haughty Tone assumed towards Spain.—Death of the Duke of Bedford.—Its effect on Parties.—Law Preferments.—Declaration of Spain respecting the Falkland Islands.—Panegyric of Choiseul by Lord Chatham.—He moves that the Spanish Declaration be referred to the Judges.—Quarrel between Wilkes and Maclean.—Motion in the Lords to remit Pressing.—Artful Speech of Lord Chatham.—Close Struggle on the Nullum Tempus Bill.—Discussions on the Spanish Declaration in both Houses.—Explanation of Lord Weymouth.—Wilkes lays a plan for drawing the House of Commons into a Contest with the City.—His Success.—The Queen of Denmark throws herself into the French Faction.—Bill to allow the East India Company to keep a Regiment of Foot in England.—Meeting and Prorogation of the Irish Parliament.—Motion to ascertain the Duty of Juries.—Appeal of the Earl of Pomfret.—Resistance to the Commitment of Printers in the House of Commons and in the City.—Discussion on Privilege.—The Lord Mayor appears at the Bar.—Revelation respecting Barré's Attack on Mr. Pitt.—Protracted Conflict with the City.—Spain becomes impatient for the Restitution of the Falkland Isles.—Character of Dr. Johnson.—Famine in Bengal.

1771

THE deplorable state of the navy, set forth in the most melancholy colours by the Opposition, had raised so much discontent, that on the 9th of January, Sir Edward Hawke, almost fallen into a state of imbecility, found it necessary to resign his command of the Admiralty, which was immediately conferred on Lord Sandwich, lately appointed Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Weymouth. The Admiralty, in which he had formerly presided with credit, was the favourite object of Lord Sandwich's ambition; and his passion for maritime affairs, his activity, industry, and flowing complaisance, endeared him to the profession, re-established the marine, and effaced great part of his unpopularity. No man in

the Administration was so much master of business, so quick or so shrewd, and no man had so many public enemies who had so few private; for though void of principles, he was void of rancour, and bore with equal good-humour the freedom with which his friends attacked him, and the satire of his opponents.[1]

Before he quitted the Seals, a secret came out, to which his acceptance of them gave occasion. Not choosing to be dipped in the Spanish business, he had taken the northern province, exchanging it for the southern with Lord Rochford. The Spanish Ambassador waited on the latter, to open with him on the state of the negotiation. But how was the Prince astonished when the Earl informed him, that orders had been sent to Mr. Harris, our resident in Spain, to leave Madrid immediately, if our last-sent proposals should not be accepted! Directions were given to him at the same time, to order our ships directly out of the Spanish ports; and no modification was allowed to Harris, but to take leave. The Prince of Masserano exclaimed bitterly on this mysterious and hostile step; said, he had been constant in writing home accounts of the pacific disposition of our Court, and now, when he expected a favourable answer from Madrid, he learned what amounted to a declaration of war! For

[1] Lord Sandwich has received similar praise, as an efficient public servant, from Mr. Butler, a very acute and well-informed writer, who lived on terms of intimacy with him, and was in every respect qualified to form a just opinion of his merits. 'Lord Sandwich might serve as a model for a man of business. He rose early, and till a late dinner, dedicated his whole time to business; he was very methodical; slow, not wearisome; cautious, not suspicious; rather a man of sense than a man of talent; he had much real good-nature; his promises might be relied on. His manners partook of the old Court, and he possessed in a singular degree the art of attaching persons of every rank to him. Few houses were more pleasant or instructive than his Lordship's; it was filled with rank, beauty, and talent, and every one was at ease. He professed to be fond of music, and musicians flocked to him; he was the soul of the Catch Club, and one of the Directors of the Concert of Ancient Music, but (which is the case of more than one noble, and more than one gentle amateur) he had not the least real ear for music, and was equally insensible of harmony and melody.'—(Charles Butler's *Reminiscences*, 1824, vol. i. p. 72.)—L. M.

himself, no man had ever been used so ill: but, on his own treatment he would not descant; the insult to his Court was so flagrant, that he declared, when the answer should arrive, he would not deliver it, till he should know how his master felt the recall of Harris. In this just resentment he quitted Lord Rochford abruptly. Francés, who was still here, and had not yet heard of Choiseul's disgrace, complained to Lord Rochford of the indignity put on the Crown and Ambassador of Spain, which the Earl endeavoured to soften and explain away; but neither he nor Lord Sandwich could defend the measure. The fact was, Lord North had been seized with a panic on Lord Weymouth's resignation, who, he concluded, would vaunt of having advised war; he had figured to himself Lord Chatham, armed with national vengeance, and the Opposition bellowing against his pacific inclinations. Instead of striking the peace before any obstructions could be given to it, he had obtained from the Cabinet Council, four days after Lord Weymouth's retreat, the absurd direction to Harris to leave Madrid,—a rash act, dictated by fear, and from which nothing but Choiseul's fall could have extricated him. But fortune smiled on him, and dissipated and disconnected all his enemies. At this very time the Bedford faction lost their head. The Duke died on the 14th, after having lived in paralytic state above a year.[1] He left the care of his

[1] The spirit shown by the Duke of Bedford during his last illness is very remarkable; notwithstanding the languor and depression attendant on the complaint under which he laboured, he neglected no part of his business, either public or private. He spoke several times in the Lords during the session of 1770; he attended with his usual regularity the meetings of the various institutions of which he was a member; he superintended the management of his extensive estates, and yet all the while never allowing himself to lose the amusements which he enjoyed whilst in health. Some of the notices in his *Journal* are in this respect very characteristic.

'31st [March].—At the Trinity House for the election of Lord Weymouth to succeed the late Earl of Winchilsea. Dined at the King's Arms. Went to the opera—La Constanza di Rossinello—a bad one. Supped at Mr. Rigby's in lieu of the Club; the Waldegraves being out of town.

'April 4th.—I went to Streatham, and in Charington's farm, Tooting, I marked 344 trees, chiefly elm; many of them large ones. I came home to

successor, aged but five years, and the management of his estate, to the Duchess, with whom were joined his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mr. Palmer, his agent. To Rigby, his favourite, he bequeathed £5000. Lord Gower was not mentioned in the will, probably from the hatred borne by the Duchess to her sister-in-law, Lady Gower, an intriguing, interested Scotch woman, as eager as her husband to see him Prime Minister. But the union of the party was much loosened by the Duke's death; nor did Lord North neglect to strengthen himself against their Cabals. He offered the Seals of Secretary of State to the Earl of Suffolk, a young man of thirty-two, totally unpractised in business, pompous, ignorant, and of no parts, but affecting to be the head of Grenville's late party. The young Earl answered with modesty, that as he could not speak French, he was incapable of treating with foreign ministers, nor was he conversant in business; he wished for some high office, but not that of Secretary; and recommended a few of Grenville's friends to preferment. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the room of Lord Halifax, Lord North's uncle, to whom the Seals were given, though still worse qualified—for he knew nothing, was too old to learn, and too sottish and too proud to suspect what he wanted.

dinner, Lord and Lady Carlisle, etc., dining with us. In the evening I went to Lady Holdernesse's.'—(Appendix to Cavendish's *Debates*, vol. i. p. 624.)

In the collection of papers at Woburn are some of his letters written within a month of his death. One is an application to Lord Barrington on behalf of a French officer whom he considered it a point of honour to provide for. Neither the style nor tone is that of a dying man; he says, 'It seems next to impossible to conceive that any fresh subterfuge can be found to avoid giving Captain Gualy the reasonable request I have made in his favour, especially considering the offer I have made to compensate to any officer, out of my own pocket, that might be aggrieved by it, such loss as he shall sustain by such promotion, more especially considering that this gentleman is kinsman and namesake of Madame de Choiseul, and a man of credit and character. Should it be so, I wish to have it explicitly of your Lordship, that I may inform that lady that I have entirely lost all credit at my own Court, and that the King's Ministers pay no regard to my solicitations, though ever so just and reasonable, notwithstanding the services I may venture to assert that I did my country in negotiating and signing the last peace, etc.' Whatever might have been the Duke's errors of judgment, he was a high-minded, warm-hearted man, of great energy of character and capacity for business.—L. M.

But they were the great employments of the law which occasioned most remarks. Judge Bathurst,[1] one of the three Keepers of the Great Seal, for which he had scarce been thought worthy, was made Lord Chancellor, and created Lord Apsley, on whose ignorance the profession punned, calling him Lord *Absque*. De Grey succeeded Lord Chief Justice Wilmot (who retired) in the Common Pleas; Thurlow was appointed Attorney, and that abandoned man Wedderburne,[2] Solicitor-General. The last had certainly no superior in the House of Commons for eloquence, readiness, argument, or satire; nor in Westminster Hall for want of principles. His politics, like his pleading, were at the service of whoever offered him most.[3]

[1] The Hon. Henry Bathurst, who subsequently succeeded his father as second Earl Bathurst, was the second son of Allen, the first Lord Bathurst, 'one of the most amiable, as he was one of the most fortunate men of his age,' immortalized alike by the polished poetry of Pope and the brilliant eloquence of Burke. He had not much of his father's gaiety and spirit. For some years he had sat on the Bench of the Common Pleas, with a fair reputation, and he had previously enjoyed a considerable practice at the Bar. A very popular and useful work, Buller's *Nisi Prius*, is understood to have been compiled from his notes. In early life he had made some figure in the House of Commons as Attorney-General to the Prince, and Walpole notices him as a rising man in the Opposition.—(Walpole's *Letters*, 1857, vol. ii. p. 146.)—As a Commissioner of the Great Seal he showed but moderate parts, and his appointment as Chancellor excited much surprise. It had been believed that the Seals would be offered to Mr. de Grey, as they had been in the preceding year by the Duke of Grafton; and that gentleman so perfectly expected it, that he announced himself as Lord Chancellor at a dinner of his family. On the very day following this announcement it was declared that the choice had fallen on Mr. Bathurst. He is not to be ranked among the great men who have filled this high office; his decisions are seldom cited, and indeed few of them have been preserved. It was perhaps a disadvantage to him to preside over a bar of superior talents to himself, the leaders of which were Thurlow and Wedderburne. A coolness that took place between him and Lord North furnished the King, who never liked him, with an excuse for transferring the Seals to Lord Thurlow. He subsequently became President of the Council, and died at an advanced age in 1794.—L. M.

[2] When the writ for his re-election was moved, the House gave a deep groan—an unprecedented mark of dislike.

[3] See some interesting observations on Wedderburne in Lord Brougham's *Historical Sketches*, 1839, vol. i. pp. 70-87.—L. M.

It was remarkable that the Earl of Guilford and Lord Bathurst, fathers of the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor, were both living at this time.

Incensed as the Prince of Masserano had been at the secret recall of Harris, Choiseul's fall, and the pacific disposition of the new French Ministers, convinced him that his King had no assistance to expect from France. His King, probably, from the same reasoning, had relaxed some of his pretensions, and sent powers to his Ambassador to terminate his differences with us, before he was apprised of the orders given to Harris. The King of France in the meantime prevailed on Masserano to communicate those powers to our Ministers, engaging his royal word to bear him harmless in case his master should be offended with the recall, and with his own Ambassador's precipitation. Lord North, reassured by Choiseul's fall, and by the pacific sentiments of France, of which the Duc d'Aiguillon had informed Lord Harcourt, accepted the modification proposed by Spain; and on January the 22nd, when the Parliament reassembled after the recess, Lord Rochford and Lord North notified to the two Houses, that the Spanish Ambassador had that morning signed a declaration relative to the expedition against the Falkland Islands, which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept, and which should be laid before them on the Friday following. Mr. E. Burke moved for a call of the House on that day fortnight, to consider the declaration and acceptance. The delivery of the declaration was fortunate for peace, for two days after arrived a positive order to the Spanish Ambassador to quit this country without delay or excuse,—so offended was the Court of Spain at the recall of Harris; but the accommodation was signed, and the Prince remained here.[1] Nor had the threat of war been

[1] There appears to be no authority for this statement of Walpole's. Grimaldi, indeed, told Mr. Harris, on the latter acquainting him with his recall, that 'he was sure the moment he mentioned it to the King, his Majesty would immediately recall his Ambassador from London, and that, of course, no prospect would remain of that accommodation being brought about, his Catholic Majesty had so much at heart.'—Mr. Harris to Lord Rochford, 13th

unfavourable to us; it had brought to light, and consequently to correction, the nakedness of our situation: and it had shown Spain and France how soon we could prepare a force sufficient for our defence,—at least, against any they were then able to bring against us. On the pacification, Lord Grantham, Vice-Chamberlain to the King, was named Ambassador to Spain.[1]

The declaration of Spain imported, that his Britannic Majesty having complained of the violence committed on June the 10th, 1770, at the island commonly called the Great Malouine, and by the English Falkland's Island, in obliging by force the commander and subjects of his Britannic Majesty to evacuate the port by them called Egmont, a step offensive to the honour of his Crown, the Prince of Masserano, Ambassador Extraordinary of his Catholic Majesty, had received orders to declare, that his Catholic Majesty, *considering the desire with which he is animated for peace, etc.*, had seen with displeasure this expedition, tending to disturb it; and being persuaded of the reciprocity of sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, etc., his Catholic Majesty did disavow the said violent enterprise, and, in consequence, the Prince de Masserano declared that his Catholic Majesty engaged to give immediate orders that things should be restored in the Great Malouine, at the port called Egmont, to the state in which they were before the 10th of June 1770; for which purpose his Catholic

of January 1771.)—He also declined to recognise Mr. Harris any longer as Minister, upon the pitiful plea of the absence of his credentials. Probably he at the same time wrote to Prince Masserano desiring him to expect an immediate recall. Far from the King taking such a step, he manifested his satisfaction at the arrangement in a more evident manner than Grimaldi wished, and expressed great satisfaction at the gracious manner in which Prince Masserano had been received at the British Court after signing the declaration.—Mr. Harris's Letters, 9th and 14th February.—*Malmesbury Correspondence*, vol. i. pp. 75-6.—L. M.

[1] Thomas, second Baron Grantham, held the post until the outbreak of hostilities in 1779. He was President of the Board of Trade and Plantations from February 1781 to June 1782, and Secretary for the Foreign Department from July 1782 to April 1783. He died on 20th July 1786, aged forty-eight. A few of his letters are printed in the *Malmesbury Correspondence*. The barony of Grantham in now merged in the Marquisate of Ripon.—E.

Majesty would give orders to one of his officers to deliver up to the officer authorized by his Britannic Majesty the port and fort called Egmont, with all the artillery, stores, and effects of his Britannic Majesty and his subjects, agreeable to the inventory that had been made of them. The Prince of Masserano declared at the same time, in the name of the King his master, that the engagement of his said Catholic Majesty to restore to his Britannic Majesty the possession of the port and fort called Egmont, could not nor ought in anywise to affect the question of the prior right of sovereignty of the Malouine Islands.

This declaration was, as I have said, accepted, but no notice taken on our side of the protest of prior right. The act was, in truth, as appears on the face of it, a mere temporary expedient to prevent present rupture; Spain relinquishing no claim, nor expressing a surrender of anything more than Port Egmont—which we accepted with the air of a sacrifice to which we had very slender pretensions. Indeed, the worse the grace was with which we seemed to accept the concession of Spain, the greater in reality was our triumph; for though the Opposition affected to decry our acquiescence, the humiliation certainly fell on the King of Spain, who yielded a flower of his crown, to which we pretended no right but that of convenience and very recent occupation; and which very convenience had no meaning but that of an opportunity to annoy Spain thereafter.

When the declaration was laid before the two Houses on the 25th, Lord Chatham said he would not discuss it then—it would take too many days. It was only a compromise, only a war prorogued; France not being ready to declare, had compelled Spain to recede for the present. On the Duc de Choiseul he made a strained panegyric, pronouncing him the greatest Minister that had appeared in France since Cardinal Richelieu—that he was regretted by all ranks of people in that country, and would (he would venture to prophesy) be recalled! As the portrait seemed to be intended for a resemblance of himself, there was no doubt but he hoped the prophecy, too, would be applicable

to both. The Duke of Richmond moved for all transactions with Spain relating to the Falkland Islands, which Lord Rochford promised should be brought; but Lord Sandwich moved to restrict the question to such papers only, not extending to any other matter, which occasioned jealousy and debate. The Duke then asked for all correspondence with France relating to the same subject. Lord Rochford said, not a word had passed through our Ambassador (for all had been verbal, and negotiated with Francés).

In the other House, Burke and Barré declaimed against the pacification. They asked only for the Spanish papers, which were granted. Some days after, Mr. Seymour asked if any part of the negotiation with Spain had passed through the Court of France, and asked to see that correspondence, which was refused by 173 to 57. Lord Chatham moved the same day in the other House, that the Judges should be ordered to attend on the morrow.

When the House met the next day, Lord Chatham desired the two following questions might be put to the Judges:—

1. Whether, in consideration of law, the Imperial Crown of this Realm can hold any territories or possessions thereunto belonging, otherwise than in sovereignty?

2. Whether the declaration or instrument for restitution of the port or fort called Egmont, to be made by the Catholic King to his Majesty *under a reservation of a disputed right of sovereignty expressed in the very declaration or instrument stipulating such restitution*, can be accepted or carried into execution, without derogating from the maxim of law before referred to, *touching the inherent and essential dignity* of THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN?

Lord Mansfield said, it was needless to refer these interrogatories to the Judges, since the queries answered themselves—meaning, the reply to both must be negative; but it required more chicane to give that negative, and at the same time to argue that the questions did not fairly flow from the premises. A vote of 69 to 22, refusing to refer the queries to the Judges, supplied what was wanting in argument.

On the 8th, the Duke of Bolton moved to see the instructions that had been given to Captain Hunt when he was sent to the Falkland Islands; but that demand was likewise rejected by 50 odd to 22. Those instructions had been so hostile, that Lord Chatham owned he had hoped, if a Parliamentary inspection of them could have been obtained, and consequently publicity, that they would have provoked Spain to break the new convention. On this and the former debate Lord Chatham spoke with infinite wit and much temper, and said, smiling at the youth of Lord North and Lord Suffolk, that old England was grown very old and decayed indeed under so many young men!

This pacification cut up by the roots Lord Chatham's hopes, which had revived on the prospect of war; but though the nation might have called for the vigour of his spirited councils had war been declared, nobody was desirous of making war only to make him necessary,—especially when we had obtained reparation of an insult to which we had given the provocation. Wilkes did not wish Lord Chatham's exaltation, by whom he had ever been discountenanced personally; and the Earl's connection with Lord Shelburne set him at still greater distance from Wilkes, who, in truth, could but ill maintain his ground at all, and had no support but from the Common Council and the very mob. He had, indeed, lately obtained an approbation of his conduct from a majority of the Bill of Rights, but composed of the least substantial members. Macleane, one of his most noisy abettors in the House of Commons, and who had lent him money, had been bought off by the Court; on which Wilkes abused him in the newspapers. Macleane obliged the printer to discover the author, on which Macleane challenged Wilkes, and he making no reply, Macleane printed his challenge. Wilkes disavowed the libels, and affirmed that he had declared as much to a relation of Macleane, who had brought him the latter's defiance, which Wilkes waived as not being the author of the abuse.

Nor did the public think well enough of Macleane to interest themselves in his quarrel. Courage Wilkes thought he had displayed sufficiently; and blemishes in his private character, though set forth in the most odious colours by his adversaries, he had found could not wean the affections of the people. Yet his confidence in that particular proved soon afterwards more detrimental to his credit than all his former errors. Nor did he take any pains to disguise what he thought of his cause and his partisans; but with an ebriety of indiscretion he would joke on his own situation and adherents, even with men averse to his faction, the Scotch excepted, whom he never spared.

Nor was his cause grown obsolete. New events sprung out of it continually. To excite reflections on Wedderburne, who had drawn up the Yorkshire remonstrance, and was now Solicitor-General, Sir George Savile moved for leave to bring in a bill, ascertaining that expulsion did not create incapacity. He said he did not well know how to make a complaint, where the House was both the criminal and the judge, and when he himself was a party. Wedderburne and Grenville's friends evaded the attack by voting for the motion, to prove their consistence,—a step men in their situation never take but when they have been inconsistent.[1] The motion was rejected by 167 to 103. The largeness of the minority was owing to these temporary evasions, and to the call of the House.

As the storm was blown over, the Duke of Richmond moved the Lords to address the King to remit pressing, unless the necessity still remained. Lord Chatham made an artful speech on the state of Europe, hoping to draw from the Ministers some unguarded expressions. Lord Halifax opposed the motion; but Lord Hillsborough fell into the snare, and with great encomiums on Lord

[1] The debate is reported by Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 245-56. Wedderburne not only voted for the motion, but supported it by a very able speech, which was answered by his colleague Thurlow (the Attorney-General). The best speech against the motion was made by Mr. Fox, who, it may be worth noticing, never altered the strong opinion which he expressed on this, as well as on other occasions, of the incapacity of Mr. Wilkes.—L. M.

Chatham, confessed he had long thought us in danger, and too weak; feared the peace would not last, and declared he had often pressed the other Ministers to increase our force. Lord Craven[1] asked him, Why then had he opposed a motion for that purpose but last March? Lord Chatham said, he now saw the motion was improper, for the Ministers owned the peace would not last; and he begged the Duke of Richmond to withdraw his motion. Lord Gower, thinking that assurance was the only remedy for indiscretion, denied point-blank that Lord Hillsborough had confessed any weakness or apprehensions; and Lord Suffolk, maintaining that the House was in possession of the question, and that it could not be withdrawn without leave, the Court Lords would have forced a division, but the Opposition would not vote.

The same day (Feb. 11), Sir William Meredith, to favour the Duke of Portland, moved for a bill to take a clause from the bill of Nullum Tempus, which would assist the Duke's pursuit of his cause; but the taking away of which was thought would be a singular hardship on Sir James Lowther. Lord North had prevailed on Sir James to give up the most exceptionable parts of that clause; yet the latter was so obnoxious, that after a long debate, leave was given by 152 to 123 for the bill to be brought in.[2] The Court party were furious against

[1] William, the sixth Lord Craven. He had succeeded to the title only in 1769. He died in 1791. His widow married the Margrave of Anspach.—L. M.

[2] The object of the motion was to repeal the clause which 'protects such rights, titles, or claims, under any grants or letters patent from the Crown, as are prosecuted with effect, within a certain time therein (viz., in the Act) limited.' An able defence of Sir James Lowther was made by Lord North, and a still more able defence of the Duke of Portland by Dunning. [See Cavendish's *Debates*, vol. ii. pp. 265-272.] The correctness of Walpole's statement of the feelings of the Court is illustrated by the following extract from a letter of the King's to Lord North: 'What has passed this day in the House of Commons is a fresh proof that truth, justice, and even honour are constantly to be given up whenever they relate to Sir James Lowther.'—(*Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, vol. i. p. 55.) The King's indignation, however, was directed against what he conceived to be an encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown, and did not arise from any partiality for Sir James Lowther.—L. M.

the injustice, and seemed glad to be oppressed once, as if one instance of partiality in their enemies would wipe out all their own arbitrary attempts and violences. They made all possible interest to defend the clause; and Charles Fox, the phenomenon of the age, undertook the patronage of it, and gave as much satisfaction to the party as disgust to the Opposition by the great talents he exerted on the occasion: yet acrimony and Dunning's abilities prevailed that day (20th), and the bill was committed by a majority of 15. Still the weight of Lord Bute's son-in-law effected what eloquence could not; in seven days the tide turned, and the bill was thrown out, by 164 to 154—a fair struggle of partiality on each side.

On the 13th, the Spanish declaration was discussed in the House of Commons. Lord Beauchamp and Lord Palmerston moved the address of thanks to the King. It was soberly worded, and only thanked for the communication and acceptance of peace. Lord North had softened the expressions much more than those in the address of the other House. This temperance prevented Dowdeswell from making a string of motions, which he had brought ready drawn; yet he harangued long. Forester, though attached to Lord Gower, surprised the House by pronouncing the address premature, as the ratification of Spain was not arrived. The debate lasted till past three in the morning, though unanimated. Barré was lively, Burke ill-heard, and Dunning tedious. Colonel Burgoyne made a fine set speech against the peace; and Lord Irnham, father of Colonel Lutterell, all zealous courtiers, voted against the address, but it passed easily.

The Duke of Newcastle[1] moved the address the next day in the Lords. Lord Camden opposed it, and was answered by Lord Mansfield. Lord Chatham spoke for two hours, but languidly and ill; Lord Shelburne better than he had ever done. But it was Lord Weymouth on

[1] Henry, first Duke of Newcastle of his family, and ninth Earl of Lincoln. He had separated himself from his uncle's political friends on coming to the title. He died in 1794, aged seventy-three.—L. M.

whom all expectation hung: he expressed himself with much obscurity and mystery. He was understood to mean, that the Lords in Opposition had vainly tried to distinguish between what *he* had demanded, and what was now obtained; but that there was no material difference. He said he had, throughout the negotiation, told the Spanish Ambassador that he would not hear any talk on the right. When he resigned, he had looked on the treaty as broken off. His reasons for resigning had been of a different nature, and were such as he would not declare there. The Duke of Richmond, stating what he thought Lord Weymouth had said, in order, if possible, to dive into his meaning, the latter desired to repeat his own words, which, he said, had only been that he would defend his own part of the negotiation; that he had not said the present treaty did or did not agree with what *he* had demanded—*that* might be seen by his letters; that he would not hear *the right* mentioned *before* the Declaration; and that he could not help voting for the treaty as it now stood. That his resignation had been dictated by other political reasons, on which he had differed with his brother Ministers. All this verbal shuffling spoke nothing but treachery, irresolution, disappointment, or discovery of the mistake he had made. Wood did not scruple to confess to his friends that he himself had made a gross mistake, and repented it heartily; which could not but imply that he had drawn Lord Weymouth into the same error. The death of the Duke of Bedford had also lowered their importance; Lord Gower had been sweetened by the boon of the Duke's Garter, and none of the faction were willing to sacrifice themselves to Wood's blunder. Thus Weymouth was reduced to resort to the clemency of the Court, and to the occasion it might have for his narrow abilities hereafter. The address was carried by a proportion of 90 to 30; and by more, when the Duke of Richmond called for the proxies, —an usage, he said, he did not like, but had been desired to practise by Lord Rockingham, who was at Bath, and

wished to give his negative to the peace. Lord Temple was not there, nor Lord Lyttelton, whose son-in-law Anglesey's cause was pending,[1] and made him fear to offend. Lord Hardwicke voted for the pacification, and continued on that side, though he had treated his brother, the momentary Chancellor, so inhumanly for accepting the Seals but the last year. A protest of vast length was drawn up, and signed by sixteen peers. Lord Radnor signed a short one by himself.

The danger of war was no sooner blown over, than the Ministers precipitated themselves, though not unwarned, into a new difficulty, which, had it been conducted by the Opposition with the same address with which it had been planned, might have produced very serious consequences. The scheme was laid by Wilkes, who had far more enterprising invention than judgment, and was a better leader of hussars than a general. Assured of the juries in the City of London, he pushed on the printers to hazard all lengths, both in abuse and in publishing the debates with the names of the several speakers,—a liberty always deemed by Parliament a breach of privilege. But he did not solely depend on the perseverance of the London juries in acquitting libellers. The City pretended to exemption from the jurisdiction of the House of Commons, founding their claim on the restitution of their Charter by King William, which had been taken away by Charles the Second, though King William did no more than restore their ancient rights; but they arrogated their immunity from grants of ancient Kings. Secure of the attachment of Crosby, the Lord Mayor, Wilkes hoped the House of Commons would embroil themselves with the City, where he knew their authority would be resisted. Hints of this plot had been conveyed to Lord North many months before, and yet he had not the caution to avoid it. The

[1] Arthur Viscount Valentia (afterwards first Earl of Mountnorris), married Lucy, only daughter of George, first Baron Lyttelton, on 10th May 1767. His petition for a writ of summons to the Parliament of Great Britain by the title of the Earl of Anglesey was rejected by the House of Lords on 22nd April 1771.—E.

two George Onslows, the elder very indiscreet, the younger very intemperate, were, from being the friends and champions of Wilkes, become his inveterate foes; and between wantonness and design, he daily inflamed their anger. A complaint being made to the House of the licentious freedom practised of printing debates, Colonel Onslow seized the opportunity of venting his rage against a saucy paper in which he had been most scurrilously treated. The printers of the debates were ordered to attend, though not without opposition and a division made by the Aldermen Townshend and Oliver. To this order no obedience was paid by the offenders; on which, the elder Onslow moved, February the 19th, that they should be questioned for contempt; but Lord North, who generally leaned towards moderation, desired that they might have allowance not to appear till the next day, which was agreed to; but as they continued to abscond, the House voted that if the summons were delivered at their own houses, it should be regarded as if they had been delivered to the printers in person. The House also addressed the King to order them to be taken into custody; and their contumacy not ceasing, it was carried on the 25th by a majority of 160 to 17, that they should be taken into custody.[1] This was what Wilkes had aimed at, and the consequences will appear presently.

[1] Cavendish's *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. ii. pp. 311-13, 321-4.—The King saw the difficulties of this question, though he shared the prejudices of the day, in a letter to Lord North of the 21st. He says: 'I have very much considered the affair of the printers. . . . I do in the strongest manner recommend that every caution may be used to prevent its becoming a serious affair. . . . It is highly necessary that this strange and lawless method of publishing debates in the papers should be put a stop to; but is not the House of Lords as a Court of Record the best court to bring such miscreants before? as it can fine as well as imprison, and as the Lords have broader shoulders to support any odium that this salutary measure may occasion in the minds of the vulgar.' (*Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, vol. i. pp. 57-8.)—It is easy to smile at the King's indignation, but the publication of the debates was not more reasonable than the publication of the list of divisions, which many warm friends of constitutional liberty, even in the present day, were disposed to regard as highly objectionable. —L. M.

About this time happened a considerable change in the Court of Denmark. The King, a weak and capricious little mortal, had early conceived a marked aversion for his Queen, the youngest sister of England, and had disgraced their cousin, the Prince of Hesse, for espousing her cause; as did his grandmother, the first Queen Dowager. Bernsdorffe, his Prime Minister, was devoted to the Court of Russia, and during the King's absence in England and France, the Russian Minister had treated the Queen with great want of respect. As she was of a dauntless spirit, she took upon her to order him to quit Denmark; and on the King's return, feeling his incapacity and her own courage, she assumed such an ascendant over him, that she not only got rid of his favourite, young Count Holke, but, aided by the King's physician, who was thought to be equally dear to both their Majesties, she dismissed Bernsdorffe and all the old Ministry, flung herself into the French faction, and transferred the whole power of the government to the beloved physician, Struensee. These despotic acts were accompanied by many extravagances, and more scandal. She reviewed the troops in a masculine habit, and when she went to meet her mother, the Princess of Wales, was dressed in regimentals with breeches of buckskin, though of enormous corpulency. The Princess lamenting to her the fall of Bernsdorffe, the ancient servant of the family, the Queen of Denmark said, 'Pray, madam, allow me to govern my own kingdom as I please!' Such early haughtiness was no omen of a tranquil reign.

On the 4th of March a bill was moved for in the House of Commons by Sir George Colebrooke,[1] to allow the

[1] Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., an eminent merchant in the City, chairman, and for a long time a most influential director of the East India Company. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir James, who left two daughters—the Countess of Tankerville and Lady Aubrey. Sir George was a Whig, but he made the interests of the Company his first object in all his political connections, and in return he made his connection with the Company contribute to his political importance, which, at critical periods, when parties were nicely balanced, was found to be not

East India Company to maintain here a regiment of two thousand men, for supplying recruits to the defence of their settlements. It was to be composed of foreign Protestants. The matter was debated without partiality, the Ministry affecting to take no part in it, and Lord North not attending the discussion. Yet, if he stood neuter, the Scotch faction at Court were far from indifferent to the scheme. Sir Gilbert Elliot,[1] in a fine studied oration, supported it with all his abilities; Dyson laboured it, and it was carried to commit the bill. One Stewart, a Scot, was destined for colonel; and I myself heard the Duke of Argyle and Lord Frederic Campbell exulting on the success, and congratulating one another *that the King would at least have another regiment at his command*,—a point of view which numbers of our northern brethren kept ever in their eye.

The Court was not less triumphant in Ireland, where the Parliament had at last been suffered to meet. Lord Townshend during its long vacation, had employed such effectual corruption, that when the Opposition injudiciously contested an usual address to the King to thank him for their Lord-Lieutenant (the more likely to pass as no money was asked), the Court had a majority of twenty-five votes. Next morning, a body of weavers rose and

inconsiderable. He had been educated at Leyden, and both wrote and spoke with spirit and ability. The failure of some extensive speculations in which he had been involved by a partner obliged his firm, in 1773, to suspend their payments, and he retired for some years to the Continent; but eventually a satisfactory arrangement was made with his creditors, and he passed the latter years of his life in ease and independence. It was during this period that he amused himself in composing his *Memoirs*, a work that gives a curious picture of the political intrigues of the day. He died in 1809, leaving two sons, both of whom attained high office in India. The younger, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, was a member of the Supreme Council in Bengal, a very eminent Oriental scholar, and the author of some valuable works on Hindoo law and literature.—L. M.

[1] See *infra*, where Walpole expresses a more favourable opinion of the measure. The union of Lord Barrington with Lord Chatham's friends eventually proved fatal to it; but their arguments were completely refuted by Sir Gilbert Elliot.—(Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 344-7.)—L. M.

assaulted the complaisant peers,[1] on which the Lords would not report the address, but sent to the Lord-Lieutenant to demand guards, that their members might attend and vote in safety. The like address having passed the Commons, Mr. Ponsonby, their Speaker, resigned the chair, rather than carry it to the other House. This step was imputed to a panic he was believed to have felt, from an idea that Lord Townshend had got evidence of his having instigated the tumult, though he himself ascribed it to the Viceroy's having reflected on the House of Commons the last year. Lord Townshend not having interest enough to name a Speaker to his mind, was forced to prefer Perry to a more obnoxious man, though Perry was a very able man, not well-disposed to the Court, but thoroughly attached to the interests of Ireland. These clouds obliged the Lord-Lieutenant,—though he had declared the Parliament was called to carry on private business, not for the purpose of giving money,—to determine that it should rise in a fortnight. As the King of France was more despotic, he at this time annihilated the Parliament of Paris, and established six superior councils in its room.

Dowdeswell, on the 7th, moved for a bill to ascertain the duty of juries, but Dunning and others of his own party opposed it, apprehending danger from meddling with that great palladium of liberty; so that, except General Conway, who out of candour said a few words, not a man in the Administration spoke, and the motion was rejected by 160 to 40.

On the 12th of March six more printers were denounced to the House of Commons for printing their debates; and two more were committed to the Black Rod by the peers, for reflections on the Lords of the Bedchamber, by whose votes Lord Pomfret had carried a cause on an appeal. It was for a considerable estate which had been given against him in Yorkshire by a jury of the most unbiassed and

[1] They broke the glasses of Lord Townshend's state-coach as he passed to Parliament, and demolished Lord Annesley's house.

reputable gentlemen of the county, who had transported themselves to the spot, and examined all circumstances with scrupulous exactness. The Earl, who was in truth little better than a lunatic, had treated their decision with the utmost indecency and violence, and trusting to his favour with the King, for whom he was a kind of Don Quixote, had brought an appeal to the House of Lords. That judicature was of signal reputation in cases of property, though almost always led by the two or three law Lords of their own body: yet in Lord Pomfret's case, though the Ministers said not a word, and though Lord Camden spoke against him, the cause was given for the Earl by the notorious partiality of the Court Lords. The badness of the cause was so flagrant, that Dunning, who pleaded for Lord Pomfret, having persuaded the Duke of Manchester, a peer in Opposition, and one or two more, to decree for the Earl, confessed he was shocked at having convinced them.[1] The Earl himself treated the lawyers with great virulence; and as if his intellects recommended him, or the hardship of his case called for still further protection, the King, during the litigation, made him a Privy

[1] This case is given briefly in contemporary reports, under the title of Smith and others *v.* Lord Pomfret and wife. It had been originally heard before Lord Camden when he held the Great Seal. He directed an action at law to be brought to try the right in dispute. The verdict, as Walpole correctly states, was given against Lord Pomfret. His Lordship then applied to the Commissioners of the Great Seal, who had succeeded Lord Camden, for a new trial, which they refused. On this he appealed to the Lords, where a *new trial, and not the estate* in question, was granted, upon some distinction taken by Lord Mansfield as to the original order for the action having been made without Lord Pomfret's consent—a point which seems to have escaped the counsel, who had argued the case on the merits, which seem to have been on Lord Pomfret's side, since the new trial ended in a verdict in his favour. There are some points of practice involved in the case which make it probable that the decision of the Lords would not be followed in the present day, and there is no doubt that the interference of the *lay* Lords in the adjudication of rights of this nature was wholly unjustifiable. No similar instance has occurred during the present century,—the attendance of lay peers on appeals being regarded as a mere matter of form. The decision on the appeal rests exclusively with the *law* peers, otherwise the appeal would be from a court of great authority to one of none at all.—L. M. [See Pomfret *v.* Smith, Brown's *Cases in Parliament*, vol. vii. p. 169.—E.]

Councillor. The Lords committed Woodfall, the printer, to Newgate, and fined him £100.

The House of Commons was more refractory, and sat till five in the morning on the commitment of the printers, the Opposition battling on every individual, and moving after every question to adjourn; so that, after three-and-twenty divisions, they wearied out the patience of the Ministers, who at last yielded to order the printers to attend on the 14th. This perseverance was the work of Charles Turner[1] of Yorkshire, the two Burkes, the Aldermen Townshend and Oliver, and five more of the Opposition, who alone remained in the House against seventy courtiers.

But delay was not the only defensive weapon used by the offenders. John Wheble, one of the printers, had been ordered to attend the House of Commons by a messenger sent to his house. He paid no obedience to the summons, but taking counsel of Robert Morris, a lawyer and warm member of the Bill of Rights, who alleged many informalities and invalidity against the warrant, which was not even signed by the Speaker, Wheble sent a contemptuous answer to the Speaker, both on the warrant, and on a proclamation for apprehending him, which by strange negligence had appeared for three days in the *Gazette* without being signed, which, in the opinion of the generality of the law, made it to be deemed of no force.

On the 14th the Commons sat again till half-an-hour after four in the morning, when after being teazed by thirteen more divisions, the Ministers were glad to let off the printers after reprimanding them on their knees.

On the 15th, Wheble was apprehended on the strength of the proclamation by a person tempted by the reward, who carried him before Wilkes, then sitting alderman; but Wilkes instantly discharged him and bound him over to prosecute his accuser, though giving the apprehender

[1] Charles Turner of Kirkleatham in the North Riding, a friend of Lord Rockingham, was created a Baronet on 8th May 1782. He was M.P. for the city of York from March 1768 until his death on 26th October 1783.—E.

a certificate to entitle him to the reward from the Lords of the Treasury.

The same evening, Miller, printer of the *London Evening Post*, against whom another proclamation had been issued, was taken into custody by a messenger of the House of Commons; but refusing to attend the messenger, was seized by him by the arm; on this, Miller sent for a constable, and gave him charge of the messenger for assaulting him in his own house. The constable carried the messenger before the Lord Mayor, and a hearing of the cause was had before the Mayor and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver.

In the meantime, the Serjeant of the House of Commons being informed of the transaction, went and demanded the bodies of the messenger and Miller. The Mayor asked him if he had applied to a magistrate to back the warrant, or to any peace officer to assist him, to which he answered, No. The Mayor said no power had a right to seize a citizen of London without authority from him or some other magistrate, nor should while he held that office; and that he thought both the warrant and seizure illegal, and therefore declared Miller to be at liberty. The assault on Miller being proved, the Lord Mayor told the messenger he must give bail, or be committed to prison. At first he refused, but the commitment being made out, and signed by the Mayor and the two Aldermen, the Serjeant-at-arms offered bail for the messenger, and he and his sureties were bound for his appearance at Guildhall at the next session.

Such high attacks on their authority roused the House of Commons, and startled the Ministers. A junto of seven was held at Lord North's, when the ruling spirit was moderation. At a larger meeting the next night, the same temper or fear appeared in most of the assembly, particularly in Rigby, who had not forgotten that his loss of a former place had dated from the contest on general warrants; but Sir Gilbert Elliot, the oracle or mouth of the secret Cabal, pressed for firmness and penal measures.

The elder Onslow, as he told me himself, offered at that council to prevail on his cousin to drop the prosecution of the printers; but though the Ministers would not enjoin them to proceed, they assured the elder that they would support him and his cousin, if they went on with the complaint. On this encouragement,—

The affair was discussed on the 18th;[1] but the Rockingham party, instead of seizing so popular a topic of clamour, were, as usual, cool in the wrong place, and rather zealous for maintaining the dignity of the House, without inquiring previously whether the House was founded in its pretensions. If not, to maintain what they had done, only because they had done it, would be an argument equally for supporting tyranny or the inquisition, if once established. Even the younger Burke was zealous against the Lord Mayor. Lord George Germaine spoke to the same purpose, but the superiority of his understanding made it suspected that his view was solely aimed at embarking Lord North in a quarrel with the City and its magistrates. Charles Fox, as if impatient to inherit his father's unpopularity, abused the City as his father used to do; but the Ministers were moderate, and Conway much so, though against sacrificing the honour of the House. Rigby went further, and in hopes the affair would drop, proposed to put it off for some days. As the Lord Mayor was confined with the gout, Sir W. Meredith, Sir John Griffin, and Conway pleaded for allowing him further time; but the courtiers divided against and rejected that motion; yet afterwards Lord North himself proposed to insert, in the order for his appearance on the morrow, the words *if he is able*; *if not, on the Friday* following, which was agreed to.

Alderman Oliver, who was present, not only declared he had signed the warrant for committing the messenger

[1] The King expresses his opinion on the 17th of March that 'the authority of the House of Commons is totally annihilated, if it is not in an exemplary manner supported to-morrow, by instantly committing the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver to the Tower: as to Wilkes, he is below the notice of the House.'—*Correspondence of George III. with Lord North*, vol. i. p. 64. —E.

Charles James Fox.

of the House, but declared he had advised it; yet no notice was taken. Sir Joseph Mawbey, in hopes of bringing Wilkes at the head of a mob, moved twice to call him, too, before them; but the Ministers dreaded his appearance, and would not join in the motion. Alderman Townshend, in hatred to Wilkes, who had planned these difficulties, absented himself from the House: thus the selfish factiousness of Lord Shelburne, and the injudicious candour of Lord Rockingham and his friends, split the Opposition into impotent Cabals, and soon accomplished their own annihilation.

It was remarkable, that Lord Halifax was again become Secretary of State, and that as such was again embroiled with Wilkes, who sent him word that he had discharged Wheble. It was well said, that in this contest Colonel Lutterell must vote with the majority of the House, for *they* were *his* constituents.

The next day the Lord Mayor, though labouring under the gout, attended the House. He was escorted by a thin concourse of people, though thousands of hand-bills had been dispersed to invite a mob. He told the House that he had little to say; that he had done his duty according to his oath, and did avow the charge. For himself, this was all he had to say; for the City, he demanded to be heard by counsel. The Charters of the City he desired might be read, which was complied with. After an hour and a half he grew so ill that he asked leave to retire, which was granted, and the matter was adjourned till the following Friday. Dunning moved to grant the City counsel, which Thurlow opposed; but it being observed that the whole affair was adjourned, it was then dropped.

Lord North moved to send for the City's book, that they might expunge the messenger's recognizance and discharge, which was opposed, but ordered. An incident, more memorable, perhaps, than the business itself, from the secret it brought to light, or rather authenticated, followed next. Charles Fox, with his usual intemperance,

moved to examine Alderman Oliver the next day, whom he should consider, he said, in a public light, as an assassin of the constitution. Colonel Barré (for Oliver had retired with the Lord Mayor) said, it became no man to call another assassin, who assassinated that person behind his back. Fox, with the same violence replied, When he was a boy at school, he remembered nothing so well as the clamour against Barré for assassinating Mr. Pitt behind his back.[1] To that Barré returned this thundering sentence: 'If the gentleman would go *home*, he might learn the name of the person who set me upon that assassination, which I now so much abhor,' and of which Lord Holland[2] had always been suspected, and was now proved to be the nstigator. Nor was this the whole that came out; for Barré now told several persons that Lord Chatham had, on their reconciliation, acquainted him, that on the very day of Barré's second attack on him, Lord Holland had hurried out of the House after him, and had said, he hoped he did not think that he (Lord Holland) had any hand in encouraging the outrage, in which he vowed he was not concerned.

On the 20th, Sir Joseph Mawbey offered to the Speaker a letter from Wilkes, which the Speaker refused to receive; but Mawbey read a copy of it, which he said should be part of his speech; but Lord Strange denied he could make it so, as he had said he did not know the contents: nor would the House attend to it, though he did read it,—so afraid were they of being embroiled with Wilkes. Sir Gilbert Elliot and the Scotch, seeing the weakness of the Opposition, had undoubtedly pushed on this affair as a decisive blow; but the King now grew frightened, and owned he wished it over, though Lord Rochford endeavoured to keep up his resolution, and Charles Fox affected to lead the House, till even Wedderburne asked if Fox was the Minister. The House then sent for the Lord Mayor's book, and tore out the messenger's recog-

[1] In the year 1762.—[See vol. i. pp. 86-7, 94-5.—E.]

[2] Then only Mr. Fox.

nizance. To the City[1] they allowed counsel, but tied up their hands by restraining them from speaking on the privileges of the House. Wedderburne, having been reflected on in the course of the debate, made a defence of himself, in a most admired speech, which would have excused his conduct, if a speech could have done it. De Grey, member for Norfolk, and elder brother of the Attorney-General, besought the House not to make Wilkes and Oliver of consequence, who were not of any. One Evans, another printer, whom they had ordered to attend, printed a letter, disclaiming their authority.

The same day Wilkes, for safety, removed from his house in Westminster to lodgings in the City, as Lord Shaftesbury did in the reign of Charles the Second. The Common Council thanked him, the Lord Mayor, and Oliver, for the stand they made. The Recorder made a sensible speech against that motion, and refused to put the question for it; but it was carried without him.

On the 22nd, the Lord Mayor excused himself on his illness, for not attending the House. After a debate of three hours, they determined to examine Alderman Oliver, though the Lord Mayor could not appear; and he was accordingly ordered to make his defence on the following Monday. Lord North said, he saw the Opposition wanted to protract the affair (which, in fact, was all they did attempt), but should not: he was very sorry the matter had ever been stirred, but now must be gone through with. His party were very clamorous for punishment, and for vindicating the honour of the House,—and with which the Opposition almost concurred, so far did the *esprit de corps* possess them. It is a standing order of the House that breach of their privileges must supersede all other considerations: on that ground the Courtiers would suffer no other business to proceed; while in the City a like *esprit*

[1] The City's claim to exemption from the jurisdiction of the House was founded on the restitution of their charter by King William, which had been forfeited by the Quo Warranto of Charles the Second, and which confirmed all their ancient privileges, but gave no new; and the House said they had never enjoyed such exemption.

de corps began to operate, even some of the Court Aldermen beginning to favour their Mayor; but the Opposition had not sense enough to avail themselves of that disposition.

In the meantime a cloud seemed to threaten the negotiation with Spain. The Prince of Masserano asked Lord Rochford abruptly, when we should cede the Falkland Islands to them again? This seemed to indicate a secret article of future restitution. Lord Rochford said, 'No minister would dare for his head, to answer that question.' Monsieur Francés owned that our Ministers had given no positive promise of restoring the island, yet the greatest encouragement to Spain to expect we would restore it. Our Ministers, indeed, had positively declared in Parliament, that there was no secret article in the treaty;[1] yet this question of the Spanish Ambassador, the declaration of Francés, and the dilatory slowness of Spain, had much the air of dissatisfaction. Spain is not like other countries, that raise their revenues at home. Spain's resources depend on the arrival of their flotas from the West Indies. They had received their galleons, and were prepared for two years. As they forbore to send out another plate-fleet, it looked as if the pacification was still incomplete. Our Ministers, however, triumphing in having avoided a war, set forth an exultation written by Dr. Samuel Johnson,[2] and very abusive on the Opposition, the Bill of Rights, Lord Chatham, Junius, and the Lord Mayor, with most of their names at length,—the very kind of grievance of which the Court complained. With a lumber of learning and some strong parts, Johnson was an odious and mean

[1] 'They [the Spanish Ministers] also report that we have given a *verbal* assurance to evacuate Falkland Island in the space of two months.'—(Letter from Mr. Harris to Lord Rochford, 14th February, in the *Malmesbury Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 77.)—This was probably the origin of the report so generally credited at the time, and which the Spaniards circulated as much as possible in order to save their honour. The English Ministers, however, may have stated that the Islands might soon be given up as not worth keeping, which indeed speedily happened.—L. M.

[2] *Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Islands*, London, 1771, 8vo.—E.

character. By principle a Jacobite, arrogant, self-sufficient, and over-bearing by nature, ungrateful through pride and of *feminine bigotry*, he had prostituted his pen to party even in a dictionary, and had afterwards, for a pension, contradicted his own definitions. His manners were sordid, supercilious, and brutal, his style ridiculously bombastic and vicious; and, in one word, with all the pedantry he had all the gigantic littleness of a country schoolmaster.

From the East Indies came bad news; a dreadful famine had depopulated Bengal and swept away multitudes. It was imputed in a great measure to the servants of the East India Company, who, amidst every species of tyranny and plunder, had monopolized the chief aliments of the country.[1] A ship with three supervisors, who had been sent thither to correct those horrible abuses, had been lost in its passage.

[1] Three millions, it was said, but undoubtedly half the number, were lost by that execrable monopoly. [It was computed that more than a third of the population perished.—Mill's *History of British India*, 1840, vol. iii. p. 486.—E.]

CHAPTER VIII

The Lord Mayor attends the House.—Violent Discussion.—Alderman Oliver sent to the Tower.—Blow to the Influence of Wilkes.—Riot and Attack on Lord North.—Lord Mayor committed to the Tower.—His Injudicious Conduct.—Desultory Discussions and Riots.—Lord Rockingham visits the Lord Mayor in the Tower.—Princess Dowager and Lord Bute Burnt in Effigy.—Weakness of the Opposition in spite of the favourable Opportunity.—Observations on the Conduct of the Court.—Education of the Prince of Wales.—Character of Mr. Smelt.—Debate on the King's Friends.—Alderman Oliver declines to stand as Sheriff with Wilkes.—Dissolution of the French Parliament.—Bill for an East Indian Regiment rejected.—Motion for an Inquiry into the Murder of Allen.—Bill for Triennial Parliaments.—Lord Chatham moves a Resolution tending to a Dissolution. Lord Chatham and the Pynsent Estate.—Instances of the Partiality of both Houses. Prorogation of Parliament.—Controversy between Horne and Wilkes.—Deaths of Lord Strange, the Earl of Halifax, and the Bishop of Durham.—The Duke of Grafton accepts the Privy Seal.—Visit of the Prince of Wales to Gravesend.—Wilkes and Bull elected Sheriffs.—'Adventures of Humphrey Clinker.'—The Chevalier D'Eon supposed to be a Woman.—State of Affairs in France.—Character of Chancellor Maupeou.—Disgrace of the Bishop of Orleans.—The Abbé du Terray.—Madame du Barry and her Governess.—Madame de Mirepoix.—Popularity of the Duc de Choiseul.—Unpopularity of the King.—Dissolution of Parliaments of Bordeaux and Toulouse.—Bold Conduct of Choiseul.—Disturbed State of France.—General Dislike of the Mistress.

1771

ON the 25th the Lord Mayor attended the House. He was now accompanied by a prodigious concourse of people, who insulted both Lords and Commoners, hissed Lord Rochford, and ill-treated Lord March and George Selwyn, the latter of whom they mistook for George Onslow. He collared and struck one of the rioters, and was with difficulty saved from their rage. The Lord Mayor told the House that he had brought no counsel with him: first, because he was cramped in his defence by their vote; and secondly, because the two advocates he should have chosen

were gone the circuit. Ellis then moved a resolution that the imprisonment of their messenger by the Lord Mayor was a breach of privilege; but before they could proceed further, the Lord Mayor was so ill that they suffered him to retire. The debate, however, continuing, Sir George Savile moved the previous question, because, the Lord Mayor being restrained in his defence, it would be a partial trial. This being rejected on a division of 272 to 90, Sir George, with six or seven of his friends, protesting against their proceedings, walked out of the House. Alderman Oliver was then called on; he adhered to his assertion of having acted according to his duty, oath, and conscience. The Ministers wished only to reprimand him; and Sir John Wrottesley,[1] a young member, told him the House would be contented if he would but say he was sorry for what he had done; but he replied, he had done what he thought right, and would do it again. Sir Gilbert Elliot, whether to inflame his offence, or to induce him to yield, repeated the same offer—in vain. T. Pitt and James Grenville[2] the younger, who spoke with great applause for the second time, endeavoured to moderate; but the warm men prevailing, Colonel Barré rose and said he would have nothing to do with such infamous proceedings—that no *honest* man could sit amongst them, and walked out of the House with four or five more. At that moment arrived Alderman Townshend, pale and ghastly from a sick-bed, his hair lank, and his face swathed with linen, having had his jaw laid open for an inflammation. He said directly that all those arbitrary proceedings were owing to the baneful influence of the Princess Dowager of Wales, and that he would move for an inquiry into her conduct. Yet all these insults could not dismount the passive phlegm of the Ministers; Lord North alone

[1] Sir John Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, M.P. for the county of Stafford, afterwards a Major-General and Colonel of the 45th regiment. He was nephew of the Duchess of Bedford, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Grafton. He died in 1787.—L. M. [His eldest son was created Baron Wrottesley on 11th July 1838.—E.]

[2] Son of James Grenville, younger brother of Lord Temple.

said, that Townshend could not know the truth or falsehood of his assertion, and for himself, in five years that he had been in the Administration, he had seen no influence of the Princess. At four in the morning they sent Alderman Oliver to the Tower, and ordered that the Lord Mayor should attend them again on the 27th.

Still would not Wilkes obey their summons, nor did they dare to force him before them. Sir Joseph Mawbey again pressed it, but Lord North shuffled it off by saying Wilkes was so desperate that what would be punishment to others, would be an advantage to him. The courtiers repeated this, but it only displayed their timidity; and happy was it for the constitution that so much pusillanimity reigned in their conduct. Yet the Scotch wanted to come to blows, and were at least not sorry to see the House of Commons so contemptible.

But the victory which the Court did not dare to push over Wilkes, his rash and abandoned conduct threw into their hands. Shelburne's faction, covertly under Townshend, and undisguisedly under Horne, was warring with him in the midst of their common attack in the House of Commons. The Society of the Bill of Rights happened to be adjourned; Horne and his partisans summoned a special meeting to reward the persecuted printers, and voted a sum of money to them. Wilkes, as if he grudged that any money should be expended but on himself, advertised against this step, as the measure of an irregular meeting. His antagonist replied, and published the names on each side, which proved not to be twenty on either, and all men most inconsiderable. This not only brought disgrace and ridicule on the Society, but fell more fatally on the credit of Wilkes than all his persecutions, all his follies, or all his vices, and was the destruction of his popularity itself, which became confined to the very dregs of the people. His old patron, Lord Temple, retaining his constancy to faction, though broken with all factions, immediately visited Alderman Oliver in the Tower.

The Lord Mayor went again to the House on the 27th

at the head of a prodigious mob, who, meeting Lord North, attacked him with a rage that had all the appearance of being premeditated. They punched a constable's staff in his face, and endeavoured to tear him out of his chariot, which they entirely demolished.[1] Sir William Meredith, a generous enemy, and Mr. La Roche, a friend, seeing his danger from the window of a coffee-house, went down and rescued him from the mob.[2] The two Foxes were as rudely handled, and escaped as narrowly. Vast numbers of constables were sent for, but it was late in the evening before the tumult subsided; nor would the Speaker suffer the business of the House to proceed till all was quiet. Wedderburne told the House it had been a riot headed by the magistrates. Lord North made a firm speech, and took notice of a report that he resigned, and was to be succeeded by Earl Gower; but said he should be the meanest man living, if he quitted at that juncture; nor would he quit till his Majesty should dismiss, or the people tear him to pieces. Lord Hinchinbrook,[3] in answer to his uncle Seymour, who had spoken with violence, was so indecent as to betray a secret,—that Seymour, in Grenville's Administration, had asked to be Vice-Chamberlain, and imputed his animosity to having been refused that office. Yet, in general, both parties behaved that day with moderation. The Ministers moved that the Lord Mayor should, on account of his bad health, be committed only to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms; but he, rising up, scornfully declared he was as well as ever, and chose to be sent to the Tower with his brother Oliver. Temper could operate no further, and at twelve at night he was committed to the Tower. The Ministers then proposed to elect, and did elect, by ballot, a committee to consider of the resistance given to the orders of the House, and of the means of redressing it. Rigby, who

[1] They got his hat, and sold small pieces of it as relics and monuments of their fury.

[2] He gave a good living to Sir William Meredith's brother, for this service.

[3] Eldest son of the Earl of Sandwich.

was named for one, refused to be of it; and he and his friends took pains to show they would not engage in the quarrel.

The Lord Mayor went for a few hours to the Mansion House. The mob meditated hanging Clementson, the Deputy Serjeant-at-arms, who conducted him, on a sign-post, and the poor man heard them debating on it; but the Lord Mayor with difficulty obtained his safety by representing that he was not a principal, but acting in quality of servant to the House. At four in the morning the Mayor went to the Tower, where the Common Council voted that tables should be kept for him and Alderman Oliver. Brass Crosby, the Lord Mayor, was originally a low attorney, and had married his master's widow, and afterwards the widow of a carcass-butcher. With their fortunes he trafficked in seamen's tickets,—a mean and disreputable kind of usury. Nor were his manners more creditable than his professions. When he entered the Tower he was half drunk, swore, and behaved with a jollity ill-becoming the gravity of his office or cause. Had his behaviour been solemn or dignified, the novelty of the City's chief magistrate imprisoned in defence of the City's pretended franchises, might have made a very serious sensation.[1] Oliver, though decent, was a young fellow unknown; nor had any of their associates character or conduct sufficient to manage a machine so important, which soon split into squabbles, and fell to pieces without noise.

The House of Commons again ordered that Wilkes should attend them on the Monday seven-night after the holidays, not desiring he should attend, but as if they meant to leave a precedent which men of more spirit might follow hereafter. Yet did they not adjourn till the

[1] He was a shrewd clever man, and seems to have succeeded in all he undertook. His popularity during his mayoralty obtained him a second rich widow. He died very opulent in 1793, aged sixty-seven. A detailed account of him is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxiii. p. 188; and this was afterwards enlarged and printed in a 4to volume, at the expense of his widow, for private circulation.—L. M.

Thursday in Passion week, when they might have sent for him; but they ordered their new committee to sit during the recess.

On the 29th the King went to the House, was violently hissed, and had an apple thrown at him, which passed over his coach. Wedderburne was severely abused by Colonel Barré, and made a wretched defence, pleading that he had not deserted the Opposition but on the death of Grenville, to whom alone he had been attached; but having asserted that he knew taverns had been opened in Westminster for the mob, and that he could prove there had been men hired to make a riot, a committee was appointed to inquire into the late disturbances, of which Wedderburne was named chairman. T. Townshend, jun., observed, that while the Members were raging with such severity against printers, a crown-living of £800 a year was conferred on Scott, an abandoned priest attached to Lord Sandwich, and author of *Anti-Sejanus*, *Panurge*, *Cinna*, and many other most scurrilous libels.[1]

On the last day of the month Lord Rockingham, with a train of Lords and Commoners in sixteen coaches, went to the Tower to visit the Lord Mayor. They disapproved his conduct, they said, yet paid him that regard because he had been obstructed from making his defence; yet these ingenious persons wondered they had not more followers and devotees, while they took such pains to show how carefully they kept themselves out of difficulties, and how passively they left their friends in them!

Alderman Oliver, in answer to a compliment from the Common Council, wrote a very bold letter to them, in which he set forth the unhappiness of the King's Government through the councils of an Administration, *abject abroad and insolent at home.*

April the 1st, a great mob went to Tower Hill with two carts, in which were figures representing the Princess Dowager and Lord Bute, attended by a hearse. The figures were beheaded by chimney sweepers, and then

[1] See *ante*, vol. ii. p. 191.—E.

burnt. A like ceremony was performed a few days after with figures of Lord Halifax, Lord Barrington, Alderman Harley, Lord Sandwich, De Grey, member for Norfolk, Colonel Lutterell, and George Onslow; and their supposed dying speeches were cried about the streets.

The committee of Common Council, appointed to guard the interests of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, directed their solicitor to apply to Serjeant Glynn, Dunning, or Lee, and under their direction to move for the *habeas corpus* of the prisoners, unlawfully (as the committee conceived) detained in the Tower. On this the two magistrates, the writ being obtained, were carried before the Lord Chief Justice De Grey, and then before Lord Mansfield, but were remanded to prison by both, each Chief Justice refusing to release them, as they had been committed by Parliament then sitting.

The grand jury did not pay an equal deference to the House, but found bills of indictment against their messenger for the assault and false imprisonment of Miller, the printer; and against Edward Twine Carpenter for a like assault on John Wheble, under pretence of the King's proclamation.

Still the cause of the magistrates did not gain ground. The merchants were offended at a report spread by Wilkes's faction that there was a run on the Bank. But an open quarrel between Wilkes and Horne contributed more than all the efforts of the Court to ruin their cause. The total breach happened at the Society of the Bill of Rights, which Horne moved to dissolve, but was overruled by 26 to 24. Horne, however, with Townshend, Sawbridge, and others, withdrew their names, because the other faction would not consent to rescind the vote of restricting the subscription to the payment of Wilkes's debts. A motion, too, that was made in the company of City Artillery, for thanking the imprisoned magistrates for their behaviour, was rejected by a majority of three voices.

Still, had the Opposition had sense or union, the weakness of the Ministers would have opened a fair field to

their attempts. They adjourned over the day appointed for Wilkes's appearance. Their two committees came to nothing. Lord George Germaine, Lord John Cavendish, and Frederick Montague, whom out of candour they had added to the quorum, would not attend it, nor even a sufficient number of their own friends; nor though Thurlow and the stauncher courtiers suggested bills of pains and penalties, and would have disabled the prisoners from holding any office, would Lord North give in to any violence. As he had been more severe before he was a principal, and as he gave other subsequent proofs of wanting resolution, his moderation was, with some justice, imputed to timidity.

On the 10th of April, when Lord North opened the budget, T. Townshend reflected on Lord Holland as author of the proscriptions at the beginning of the reign. Charles Fox said he did not believe his father had any hand in them; but if he had, it was right to break the power of the aristocracy that had governed in the name of the late King. Charles Fox asked me afterwards in private if the accusation against his father was just. I replied, I could not but say it was. In strict truth, heavy as the reproaches were that were cast on the Court, there was but too much foundation for them. Even the King's virtues had a mischievous tendency. His piety was very equivocal, and calculated, in a great measure, to secure the influence of the clergy, and palliate his despotic views. His economy, such as it was, for great sums he wasted childishly, was the forced result of the expense he was at to corrupt the Parliament, and maintain a very unwilling majority. He now laid aside his intention of building a small palace he had begun at Richmond; and deferred as long as he could an installation of Knights of the Garter, and the establishment of a household for the Prince of Wales. Every post, every office, that could be bestowed on the Scots without immediate clamour, was heaped on them; and great gratitude must at least be allowed to them. They steadfastly supported the parts assigned to them, and

acted upon a regular plan. In the beginning of the reign, Lady Charlotte Edwin, a sort of favourite lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, dropped this memorable expression to me:—'*Things are not yet ripe.*' The swarms of Scots that crowded and were gladly received into the army and into the corps of marines, a body into which few English deigned to enlist, were no doubt placed there to bring things to a maturity, or protect them when brought to it.

The care of the Prince of Wales was a trust no less important. Two points only were looked to in his education. The first was, that he should not be trusted to anything but a ductile cypher; the other, that he should be brought up with due affection for regal power; in other words, he was to be the slave of his father, and the tyrant of his people. Praise is due even to those who execute ably their own views, let those views be ever so bad. The governors selected for the Prince were chosen very suitably to the plan I have mentioned. The King pitched upon Lord Holderness to officiate as the solemn phantom or governor; Lord Mansfield recommended Dr. Markham, the master of Westminster School, a creature of his own, sprung out of the true prerogative seminary, at Christchurch, Oxford, a pert, arrogant man, to fill the post of preceptor;[1] and thus was the heir of the Crown not likely to degenerate. Lord North, the nominal First Minister, had the mortification of finding that he was rather a

[1] The estimation in which Dr. Markham was held, both as Master of Westminster and as a scholar, is alone sufficient to justify his appointment. He was a personal friend of Lord Mansfield, like whom he professed Tory principles; but he was far too honest and of too high a spirit to be guilty of any unworthiness as a courtier. He owes his place in the Rolliad mainly to his friendship for Hastings, whom he loved and admired, as he also did Edmund Burke. It would be unjust to his memory to overlook that he lived on terms of affectionate regard with General Wolfe. He was by no means an exaggerated politician. He afterwards became Archbishop of York, and held that preferment for thirty years, having died in 1807.—L. M. [William Markham was Head-master of Westminster School from 1753 to 1764. When nominated to the post of preceptor in 1771, he was Bishop of Chester and Dean of Christ Church.—E.]

necessary than agreeable tool, for he knew nothing of these designations till they were ready to be notified to the public.

This arrangement had nothing in it but what was to be expected. That a man, the very reverse of all those who were in favour at Court, should have been admitted into this junto, was real matter of surprise; and can only be accounted for by the security of the King and his Cabal, in having blocked up the chief avenues to the Prince. One Jackson, an ingenious young man, recommended by Lady, Charlotte Finch, governess of the royal children,[1] was named sub-preceptor;[2] but the person at whom I hinted, and who was appointed sub-governor, was Mr. Leonard Smelt, whose singular virtues and character deserve to be recorded independently of his office. He was younger son of a gentleman in Yorkshire, and had a commission in the Office of Ordnance, which he threw up finding no attention paid by his superiors to his representation of many abuses there. He fell in love with the niece of General Guest in Scotland, but retired thence to avoid her, as he had not fortune sufficient to maintain her. Another young lady, heiress to great wealth, conceived a passion for him, and obtained her father's consent before she acquainted Mr. Smelt with her passion, which he had not suspected;—so far from it, he swooned away with surprise and concern, when the father offered him his daughter. Mr. Smelt confessed his former engagement, refused the lady, and again retired. Soon after this his father died, and disinheriting his elder son, who had disobliged him, bequeathed his whole fortune to Leonard. The first act of this excellent

[1] She was a daughter of Lord Pomfret, and had married the Hon. William Finch, envoy in Sweden and in Holland, third son of Daniel, 6th Earl of Winchilsea. She was an accomplished and most estimable person.—L. M.

[2] Cyril Jackson had been educated at Westminster School, and probably owed this appointment to Markham, his old Head-master, rather than to Lady Charlotte Finch. He was Dean of Christ Church from 1783 to 1809, and is said to have refused the Primacy of Ireland, as well as the Bishopric of Oxford. He died on 31st August 1819.—E.

young man was to marry his beloved first mistress; the second to settle half his fortune on his brother's children. His principles in public life were as generous as in private; a steady friend to the constitution of his country, he had signed the Yorkshire remonstrance to the King against the intrusion of Lutterell into the House of Commons. His next introduction to his Majesty was as sub-preceptor to his son: happy for the Prince had he had no other governor—at least, no other director of his morals and opinions of government! But Mr. Smelt had neither authority to instruct his pupil in matters of state, nor perhaps discernment enough to baffle the insidious lessons of his associates, for he was ignorant of the world as well as of its depravity.[1] Being a neighbour of Lord Holderness, the latter introduced him, and he was received, notwithstanding his disqualification as a patriot. The principles of a subaltern were believed to be pliant. Lord Holderness himself owed his preferment to his insignificance and to his wife, a lady of the bedchamber to the Queen, as she did hers to her daughter's governess, whom the Queen had seduced from her to the great vexation of Lady Holderness. The governess, a French Protestant,[2] ingratiated her late mistress with the Queen, and her mistress soon became a favourite next to the German women.

While this new seminary of favourites was arranging, those of the King were the objects of the Opposition's

[1] This appeared afterwards, when he proved to have been dazzled by royal favour, or duped by royal hypocrisy. He broke out in the year——, at a meeting of the association in Yorkshire, into so extravagant a panegyric on the King, that he exposed himself to the highest ridicule. [According to one account Smelt is said to have declared that 'the King is not only the greatest and the best, but he was sorry to say, he believed him to be, the only patriot in this country.' This extravagant statement, however, is not to be found in Smelt's own *Account of some particulars relative to the meeting held at York on Thursday the 30th of December* 1779. London, 1780, 8vo. Mason gives a graphic description of this meeting in a letter to Horace Walpole.—(Walpole's *Letters*, 1857, vol. vii. p. 298.) Smelt was subsequently appointed Deputy-Ranger of Richmond Park. He died on 2nd September 1800.—E.]

[2] Mademoiselle Crom of Geneva.

reproaches. In a debate on the 11th, in which they were attacked, Sir Gilbert Elliot defending them, gave occasion to an admired speech of T. Townshend,[1] who, taking for his text that line of Pope[2]:—

'As Selkirk,[3] if he lives, will love the Prince,'

drew a severe picture of the Scotch favourites under the character of Lord Selkirk, and applied to them a still more bitter story of Lockart, Cromwell's Ambassador in France, who having acted in that province under the Parliament and Oliver, and being at last employed on a like commission by Charles the Second, Cardinal Mazarin taunting him with this versatility, and asking him from whom he came then, he replied he was *le serviteur des évènemens.*[4] *The King's friends*, said Townshend, should not wear that title, but ought to call themselves, *les serviteurs des évènemens.* Sir Gilbert Elliot took up the defence of *the King's friends*, and said, though all parties abused them, all had courted them; and that Mr. Dowdeswell and his connection on coming into power, had pressed them to keep their places. Dowdeswell, with spirit not usual to him, denied the fact, and told this anecdote. When Lord Rockingham had meditated the plan of a free port, Elliot, Dyson, and the King's friends declared against it. Still the Ministers had persisted, and Cooper, Secretary of the Treasury, was ordered to move it, but came in a fright, and said the friends would oppose it. Dowdeswell said he had snatched the bill

[1] The younger. His father, though in Parliament also, had not spoken there for many years.

[2] Epilogue to the Satires, Dialogue II. line 61.—E.

[3] Brother of the Duke of Hamilton, killed by Lord Mohun in a duel in the reign of Queen Anne. Lord Selkirk was a fulsome old courtier.

[4] This was particularly applicable to Sir Gilbert Elliot, who had quitted Archibald Duke of Argyle for Mr. Pitt, Mr. Pitt for Lord Bute, Lord Bute for Mr. Grenville, and had again deserted from Mr. Grenville to Lord Bute, and was at the service of the Duke of Grafton, who neglected him, and of Lord North whom he assisted, while at the same time he had privately more weight with the King than Lord North had.

from Cooper, and had added, he would be damned if they dared. He had moved it; they had not opened their lips for or against it, but had voted for it, and so they always would if the Ministers had courage; but Lord North, he saw, would not take enough upon him.

On the other side, Wilkes declared his intention of standing for Sheriff of Middlesex the following year, and applied to Alderman Oliver to join him in that pursuit. Oliver declined the offer, saying that his and Wilkes's principles did not agree; and added that himself and his brother had contributed a tenth of the subscriptions for the payment of Wilkes's debts, which he thought sufficient, and as the expense of the Shrievalty was a burthen in common between both Sheriffs, he would not subject himself to pay what Wilkes could not pay. This was a new blow on the latter, and not balanced by a gleam of applause paid to his imprisoned Lord Mayor. The Burgesses of Newcastle addressed him, and Bedford complimented him with the freedom of their town. Worcester, Stafford, Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, addressed both him and Alderman Oliver. The Lord Mayor was carried by *habeas corpus* to the Court of Common Pleas, but was remanded, the Chief Justice, De Grey, declaring that the House of Commons had authority over their own members. Alderman Oliver was, at the end of the same month, carried in like manner before the Barons of the Exchequer, who remanded him for the same reason.

The reverse of fortune was falling on the Parliaments of France, where their resistance on one hand, and the bold despotism of the Chancellor Maupeou on the other, had brought things to extremities. Maréchal Richelieu in the King's name dissolved the Cour des Aides; fifty *mousquetaires* had been sent to the members of that court with *lettres de cachet*, ordering them to be assembled in their court by seven o'clock the next morning, with injunctions not to debate or protest, but to await in

silence his Majesty's commands. Ordinarily, the princes of the blood were charged with those commands; but forms were not observed when fundamentals were annihilated. Richelieu was selected, and arriving, would have placed himself in the seat of the First President, but the members opposed, and said none but princes of the blood had a right to that place. He insisted; they declared they would withdraw; he gave it up and took a lower seat. A counsellor who had accompanied the Maréchal then harangued on the King's power, and on what did not appear quite so self-evident—on the King's goodness; and then read an edict suppressing that council, become useless, he said, by the new establishment of six superior councils. This was palliated by a declaration that the King did not propose to lay aside men of their merit; on the contrary, he invited them to enter into his new Parliament. The Advocate-General replied to this fine harangue, urging that none of his brethren could take a part in a Parliament that must always be illegal, as he proved by the laws and constitutions of the kingdom. The Maréchal, then rising, ordered the members to retire, which they refused to do; he threatened to force their obedience. They replied, it was not their profession to fight, that they must submit to force, and withdrew. Ten of them were banished ten leagues from Paris. The King then held a bed of justice at Versailles, to which were summoned the Princes of the Blood, the Dukes and Peers, and the Grand Council. The Princes disobeyed and would not attend,—all but the Comte de la Marche, only son of the Prince de Conti, who, being at variance with his father, adhered to the King. The Grand Council were reinstated and converted into a Parliament in the place of that dissolved. The King declared this was his will, and that he should never change it. Twelve Dukes, among whom were even Maréchal Richelieu's own son, Fronsac, and the courtly Nivernois, protested against this proceeding. The Princes of the Blood were forbidden the Court for their disobedience; the twelve Dukes were only

frowned upon.[1] I shall resume this subject again before the end of the year.

The Court of Spain now notified to us that they were satisfied of our pacific intentions, and should disarm. Orders were immediately given for our doing the same. Thus the distractions in France prevented a war for which the King of Spain was personally eager.

On the 23rd of April the bill for raising an East Indian regiment was, after many and long debates, rejected. Lord North had taken no part in it, but the officers had taken great objections to it, as preventive of their recruiting; and General Harvey, a favourite, had instilled those prejudices into the King, heightened a little, probably, by Harvey's jealousy of Conway, who favoured the plan. Many good men approved it likewise, as a method of putting a stop to the infamous practice of kidnapping, which was much used by the East India Company.

Two days after this, Serjeant Glynn presented a petition to the House from Allen, the father of the young man killed in St. George's Fields, praying an inquiry might be made into that murder. Burke and Dowdeswell supported the petition. Alderman Townshend reflected on Sir William Meredith for having interfered in behalf of the condemned chairmen, and called it false lenity to murderers. Meredith said, he hoped such lenity was allowable; that it was at least as excusable as going about to stir up murder on the score of party. Townshend said in answer, that neither did he decline challenges —alluding to Meredith's not having answered a challenge from Captain Allen. Lord Barrington excused himself on the orders he had given to the soldiers; and Colonel Onslow said the petition was calculated to tell the people that they might mob the Parliament. The motion was so stale, and the charge of so ancient a date, that it was

[1] The Dauphin said exultingly to the Prince of Conti, 'Papa Roi est bien le maître pourtant.' The Prince replied, 'Oui, Monseigneur, si fort le maître, qu'il ne tient qu'à lui de donner sa couronne à M. le Comte d'Artois, votre cadet.'

rejected by 158 to 32, though the House sat till eleven at night.

On the 28th Alderman Sawbridge proposed a bill for triennial Parliaments, but no attention was paid to it, nor answer made by the Ministers. It was rejected by 105 to 54, the Rockingham party not liking the measure. Mr. Cornwall moved for a prohibition of dispensing lottery-tickets to Members of Parliament (a list of the receivers of which was published); but this, as a decenter species of corruption, was maintained by 118 to 31.

On the last day of the month the ministerial committee that had been appointed to consider on the means of ascertaining the power of Parliament, at last made their report; it was long, foolish, and trifling, was universally ridiculed, particularly by Burke, and ended there. They had wished to drop it, but Sir Fletcher Norton, thinking it would inspire some awe for the House—at least, to his person—threatened to resign the Chair if at least some effort at an opinion was not made. The other committee, which Wedderburne had proposed and headed, and from which he had promised great discoveries, ended still more disgracefully in no report at all! Sir George Savile treated him with much scorn, saying, it was extraordinary that he who, two years ago, could discover so many grievances, could not at present produce one, though supported by all the authority of Parliament.

On the first of May Lord Chatham moved one of his tedious and obscure resolutions, tending to petition the King to dissolve the Parliament, in order to allay heats between the undefined rights of Parliament and the magistracy (of London). He said he saw the approaching destruction of liberty, and would sooner go to Switzerland, America, or to Constantinople, should it fall under the power of Russia. The Chancellor, even Bathurst, answered him with contempt—Lord Mansfield seriously—Lord Sandwich sarcastically wishing him a good journey to Switzerland, and quoting the fate of an orator at Geneva, whose brains had lately been knocked out by

a brickbat in a tumult there. The motion was rejected by 72 to 22.

The 6th had been appointed for the Lords' hearing the appeal in the cause between Lord Chatham and the relations of Sir William Pynsent, which had been referred to the Judges. They came, prepared to deliver their opinions, five on the one side and three on the other. They were going to speak, when Lord Mansfield suddenly arrived, and told them a new idea had struck him, which he was sure would reconcile their sentiments. He gave it; they put up their papers, saying, they should all return on the morrow of one opinion, and retired. On the 8th they concurred in Lord Chatham's favour, and the House decided accordingly.[1]

This proceeding was imputed to mean court or timidity in Mansfield. In truth, this session had been notoriously marked by partialities and personal considerations. Lord Pomfret had carried his cause by gross favour of the Court Lords.[2] Lord Mansfield, in compliment to Lord Lyttelton, whose daughter was married to the pretender to the title of Anglesey,[3] had gone great lengths to serve the latter, though in vain; and Lord Lyttelton had as openly declined opposition to secure Lord Mansfield's patronage. Lord Camden, though more connected with Lord Lyttelton, had carried himself with less bias. The borough of Shoreham had been unjustly punished by the House of Commons, who opened the right of voting there to all Sussex, because seventy members of what was called the Christian Club had set their votes to sale, while ninety innocent voters remained untainted. Lord North, trusting the Lords would not confirm the sentence, let it pass, but the Lords passed it too.[4] A bill prohibiting divorced women from remarrying, was thrown out by the credit of

[1] See *supra*, pp. 149-150.—E.

[2] See *supra*, p. 189, note 1.—E.

[3] See *supra*, p. 184, note 1.—E.

[4] See the proceedings in Cavendish, vol. ii. pp. 307-11. The gross corruption of the borough, and the improbability of any improvement, furnished a strong ground for the disfranchisement.—L. M.

Lord Beauchamp and Charles Fox. A bill for promoting the navigation of Chester, and which had passed the Commons, was rejected by the Lords, solely because it would prejudice the Duke of Bridgwater's navigation; and Adam, the Scotch architect, was supported by the King and the Scots with success against the City of London, on whose territory and rights he had encroached with his new buildings at Durham Yard, to which he and his brothers gave the affected name of the Adelphi.[1]

The session was to rise on the 9th of May, but as the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver would *ipso facto* be at liberty the moment the Parliament was no longer sitting, the King, for fear of the mob, who would be assembled to escort the suffering magistrates from the Tower, stole unexpectedly to the House of Lords, made a very soothing speech, and put an end to the session. The two prisoners were conducted in ceremony to their houses; and at night the City was much illuminated, but without any tumult.

It is difficult to say which made the more contemptible figure on this conclusion of the City's resistance,—the King and the House of Commons on one side, or the Opposition and the City's magistrates on the other. The latter by disunion rendered themselves ridiculous and insignificant; and yet neither the Crown nor House of Commons dared to take advantage of the neglect into which the two martyrs were fallen. If the King comforted himself with views of future aggrandisement by the humiliations of the Opposition, it must be owned that he bought those prospects with most disgraceful mortifications. Surely it had been more glorious to have purchased the love of his people by condescensions and reverence for the constitution. It was pitiful consolation, and beneath the majesty of ambition, to sit a tacit

[1] The Adelphi was erected on the site of Old Durham House and the New Exchange. In order to complete the design the brothers obtained an Act of Parliament for enclosing and embanking the river (11 George III. c. 34), which left the rights of the Corporation, who claimed a right to the soil and bed of the Thames, to the decision of the Law Courts.—E.

spectator of the persecution of Wilkes by his friends, when all the artillery of Government had been vainly employed to fulminate so worthless a man!

No sooner was the session at an end, than the paper war which had been carried on anonymously between Wilkes and parson Horne, broke out under their respective names with redoubled violence.[1] They told all they knew of each other, and yet proved nothing but little tricks, foolish vanities, and suspicions of each other. Men wondered they had nothing worse to say. Horne appeared to have scarce any parts, and Wilkes not much better. These peevish jarrings diverted them from exposing and making advantage of the weakness of the Court in its conduct towards the magistrates. All Wilkes, his Lord Mayor, or the remnant of the Bill of Rights attempted, and that without success, was a test in all boroughs where candidates should be sworn, to try to obtain shorter Parliaments, the removal of pensioners and placemen from the House of Commons, and a more equal representation.

Things being quiet, Lord Bute stole again into England; from a mixture of timidity and pride he had been wandering about Italy incognito, under his private name of Sir John Stuart.

At the beginning of June died three men in great offices. The first was Lord Strange, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; a man of whom much has been said in these Memoirs.[2] He died suddenly at Bath, aged fifty-five. The second was George Montagu, Earl of Halifax, Lord Privy Seal. He was of the same age, but had outlived the reputation of parts, which in his youth he had been supposed to have, his fortune, and his constitution, the latter of which he had destroyed by drinking, and his fortune by waste and deliberate neglect. The third was Richard Trevor,

[1] Personal abuse was carried so far in the public papers at this time, that Monsieur Francés, the French resident, received an anonymous letter, threatening him with defamation unless he should send £50 to the writer. He despised the menace, and heard no more of it.

[2] See particularly *Memoirs of George the Second* (1847), vol. i. p. 108.—L. M.

Bishop of Durham, a dull proud man, neither respected nor censured.

The young Earl of Suffolk succeeded Lord Halifax as Secretary of State,—a post he had declined a few months before on the want of languages, which he certainly had not acquired in so short an interval. The late Prime Minister, the Duke of Grafton,[1] succeeded Suffolk in the Privy Seal; but, with proud humility, desired not to be called to the Cabinet, where he would only have been subordinate. Lord Hyde was made Chancellor of the Duchy; Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was removed to Durham, and was succeeded by Dr. North,[2] brother of the Minister.

On the 21st of April, the young Prince of Wales, and his brother, the Bishop of Osnaburg, were allowed, under the conduct of their new governor, the Earl of Holderness, to go to Gravesend, and see the men-of-war and Indiamen lying there. There was nothing remarkable in this; but it was so that the King himself, the Sovereign of an island and of a maritime power, had never seen the sea, nor ever been thirty miles from London at the age of thirty-four; so great was his indolence, and the restraint in which his mother had kept him!

On the 24th, the poll began for sheriffs of Middlesex. Wilkes from the first had by far the greatest show of hands for him, and Alderman Oliver the fewest,—the consequence of his connection with Shelburne's faction, whose opposition to Wilkes recoiled on themselves, and who were hissed and ill-treated by the mob. The Livery assembled on that occasion determined to make another remonstrance

[1] The Duke of Grafton was immediately attacked by his bitter enemy, Junius; but the same paper contained a more terrible invective on the King, whom it inhumanly taxed with the murder of Mr. Yorke, for having forced him to accept the Great Seal, which occasioned his death.—[Junius, Letter xlix. See the Duke of Grafton's *Memoirs*, in the Appendix.—L. M.]

[2] The Hon. Brownlow North was translated to Worcester in 1774, and to Winchester in 1781. He died on 12th July 1820, aged seventy-nine. His eldest son Francis succeeded as the 6th Earl of Guilford in October 1827. —E.

to the King, and the Lord Mayor offered to present it, which was accepted. One Bull, a devotee of Wilkes, joined him; but Kirkman, a ministerial alderman, gained ground on them, till the indiscretion of the courtiers, who laboured indefatigably to defeat Wilkes, overthrew their own purpose. An imprudent letter from Lord North's secretary to a voter being made public, it enraged the Livery, and Wilkes and Bull were chosen. Little less offence was taken at a party novel,[1] written by the profligate hireling Smollett, to vindicate the Scots and cry down juries.

The remonstrance being ready, the Lord Chamberlain wrote to the Lord Mayor, that his Majesty would not receive more persons with the remonstrance than were allowed by law. This was resented, but complied with.

The Chevalier D'Eon, of whom I have given an account, occasioned at this period much and strange discourse. A notion had for some time prevailed that he was a woman in man's habit. The Duc de Choiseul believed it from the report of a female English spy who pretended to be certain of it from having washed his linen; and as the report spread, it gained further credit from assertions that he never dressed himself before any witness, nor could any of his comrades recollect an instance of his amours. His beard, though black, was inconsiderable; and though he was strong and an excellent fencer, his legs had a feminine turn. At first he pretended to resent this report, but afterwards spoke and wrote so dubiously on his sex, that the most judicious suspected him for author of the fable from interested views. Sometimes he disappeared and returned again, till by the usual discrepancy of opinions, very great sums were wagered on the question; and he, though he denied the charge in print, was taxed with encouraging

[1] The title of it was *The Adventures of Humphrey Clinker.* [Walpole here yields to the miserable party prejudices of his day, which pursued poor Smollett even beyond the tomb. Humphrey Clinker, as Sir Walter Scott elegantly and justly observes, was 'the last, and, like music "sweetest in the close," the most pleasing of his compositions. . . . It is not worth defending so excellent a work against so weak an objection.'—*Miscellaneous Prose Works*, 1827, vol. iii. pp. 181, 183.—L. M.]

those bets in order to share the spoil, according as he should pronounce on his own gender: but the question came to no issue, and was forgotten like other legends of the day.[1]

In August this year I again went to Paris, and was witness to the final overthrow of their constitution. Since the removal of the Duc de Choiseul, no Prime Minister had been named. Over the King's mind Madame du Barry had almost unlimited ascendant, except that she could not prevail on him to place his confidence on the Duc d'Aiguillon, who certainly intrigued with her husband's sister, a very sensible woman, and was suspected of having secured the mistress herself to his interest by the same *attention*. Yet, whether it was owing to the King's aversion to strangers, or that Choiseul had instilled lasting prejudices into his mind against D'Aiguillon, the latter could not entirely surmount them. He was a dark, violent, and vindictive man, with less parts than passions; but the rancour borne to him and the mortifications it had brought on him, had taught him to curb his temper; and he now affected universal benignity and condescension; proceeding even to obtain the arrears of the pension due to La Chalotais, the patriot magistrate of Bretagne, whom he had so cruelly oppressed. Yet would not this ostentatious benevolence have expunged the odium his persecutions had created, if another man had not presented himself as a still more offensive object to the indignation of the public. This was the Chancellor Maupeou, a man who had mounted by the regular steps of villany from flattery through treachery to tyranny. He had affected such loathsome idolatry of Choiseul that he had been heard to declare he would on no consideration change his house because, from the upper windows, he could survey at least the chimneys of the Hôtel de Choiseul. Yet while there was but a very dubious prospect of that Minister's disgrace, Maupeou, then only Vice-Chancellor, had betrayed such symptoms of his ambition and hostile designs that the

[1] D'Eon was afterwards allowed to be a woman, and assumed the habit. [But see *supra*, vol. ii. p. 11, note 1.—E.]

friends of the Duc de Choiseul earnestly exhorted him not to raise a secret enemy higher. Choiseul, with his usual rashness of confidence in himself, replied, 'I know Maupeou is a rogue, but there is nobody so fit to be Chancellor;' and Chancellor he made him. Maupeou, who thought himself fitter to be Minister, did not pique himself on gratitude, and was a capital instrument in the Duke's disgrace. I never saw character written in more legible features than in those of Maupeou. He was sallow and black, with eyes equally penetrating, acute, and suspicious. His complexion spoke determinate villany; his eyes seemed either roving in quest of prey for it, or glaring on snares that he apprehended. His parts were great and his courage adventurous. Power was his object, despotism his road, the clergy his instruments: but the hardness and cruelty of his nature showed that severity was as agreeable to his temper as to his views.[1] Not being qualified like D'Aiguillon to shine in a voluptuous Court where a woman governed, and probably having noticed the tendency of the King's gloomy mind to superstition, he reckoned, not injudiciously, on the triumph that bigotry would gain over love in a veteran Monarch; and accordingly insinuated himself into the confidence of the King's Carmelite daughter, Madame Louise, the almost only engine that the Church of Rome had employed in the spirit of its ancient maxims during its late disgraces. At that Princess's cell, the Chancellor obtained weekly audiences of his master: and though, during the suspense of power, Maupeou and D'Aiguillon acted in a kind of concert, it became notorious that the first founded his hopes on the King's devotion and the other on his vices. More instances than one broke out of this contrast of piety and irreligion, not only in the King but in his own family. His daughters had all been bred by the Queen to habitual strictness.

[1] Maupeou's character presents a remarkable contrast to that of his illustrious predecessor, D'Aguesseau. He lived in obscurity from the time that he was removed from the Government, but had amassed great wealth. He died in 1792, aged sixty-eight.—L. M.

They were very weak women; but Madame Adelaide, the eldest, was something more—she was gallant.[1] One or two of her ladies had been punished many years before for furnishing her with indecent novels; and the King, whose palace was a brothel, in the very sight of his wife and daughters, had expressed great offence at that scandal. Madame Adelaide, though not corrected, yet become more wary, was suspected of covering her private history with the cloak of religion, or rather with that of the Bishop of Senlis, an ambitious prelate: and it was probably by his suggestions that she drew her sister, Madame Victoire, into a step very contradictory to their professions, for all the King's daughters engaged warmly in hostilities against the new mistress. Soon after the Duc de Choiseul's fall, Madame Victoire sent, on a feigned pretence, for the Bishop of Orleans, who had the *feuille de bénéfices*. The Bishop, though possessed of the recommendation of proper churchmen, was a jolly, luxurious, dissolute priest, who kept an opera-dancer[2] publicly at a great expense, and lodged her in a convent. He had been a favourite of Choiseul, and remained attached to him. After the Princess had discoursed with the Bishop on her pretended business, she asked him negligently his opinion of the late revolution. He replied, it did not become him to meddle with affairs of state; but the Princess insisting, and he knowing her an enemy to Madame du Barry, ventured to open his heart to her. The consequences were, her betraying the conversation to her father, and the exile of the Bishop to an abbey: nor could the prayers of his aged mother, who begged to see him before her death, obtain a permission for him to visit her at the capital of his diocese, —a rigour of which the Chancellor gave many more and

[1] Madame Adelaide was not less respectable than her sister Madame Victoire. The latter was the mother of the accomplished Comte de Narbonne. See *Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay* (1842), vol. v. pp. 370-1. —L. M.

[2] Mademoiselle Guimarre. She lodged at the Communauté de St. Joseph, Rue St. Dominique, in the same convent where lived my great friend, Madame du Deffand.

some similar instances in cases of banished presidents and *avocats* of the Parliaments.

There was another man who, though not pretending to the first place, bore, during the King's indecision, a large share of the public aversion both from the necessity of his office and the rigour and partialities with which he executed it. This was the Abbé du Terray, the new Comptroller-General, recommended by the Chancellor. It was a considerable addition to the Comptroller's unpopularity that he was wholly governed by a corrupt and rapacious mistress,[1]—a woman so notorious for the sale of offices, that her protector was at last forced to dismiss her; while the old Duc de la Vrillière was suffered to indulge his concubine[2] in the same infamous venality.

Madame du Barry, as I have said, was the fountain or channel of all these disorders. The doting Monarch was enchanted with her indelicacy, vulgarism, and indecencies, the novelty of which seemed to him simplicity. Her mirth was childish romping; her sallies, buffoonish insults; her conversation, solecisms and ignorance. She pulled off the Chancellor's wig, spat in the Duc de Laval's face at her levee—he deserved it, for he let her repeat it; and the King, who deserved it still more, she called 'fool!' and bade hold his tongue. Those who offended her, she threatened with her power; those who bowed to her, she treated little better. To none she was generous, for herself she was rapacious. She had two governesses of very different characters and understandings, but the congenial idiot had most weight with her. This was the Comtesse de Valentinois, wife of, but parted from, the brother of the Prince of Monaco, and herself sole heiress of the Duc de St. Simon. She was a handsome woman, finely made, but mischievous, impertinent, and too notorious for her promiscuous amours even to pass for gallant. The Maréchale Duchesse de Mirepoix had preceded Madame de Valentinois in the direction of the mistress. No head was better, no temper colder than the Maréchale's. Of great

[1] Madame de la Garde. [2] Madame Sabatin.

pride, but capable of any meanness to supply her profusions at play, she had joined the mistress to supplant the Minister; but whether Madame du Barry's want of generosity chilled the Maréchale's importunities for money, or whether her alliance with the House of Lorrain[1] made her incapable of digesting the low familiarities of the mistress, or whether a prospect of ingratiating herself with the young Dauphiness, governed by Madame Adelaide, and consequently an enemy to the mistress, swayed the Maréchale to swerve from her plan, it is certain she conceived and expressed both aversion and contempt for Madame du Barry, and even declined attending her to an audience of the Dauphiness, to which Madame de Valentinois, more compliant, introduced her. While I was now at Paris, having been long intimate with Madame de Mirepoix and her family, at Florence, in England, and at Paris, she told me many anecdotes of that silly and imperious favourite, most of which I heard attested by the general voice, or at least corroborated by similar incidents. One I will mention. At supper with the King she drank out of the punch-ladle, and returned it into the bowl. The King, said, 'Fy donc! vous donnez votre crachat à boire à tout le monde;' she replied 'Eh bien! je veux que tout le monde boive mon crachat.' The same night my friend Madame du Deffand asking the Maréchale what would become of Madame du Barry should the King die? She replied bitterly, 'Elle iroit à la Salpêtrière, et elle est très faite pour y aller.' As Madame de Mirepoix was not in the odour of sincerity, I much suspected her of being concerned in an event of that time, which, however, she affected to assign as the cause of her resentment to the mistress,—I mean the disgrace of her brother, the Prince of Beauvau, which happened during this journey of mine to Paris; and of which I was in a situation of knowing many

[1] Her first husband was the Prince of Lixin; but she herself was certainly daughter of Leopold, Duke of Lorrain, by his adored mistress, the Princess of Craon, whose twenty children all resembled the Duke, and not their supposed father, the Prince of Craon.

secret particulars, Madame du Deffand being the confidant both of the brother and sister, as she had been before their rupture, continuing loyal to both sides, and by both esteemed as a woman void of intrigue. As they supped alternately at her house several times in a week, and as her friendship for me induced her to insist on my being admitted to their most private conferences, I was privy to the effusions of both parties: and, indeed, they had so little reserve before me, that one evening the Prince and Princess of Beauvau were so explicit on their situation and enemies, that I felt uneasy, and thinking myself an improper auditor of such secrets, I begged permission to retire, but the Princess reproved me sensibly, saying, 'Your thinking these things improper for you to hear, is telling us that they are improper for us to speak.' I have already given the character of that Princess, and mentioned how deeply she had been concerned in the disgrace of the Duc de Choiseul, in whose fall she involved herself and her husband, who was a man of honour, very confined in his understanding, and acquired accomplishments, which were restrained to a pedantic purity in his own language, and who was a mixture of bashfulness and frankness, with signal courage and unbounded pride. To introduce his story, I must revert to the situation of his friend, the late Minister.

The Duc de Choiseul had been ordered to restrain himself to his wife's estate in Touraine, where he had built a magnificent castle. There, though overwhelmed with debts, he lived with an increase of profusion, retaining or affecting his constitutional spirits and levity. It was a new scene in France, a disgraced Minister still the object of veneration and love. It was as new to see the King unpopular, or, which in that country is synonymous, unfashionable. While Louis could scarcely assemble a Court round him and his mistress at Versailles, at Compiègne, the Princes of the Blood, at their several country seats, and the Duc de Choiseul at Chanteloup, were followed by throngs of company. The insult to the

King was doubled by the disrespect paid to his intimations; for, as nobody was allowed to resort to Chanteloup without previously applying for his Majesty's permission, to which demand this oracular response was generally given, 'Je ne le defends ni le permets,' and as that oracle was interpreted, or pretended to be interpreted, into consent, the want of respect for his inclination could but be deemed contempt by a Prince so accustomed to have his very looks obeyed. The mode of visiting the Duke spread, and, for a mode, lasted long, nor was confined to his former friends; several persons of both sexes, many ladies whom he had loved, and others who had never loved him, affronted the King rather than be unfashionable, and the Duke, with too much vanity and too much indifference for his friends, encouraged the concourse; but, as may well be supposed, this triumph did but advance his and their destruction, of which the Prince of Beauvau was the first example.

The resolution had been taken, by the Chancellor's advice, of annihilating or new-modelling all the Parliaments in France, which was now executed with rigour, or at great expense, wherever the Court could, by bribes and pensions, persuade the members to enlist in the new system. Bordeaux, for a day or two, resisted, to the great terror of Maréchal Richelieu, their governor, who retreated precipitately and sent for troops. In Languedoc the Prince of Beauvau commanded. The King wrote to him with his own hand, telling him that, having an intention of dissolving the Parliament of Toulouse, and knowing the Prince's sentiments to be contrary to that plan, he could not employ him any longer in that province. The rest of the letter was still more kind, but artful, demanding his frequent attendance on his person, as one of the four captains of the guard in whom he could most securely rely, and adding, that his Majesty had seen the time when it was not possible to get one of them to attend him. This sentence alluded to their absence at Chanteloup. I called even the first part of the epistle tender,

for the dismission of the Prince from his government was a gentle method of preventing his disobedience by refusing to break the Parliament,—a resistance that must have drawn on his imprisonment. The Prince's answer was very respectful, but firm. He gave copies of both letters to Madame du Deffand, permitting her to communicate them to me; and he added a comment on that of the King, which fully interpreted its meaning. He said the King was so afraid of assassination, that he dreaded not having his attendance on his person. 'He knows,' said the Prince, 'my zeal and assiduity so well, that, in the year 17—, when the Imperialists passed the Rhine, and I begged him to allow me to set out immediately for the army, he was three days before he would give me an answer, and it was but by repeated importunities that I could wring from him the permission.'

The moment the Prince's disgrace was known, the Duc d'Orleans repaired to him, sat all day with him and the Princess, and carried them, in the evening, into his own box at the opera. The next day that haughty woman sat at home, receiving the homage of half France. I went in the crowd. All day were files of coaches passing the whole length of the Rue St. Honoré, at the end of which she lived, and no fallen Minister in England, just commencing patriot, could behave with more insolence and affected satisfaction; but, though nothing could bow her spirit, her husband was reduced to take a humiliating step, and that without success. His paternal fortune had been little or none; all he had was from the King's bounty. His debts were very great—his income, by the loss of his government, reduced to a trifle. He wrote to the King, representing his situation and begging assistance: it was coldly refused.

Against the Parliaments the sentence went forth. Next followed the punishment of individuals:—£40,000 a year, the King's pension to the Duc d'Orleans, were withdrawn; and soon afterwards the command of the Swiss Guards was taken from Choiseul: it brought him in £5000 a year,

and was for life; but the King demanded his resignation, and perpetual imprisonment would have attended the refusal. Yet that dauntless man dared to stipulate for terms with his master. He insisted on a promise of not being made a prisoner, and demanded an indemnification of what he had paid for the regiment, 300,000 livres. He was comforted with hopes of preserving his liberty; 200,000 livres were granted, and a pension of 50,000 livres a year for the joint lives of him and the Duchess, to which 10,000 more were soon added,—a fall extremely mitigated by these indulgences, and gentle if compared with the insolence of his conduct.

To the city of Paris, and to the ruined counsellors of the Parliaments, the Duke remained still dear. They coupled his cause with their own, from the unity of the time. The Chancellor adopted the same idea to incense the King against both. The depopulation of Paris ensued. So many families were undone by the new edicts and stoppages of payments, and so many persons attached to the late Parliament had quitted the capital, that in less than twelve months one hundred thousand persons were computed to have retired into the provinces, and such as could escape into other countries. The King's servants were unpaid; trade at a stand; distress and dissatisfaction in every countenance. Daggers threatened the King and Chancellor: the Comptroller-General threatened to plunder everybody else to prevent a national bankruptcy.

Still could not the King's favour draw observance towards his mistress. Not above six women of rank would accept her protection or acquaintance. Almost all the Foreign Ministers shunned her, nor had attended her levee —but this cloud was easily removed: Madame de Valentinois invited them to supper, where they found Madame du Barry. As they were not shy to her, she in her turn gave them a like invitation;[1] they hurried to it and to her

[1] Lord Harcourt soon afterwards went to England, though it had been a wiser step to have kept him there to make his court, when the Spanish Minister's conduct must have prejudiced her so much against the Court of

levee, the Nuncio at their head. The Spanish Ambassador[1] alone was absent, and it passed for an accident, as he was not at Compiègne; but on his arrival there with the new Neapolitan Minister,[2] the Chancellor made a supper for the same company, and invited the two strangers. The Spaniard sent back the card, saying, he had not the honour of visiting the Chancellor; the latter with great presence of mind said, 'It is very true, and I ordered my servant to take care not to go to the Spanish Ambassador.' But this *finesse* palliated nothing, for neither the Spaniard nor Neapolitan would visit the mistress. I will conclude this long episode with a ridiculous fact. Mademoiselle L'Ange, the mistress, had been married to the Comte du Barry, because, by a most absurd ceremonial, it was necessary that the King's mistress should be a married woman.

Spain; but we trusted to the pacific disposition of the new French Ministry. They kept the peace with us for the same reason that we had made it with them,—that the King might be at leisure to crush his Parliaments!

[1] The Comte de Fuentes. [See vol. i. p. 100.—L. M.]

[2] The Marquis di Caraccioli, who had been Minister in England, from whence he was just arrived.

[3] The Chancellors of France do not visit Foreign Ministers, both insisting on the first visit.

CHAPTER IX.

Election of the Lord Mayor.—Movements of the Pretender.—Conduct of Lord Townshend in Ireland.—Pensions.—Money Bills.—Lord Rockingham ceases Parliamentary Opposition.—The Army is composed of Scotchmen.—Sir James Lowther loses his Cause.—Court Parliament predominant.—Private Distresses of the King.—Illness of the Princess Dowager and the Duke of Gloucester.—The Duke of Cumberland marries Colonel Lutterell's Sister.—Her Character and Family.—Public Opinion on the Marriage.—Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole.—The King's treatment of the Duke.—The Duke of Gloucester's Health improves.—Death of the Princess Dowager.

1771.

ON the 12th of September died, after a very short indisposition, Mr. Robert Wood,[1] a man whose character was much brighter in the literary than in the political world.

In October came on the election of the Lord Mayor. Sawbridge and Townshend, the late Sheriffs, declared themselves candidates. The Court were afraid publicly to interfere; but they excited the wealthier merchants who groaned under the ascendant of the upstart tribunes, to make a stand against the popular faction. The idea was eagerly embraced, and one Nash, a senior Alderman, and very opulent grocer,[2] was set up against the two demagogues. Townshend's friends tried to persuade him to waive his pretensions in favour of Sawbridge, that the popular interest might not be divided; but acquiescence and prudence were not the tone of that Opposition. Nash was grievously insulted and almost killed in his passage to

[1] See *supra*, vol. i. pp. 219, note 1, 289, vol. iv. p. 2, note 2.—E.

[2] He dealt to the extent of £14,000 a-year. [William Nash was Alderman of Walbrook, and lived in Cannon Street. He obtained 2199 votes, Sawbridge 1879 votes, and Crosby 1795 votes. There were three other candidates.—E.]

the election; but, in the Hall, Wilkes himself was more the object of attacks, both Sawbridge and Townshend reviling him, and the latter hinting at his insertion of abusive paragraphs in the newspapers. Wilkes challenged them both to prove their accusations. Townshend equivocated; Sawbridge denied his having alluded to Wilkes. These squabbles, and the outrageous behaviour of Captain Allen, who vomited out invectives against the House of Commons[1] on his own case, raised such heats and dissensions, that Nash was elected Mayor, and Townshend driven out of the court with hisses. Between him and Wilkes a war of words and libels and giving the lie ensued; Wilkes, with impudent humour, abused Townshend for having reflected illiberally on the Princess of Wales in the House of Commons. On entering on his shrievalty, Wilkes canvassed for popularity by ordering the irons of criminals to be knocked off during their trials, and by allowing all persons to enter the court without paying for admittance; but this reformation created so much crowding and disturbance, that the magistrates were forced to interpose. To balance these attempts, Townshend refused, as he had often promised, to pay the land-tax for Middlesex, on the pretended plea that the county was not legally represented; but his goods being distrained, nobody chose to be a confessor in the same cause.

At the beginning of the month the Pretender suddenly disappeared, in the most secret manner, and with scarce any attendance. As France had lately sent the Marquis de Viomenil, an able general, with sixty officers, to Poland, it was supposed that she favoured that adventurer in his pursuit of a crown that tottered on the head of the wearer, and to which Stuart, by his mother Sobieski, was allied. The first news learned of him was, that he was at Paris, protected by the Duc d'Aiguillon, who had always wished well to his cause. This was, however, soon denied; and

[1] He had been imprisoned for challenging Sir W. Meredith; and was a different person from Allen killed in St. George's Fields. [See *supra*, vol. iii. p. 218.—L. M.]

it was pretended that the Marquis de Fitzjames, grandson of the Duke of Berwick, had received orders from Versailles to reconduct the Prince, his cousin, to Genoa. In the streets of that city chance gave him and the Duke of Gloucester to meet. They bowed, turned back, and both smiled. During the Pretender's eclipse, the Cardinal of York being questioned on the motive of his brother's journey, replied enigmatically, 'He is gone whither he should have gone a year ago;' a sentence not understood till six months after, when it came out that Stuart had gone to Paris to see the Princess of Stolberg, whom he married there by proxy in the March following,—no contradiction of the idea that D'Aiguillon favoured the House of Stuart. He had long countenanced the Jesuits, though the emergence of party now obliged him, in opposition to the Chancellor, to take the contrary part.

In Ireland the scene was very turbulent. Lord Townshend's conduct was equally insolent and preposterous. He set the whole nation at defiance; shut himself up with a low woman and her friends, and at his own table publicly ridiculed all parties, declaring he knew he could, and declaring he would buy a majority. Nor was this silly profligacy confined within the palace. He wrote satiric ballads on friends and foes, and distributed them without reserve. To the shame of the Irish Parliament, and to the dishonour of the English Government, that still supported such a buffoon, a list of pensions to the amount of £25,000 a year was sent by him to London, and though delayed, was not rejected. Still as the English Administration demurred on the demand, they, who had promised their votes for promises, not seeing the conditions performed, threw their weight into the opposite scale, lest the Viceroy, profiting of their acquiescence, should afterwards frustrate their hopes. These fluctuations, and the acrimony of the rest of the Opposition, who were men of parts superior to those employed by the Lord-Lieutenant, cost the Castle a question early in the session; nor were its advocates prepared to support even the address on the speech; for the

capricious ruler had neither sent a copy of the speech to England, nor communicated it to many in office. It was consequently composed with his Lordship's usual want of judgment, and gave much offence by charging the deficiencies of the revenue on the improvements of the country, whereas they flowed notoriously from the late long prorogation of Parliament. This defeat alarmed the Court of England, but instead of recalling the culpable Viceroy, they granted him his full catalogue of pensions, excepting only £2000 a year to his Secretary, Sir George Maccartney, who being son-in-law of Lord Bute, it was not thought advisable to furnish so unpopular a topic to either country.[1] The confirmation of their pensions soon recalled the stragglers, and procured a considerable majority to the Castle; but the debates were so long, and were followed by such zealous libations, that Dr. Lucas, the Wilkes of Ireland, fell a victim to his patriotic fatigues. Still the wanton intemperance of Lord Townshend's tongue and conduct, and a further stretch of authority in erecting new wards of revenue for the sake of multiplying offices, once more turned the scale, and by the end of November he lost a question against a majority of 46, who voted that it appeared to the House by evidence that the former boards of Custom and Excise had been sufficient, and that there was no want of more commissioners. Many of the placed voted against the Castle. The late pension to Dyson had given much additional disgust, being a formal breach of the King's promise given by the Duke of Northumberland that no more pensions for terms of years should be granted but on extraordinary

[1] About the same time the Lieutenancy of Glamorganshire was refused to Lord Mountstewart, Lord Bute's son, for the same reason. Yet that the Favourite retained his influence with the Princess of Wales, and that she still retained some over her son, came out by the indiscretion of Mrs. Anne Pitt, privy-purse to the Princess, and intimate friend of Lady Bute. Endeavouring to persuade her cousin, the young Lord Villiers, only son of the Countess of Grandison, to marry a younger and homely daughter of Lord Bute, she engaged if he would, the Princess Dowager would procure him an English peerage—he preferred a pretty daughter of Lord Hertford. [See *supra*, p. 88, note 2.—E.]

occasions: and the Irish Attorney-General being asked what such occasions were, had replied, On such cases as Sir Edward Hawke's and Prince Ferdinand's. Was Dyson's pension a violation of that engagement, or was such a prostitute tool of office a proper pendent to the victor of the Spanish navy, or to the hero of Minden? Those ill-humours, it was feared, would induce the House of Commons not to send over the money bills; yet so great was the attachment of the Irish Whigs to the English Government, that they did transmit the bills hither, content with resolving, by a majority of one vote only, that they would make no provision for Dyson's pension.[1] A fresh indiscretion, negligence, or trick, turned the scale once more against the Castle. Two copies of all bills, for fear of miscarriage, are always sent by different roads to Dublin. In one copy of the returned bills which happened to arrive first, the English Attorney-General, to whom they were referred, had omitted the word 'cottons.' The Irish Commons, who deny the Crown's right of altering a money bill, flamed at the omission, and though the exact copy arrived four days after the former, and was offered to the House by the Lord-Lieutenant, the tenacious Commons adhered to their rejection. The English Government immediately abandoned the alteration, but, to preserve the King's pretensions to a power of altering a money bill, they changed the monosyllable *and* for *or*, which was accepted in Ireland, and returned time enough to save the expiration of the annual duties; yet the time pressed so much, that orders were sent to the Custom-house officers at Dublin, to plead the recess for the Christmas holidays, as an excuse for not clearing several ships then in port, who, as the annual bill was on the point of expiring, would not have paid the duties. It was marvellous in the eyes of most men that after such repeated mismanagement Lord Townshend should be suffered to retain his government. Many imputed it to his favour with Lord Bute; yet his daily insults to Sir

[1] See *supra*, p. 49, note 2.—E.

George Maccartney, the Earl's son-in-law, gave him little title to that patronage. I believe two other causes contributed to Lord Townshend's impunity: one, the difficulty of finding a successor, every man of character or prudence dreading the abuse or the expense attendant on that post; the other was the King's satisfaction in being able to govern one of his kingdoms, at least, by so worthless a Minister—for to be able to do wrong to a whole nation is the flowering time of prerogative. The Earl of Shannon was soon after gained over by hereditary corruption, and Lord Townshend remained triumphant.

I shall briefly recapitulate a few incidents that fell out in the remainder of the year, and then close these long Memoirs with two events, of which, one was a royal marriage of the most extraordinary complexion, the other a royal death, which put an end to an influence that had given colour to all the troubles of the present reign.

Lord Rockingham and his friends, wearied out by continual defeats, the consequences, in a good measure, of their own weak conduct, determined to sit still and give over parliamentary opposition, unless any new invasions of the constitution by the Crown should awaken the people to resistance, or foreign troubles should give an opportunity of attacking the Court by its becoming unpopular; for one of the evils of bad government is, that even the best men are apt to regard foreign disgraces as small misfortunes, when they serve to check the insolence of domestic tyranny. Yet might war be an additional evil; success would advance the power of the Crown, and such unrelaxed attention to recruiting the army with Scotchmen had been kept up, that the King had reason to depend on blind obedience from a great proportion of it. The marines were almost all Scots. The haughty English were too much at their ease to enlist in that despised service. The Scots, with not less pride, were never stubborn to their interest. A new occasion gave handle to reviving abuse on that nation and on their countryman Lord Mansfield. One Eyre, a wealthy citizen, had been detected

in stealing writing-paper from public offices, was tried and convicted of that mean pilfering. He had married a Scottish woman, and three of her kinsmen solicited the Chief Justice to allow him to be bailed, which was granted. This partiality occasioning clamour, the three Scots avowed and defended in the public papers what they had done, which but increased the scandal and redoubled the abuse on their nation. It was a greater triumph to the discontented, that the cause between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland for Inglewood Forest being at last heard, the former was non-suited, his counsel, Sir Fletcher Norton, now Speaker, having forgotten, in drawing the grant, to insert a reserve of the third part of the rent to the Crown. But these were trifling consolations. The Court was predominant at home; Wilkes was fallen, the City was recovering from the dominion of the popular tribunes, the Rockingham party was crest-fallen, and now came news that Spain had actually restored to us the Falkland Islands, which it had been doubted she ever would surrender. Thus was the King at peace both at home and abroad, after a vexatious and ignominious struggle for near eleven years. It seemed an additional promise of tranquillity to him that his mother, who, by the bad education she had given him, and the bias which she impressed by her creatures on his counsels, was now known to be dying; and though she had lost much of her influence, she retained enough over his awe of her, to perplex his measures and throw uncertainty over the duration of his Ministries. At this very period such a storm of private calamities burst on his head as few kings ever experienced at once. Part of them touched his pride, and accordingly penetrated deep; he had a happy insensibility that surmounted the rest without an effort.

The malignant humour in the blood of the Princess Dowager had fallen on her throat, and though her fortitude was invincible and her secrecy and reserve invariable, the disorder could no longer be concealed. She could swallow but with great difficulty, and not enough to

maintain life long. At times her sufferings and her struggles to hide them were so much beyond her strength, that she frequently fainted, and was thought dead. Yet would she not allow she was ill, even to her children; nor would she suffer a single physician or surgeon to inspect her throat, trusting herself solely to a German page who had some medical knowledge: and going out to take the air, long after it was expected that she would die in her coach. Her danger was publicly known by the beginning of November, on the fifth of which month, when her death was hourly expected, an express arrived from Leghorn, that her son the Duke of Gloucester was at the point of death there, and it was concluded by that time dead. He had gone to a warmer climate in search of health, and having passed by sea from Genoa to Leghorn, had fallen into a diarrhœa, attended by every bad symptom.

The very next day it became public that the Duke of Cumberland had, on the first of the month, retired to Calais with a widow, Mrs. Horton, whom he had married, and had notified his wedding to the King. What was the astonishment of mankind, what the mortification of the King and Princess, and what the triumph of Wilkes, when it came out that this new Princess of the Blood was own sister of the famous Colonel Lutterell, the tool thrust by the Court into Wilkes's seat for Middlesex! Could punishment be more severe than to be thus scourged by their own instrument? And how singular the fate of Wilkes, that new revenge always presented itself to him when he was sunk to the lowest ebb!

The Duke of Cumberland, after having been exposed to the derision of mankind by his foolish letters, by his absurd conduct in his intrigue, and by his pusillanimity on the detection, had added perfidy to ridicule, and abandoned his victim to her shame. He had next engaged openly in an intrigue with another married woman, a very handsome wife of a timber-merchant; and it was uncertain which was most proud of the honour, the husband or the wife. But they had not long displayed

their triumph in all public places, before the restless Duke, seeking new diversions, was made a more substantial conquest of at Brighthelmstone by Mrs. Horton, who had for many months been dallying with his passion, till she had fixed him to more serious views than he had intended.

She was daughter of Simon Lutterell, Lord Irnham, and had married a gentleman of fortune,[1] with whom she had been in love; and had the misfortune of losing an only child, an infant daughter, and her husband within a fortnight of each other, still covering her grief for the first to conceal the misfortune from the last. She was rather pretty than handsome, and had more the air of a woman of pleasure than of a woman of quality, though she was well made, was graceful, and unexceptionable in her conduct and behaviour. But there was something so bewitching in her languishing eyes, which she could animate to enchantment if she pleased, and her coquetry was so active, so varied, and yet so habitual, that it was difficult not to see through it, and yet as difficult to resist it. She danced divinely, and had a great deal of wit, but of the satiric kind; and, as she had haughtiness before her rise, no wonder she claimed all the observance due to her rank after she became Duchess of Cumberland. It had been believed that she would marry General Smith, a very handsome well-built young man; but glory was her passion, and she sacrificed her lover to it, as she had never sacrificed her virtue to her lover. Thus in herself she was unexceptionable—at least, superior to the frailty of her sex, if not above its little ambition. From her family, though ancient, she drew many disadvantages. Her ancestors had been noted and long odious in Ireland for treachery, villany, and arrogance. Her father did not retrieve the honour of his blood, and though very brave in his person, and tolerably brutal, had every other failure of his race. Nor was he happier in his own issue. Not intending to return to his native country, Ireland, he had

[1] The Hon. Anne Horton was the widow of Christopher Horton of Catton Hall, Derbyshire.—E.

given up his house there to his son, but changing his mind, went thither. His son shut both his father and mother out of the mansion-house, and was countenanced by his brothers and sisters,—a scene of vexation that pierced the mother's heart, and threw her into religious melancholy. But to the King the most grievous part of the affliction was the connection with Colonel Lutterell, and the satisfaction it must give to the friends of the constitution to see the invasion of their privileges punished by the same hand by which they had been attacked; for it was soon known that Mrs. Horton's brothers had been privy to the matrimonial transaction between the Duke and their sister. The Duke's flight to Calais with his bride spoke as little heroism as he had exerted on former occasions, and showed how little consultation he had held on the validity of his marriage; yet it proved indissoluble, the royal family being expressly excepted out of the late Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act. That proud legislator had indeed inserted them; but the late Duke of Cumberland and Lord Holland, in order to traverse Hardwicke, had represented to the late King that it was an indignity to the Princes of the Blood to be levelled with the mass of his subjects, and the haughty Monarch had ordered them to be erased out of the bill, saying, 'I will not have my family laid under those restraints.'

The King, Queen, and Princess Dowager were beyond measure enraged at this degradation of their house; but the misfortune was regarded with indifference or ridiculed by almost every one else. Yet though the King was not pitied, no indulgence was shown to the Duke; even the Opposition giving him up as Lutterell's sister had been the object of his choice. The zealous—that is, the servile —courtiers were loud in their condemnation. Even the placid and plausible Lord Barrington pronounced that the new Princess deserved to lose her head,—a wretched imitation of Lord Clarendon's[1] outrageous strain of

[1] I cannot help taking notice of a faulty expression of Bishop Burnet. He says Lord Clarendon 'had too much levity of wit.' One would think he was

affectation, who pretended to demand the trial and execution of his own daughter for marrying the Duke of York. The Duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter of James the Second, a steady and active Jacobite, observing Sir Robert Walpole's partiality to his natural daughter, Lady Mary, sent for him, and asked him if he recollected what had not been thought too great a reward to Lord Clarendon for restoring the royal family? He pretended not to understand her. She said, Was not the Duke of York allowed to marry his daughter? Sir Robert smiled, but told her he was content with the honours he had attained. He little thought his natural granddaughter would obtain a rank he declined for his natural daughter!

The Duke of Cumberland's marriage was, indeed, a heavy blow on Lady Waldegrave, and seemed to cut off all hopes of the King's permitting the Duke of Gloucester to acknowledge her for his wife. It might even inspire the King with the thought of, or furnish him with an excuse for, breaking such marriages. At the best it would be a great drawback on her dignity. The honour became less valuable when shared with Lutterell's sister; and though hitherto all the world had paid her distinguished regard, and, from her singular piety, virtue, and propriety of behaviour, had concurred in believing her married, her situation became more problematic when Mrs. Horton assumed the title of Duchess of Cumberland, and she did not dare to wear that of Duchess of Gloucester.

It was still more remarkable that every one of the four eldest royal brothers either had married, were said to have

rather speaking of the Duke of Buckingham's buffoonery, when he carried the fire-shovel and tongs to mimic the Chancellor's mace and purse. Burnet meant Lord Clarendon's want of judgment in venting his satiric humour too incautiously against his enemies. (Burnet's *History of His Own Time*, 1833, vol. i. p. 172.) I am disposed to think that Burnet referred to Clarendon's freedom in private, especially at his own table, for he was always of very convivial habits. This interpretation is rather strengthened by the words which follow the passage quoted, viz., 'and did not always observe the decorum of his post.'—L. M.

married, or were on the point of marrying, subjects. Edward Duke of York had made love to Lady Mary Coke, whose great birth, great ambition and pride, and untainted virtue, had certainly never entertained his addresses in a criminal light. In truth for some time his attachment had seemed serious; and though it had not only worn away for the two last years of his life, but that he had made a jest of her pretensions, he had written her such letters as at least she chose to construe into promises of marriage, and which, to colour the immoderate grief she acted for his death, she carried to Princess Amelie, as proofs that her trust had been well founded: but, as the Duke was very liberal of his overtures, there was a young Irish gentlewoman, whose intellects not being sound, proclaimed herself loudly his widow. The Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland had, as I have said, gone much further; and the King himself, as I have mentioned, seemed to have designed to make Lady Sarah Lenox his Queen.

The King sent orders to the Duke of Cumberland not to appear at Court. While he stayed at Calais, he gave balls under a feigned name, and with his Duchess made a tour to some towns in French Flanders.

Finding at last that no violence would be attempted against his person, he returned to England on the 30th of November, and retired with his Duchess to his lodge in the great park at Windsor, which the King did not take from him. Even his gentlemen equerries were permitted to remain about his person, having been chosen by the King, and having had no knowledge of the Duke's wedding. But the Guards were withdrawn, and the Lord Chamberlain was ordered to whisper, though not in form, that whoever went to the Duke or Duchess of Cumberland must not appear at Court. The same information was given privately to the Foreign Ministers; and the effect was so universal, or the contempt for the Duke and hatred of his new connection so general, that not a man even of the Opposition made him a visit. Sir John

J. B. Van Loo Pinxt. Walker & Boutall Ph. Sc.

Princeſs Auguſta.

Delaval[1] and his wife, the Duke's intimates, were the sole persons of a rank above the vulgar that went near them, except the Lutterells. Temple Lutterell, one of the brothers, a very sensible lawyer, was supposed to be author of many libels published in the papers against the King's cruelty to his brother; yet it ought to be acknowledged, that the King could not well express less resentment.

In the meantime came more favourable accounts of the Duke of Gloucester. He recovered, though the hiccup and symptoms of death had appeared on him; and as soon as his strength was a little recruited, he sailed to Naples, the voyage whither again brought on a return of his flux; but he once more mastered it; and the English physicians were of opinion that the discharge might for some time relieve the virulence of his complaint, though no man flattered himself with a long duration of the Duke's life. On his return he visited Rome, and the Stuarts had once more the mortification of seeing a Prince of the rival Blood, and a Protestant, distinguished with peculiar honours by a Pope, who even conversed with him.

This was the last gleam of comfort to the dying Princess: but this reprieve of her son was bitterly dashed by the shame and misery that fell on her daughter, the Queen of Denmark, of which, as she languished till the beginning of the next year,[2] she lived long enough to hear, and but

[1] Sir John Hussey Delaval, who was made a Baronet on 1st July 1761, represented Berwick-upon-Tweed from January 1765 to September 1774, and from September 1780 to September 1786. He was created an Irish peer by the title of Baron Delaval of Redford, County Wicklow, on 17th October 1783, and a peer of Great Britain on 21st August 1786, by the title of Baron Delaval of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. He died on 21st May 1808, when his honours became extinct.—E.

[2] 'The Princess Dowager was a woman of strong mind. When she was very ill she would order her carriage and drive about the streets to show that she was alive. The King and Queen used to go and see her every evening at eight o'clock; but when she got worse they went at seven, pretending they mistook the hour. The night before her death they were with her from seven to nine. She keeped up the conversation as usual, went to bed, and was found dead in the morning.'—Pinkerton's *Walpoliana*, vol. i. p. 64.—L. M.

just long enough to die with the anxiety of dreading a fatal conclusion to that daughter.

She now beheld the wretched consequences of the wretched education she had given her children. The Queen of Denmark had been kept in her nursery till sent to Copenhagen; had had no company but servants, and could have seen nothing but an intimacy with Lord Bute, which all the Princess's children spoke of with disgust; and could have heard nothing but passionate lamentations from the Princess on the impotence of power possessed by English Sovereigns,—lessons that seem to have made but too deep impression on the inexperienced young Queen of Denmark, when she came to have a lover, and be mistress of absolute power. The Duke of Gloucester, the Princess of Wales had always loved the least, though the most meritorious of her children. She thought him insuperably dull,—nor was he bright: one day in his childhood she ridiculed him before his brothers and sisters, and bade them laugh at the fool. He sat silent and thoughtful. She said, 'What! now you are sullen.' He replied, 'No, he was thinking.'—'Thinking!' replied his mother, with scorn; 'and pray, what was you thinking of?' He answered, 'I was thinking what I should feel if I had a son as unhappy as you make me!'

This unfortunate mother's fate is a speaking lesson to princes. Had the credit and happiness of her children been her object, her own life might, except in those she lost, have been prosperous and renowned. Her own ambition, and the desire of making her son more powerful than the laws allowed, led her and him into disgraces, mortifications, humiliations. Reviled, traduced, hated, she scarce dared to appear out of her palace; her Favourite she saw driven from his country, and his life frequently endangered. Her younger children disgraced her; and the eldest, as well as herself, missed the despotism she sought for both, and obtained only that triste pre-eminence of Turkish sultans, being shut up with mutes in their own seraglio.

APPENDIX

EXTRACTS FROM THE MS. LIFE OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, BY HIMSELF, ILLUSTRATIVE OF WALPOLE'S 'MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD,' WITH SOME INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

CHARLES, second Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter, grandson to Charles the Second, had five sons, all of whom died before him. Lord Augustus Fitzroy, the only one that left issue, was a captain of the navy; like his grandfather, the first Duke, he was a bold and active seaman, and having of course great interest, he seems to have been constantly employed. In one of his first cruises, happening to be on the American station, he fell in love with Miss Elizabeth Cosby, the daughter of Colonel Cosby, the Governor of New York, and married her, without waiting for his father's consent, when he was only seventeen years old. His career was brief, for he died at Jamaica, in his twenty-fifth year, of a fever contracted at the unfortunate attack on Carthagena, where he had served on board the Orford man-of-war.

Lord Augustus left two sons; Charles the younger entered the army, and having distinguished himself at Minden and other engagements during the Seven Years' War, rose high in the army and held various posts at Court. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Southampton on 17th October 1780. He died on 21st March 1797.

Augustus Henry, the eldest son, who eventually succeeded his grandfather as Duke of Grafton, was born in October 1735. After receiving his early education under Mr. Newcome at Hackney School, a seminary of high repute in that day, he was removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1753. He was committed by his grandfather to the care of a Genoese governor, and sent on what was called the *grand tour*. Pursuing the beaten track, he visited the south of France and

Switzerland, wintered at Naples and at Geneva, and, returning by Germany and Holland to Paris, passed five months under the protection of the British Ambassador, Lord Albemarle, by whom he was introduced to all the gaiety, and, judging from the character of his patron, most probably the dissipation of the capital. He came back to England, on attaining his majority, to be elected member for Bury St. Edmunds and for Boroughbridge, and took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Bury St. Edmunds in the beginning of the session of 1756.

Lord Euston (as he had now become by the death of his uncle) had far from neglected the cultivation of his mind during his travels. Besides consulting the various historical works relating to the countries which he visited, it appears that he read Mr. Locke's Treatises with great attention, and the principles of government there laid down guided him throughout his long life. If he departed from them it was from inadvertence, and not from design. Thus he acquired early a reputation for intelligence and accomplishments, which caused him on his arrival in England to be placed with Lord Huntingdon, who passed for the most promising young nobleman of his day, in the household then forming for the Prince of Wales, who had just attained his majority. The Prince wished him to be the Master of the Horse in preference to Lord Huntingdon, but the latter having the Duke of Newcastle's interest, obtained the nomination, and Lord Euston, with some reluctance, accepted the inferior post of Lord of the Bedchamber. He held it only eighteen months. The service happened to be unusually constant, owing to the absence of some of his colleagues and the illness of others, and he found it so irksome, that, on finding Lord Bute indisposed to afford him any relief, he resigned. The Prince parted from him with marked reluctance, which was so little shared by Lord Bute, that the latter was believed to have made an unscrupulous use of his influence in order to effect the removal of a formidable competitor.

On the death of the Duke of Grafton in May 1757, which was occasioned by a fall from his horse, Lord Euston succeeded to his title, as well as to the large possessions attached to it.

This elevation brought with it, as usual, the smiles and favours of the Ministry on a young nobleman whose rank and wealth, and evidently no common parts, seemed to destine him for an important share in the government of the country. The Duke, however, at first appeared to show a decided preference for a

retired life. He was eagerly addicted to field sports: and took equal pride and pleasure in his pack of hounds, which made Wakefield[1] the resort of the keenest hunters of the day. Newmarket, too, had unfortunately strong attractions for him. Above all, he had a home which had not yet lost its charms; for on the 29th of January 1756, he had married the Hon. Anne Liddell, only child of Henry, Lord Ravensworth, with the fairest prospects of happiness. The beauty, grace, and talents of the Duchess have been celebrated by contemporary writers, nor was she less entitled to praise for higher qualities. She had a warm heart, and was susceptible of strong attachment. The Duke was fully capable of appreciating her merits; and there is no reason to suppose that the first years of their union were clouded by any serious differences.

In 1761, the Duke made a tour with the Duchess and his two elder children on the Continent; and it was only on his return in the following year, that he seems to have entertained serious thoughts of taking a more active part in politics.—L. M.

EXTRACT I.

But to return to Mr. Grenville's Ministry, which had been supported by great majorities (except on the debate on General Warrants) in both Houses, we can but remark that the vexatious and impolitic acts that were passed in the year 1764, and at the beginning of 1765, under these mighty majorities, were rapidly working out the greatest distresses and losses to the country.

The Administration met the Parliament in 1765, with great confidence in their own strength, and too little attention to those steps by which they had ascended to their power. The illness of the King during the session awakened the duty of Parliament to bring forward a Regency Bill, which was early suggested by the King himself. The Bill was accordingly brought into the House of Peers, and there passed, though so drawn as to exclude the Princess-Mother from being nominated Regent. In the Commons, this affront was taken off by the insertion of her Royal Highness's name, and by the amendment carried up, and agreed to by the Lords; when the Ministers had the mortifica-

[1] Wakefield Lodge stands in the centre of the woodland district formerly constituting Whittlewood Forest in Northamptonshire, of which the Duke of Grafton was Warden.—E.

tion of being obliged to submit to bear that affront which they had destined for others.

The evident intention of the King's principal servants in this business, sealed their own overthrow; and as they had never been graciously considered in the closet, the consequences which would naturally follow were easily foreseen. Yet some were so blinded with ambition as not to be aware of the slippery ground on which the Ministry stood; and it was observed with surprise that Mr. Charles Townshend, in particular, a short time after, accepted the post of Paymaster, on the dismission of Lord Holland, who had, on the retreat of Lord Bute, given up the lead of the House of Commons to Mr. George Grenville.

My friends very justly reproached me for idling my time away in the country, during a great part of this session; without attending sufficiently to that duty in Parliament which became my station, and was expected from me. They, however, treated me with more attention than such conduct deserved; for I was by them constantly acquainted with all that was passing in the political world, and the Opposition had so little expectation of being called upon to take a part in Administration, unless under and by the recommendation of Mr. Pitt, that even when the coolness between the King and his servants was apparent to all mankind, to act under Mr. Pitt became the general voice, and was our principal wish.

It may not be amiss to insert Lord Rockingham's letter, which brought me up to attend the Regency Bill, as it may serve to show the light in which the Marquis and his friends considered the Bill on its introduction; and, afterwards, it will be proper to enter into some detail on many negotiations and occurrences that followed:—

'*April 24th*, 1765.

'MY DEAR LORD,—His Majesty came to the House to-day, to open the affair of the Regency Bill. I enclose to your Grace the speech. Our Address was only in general terms, to congratulate upon his Majesty's recovery, and to thank him for his care and foresight, etc., in providing for the security of the country, etc., and to promise that we will proceed in this matter with all expedition. Nothing was said in our House by any of our friends. Lord Temple and Lord Lyttelton went away before the Address was moved. The Bill, I expect, will be brought in on Friday and read the first time; and it would not surprise me if a

second reading and commitment should be pressed for that day or for Saturday.

'Upon so great a point I cannot refrain expressing my earnest wish that your Grace should not be absent. Your Grace will observe, by the Speech, that it is not intended that the Regent shall be appointed by the Act; but left to the King by instrument to nominate either the Queen or some *one of his Royal Family*. It is said, that by this description, a certain great lady is excluded: how far it is so, I am not certain. But supposing it was so, yet a fresh objection lies from the unusualness of the Regent not being nominally inserted. There are other parts expected in the Bill which will be liable to great objections, and I doubt not but that there will be some Lords who can and will make their objections.

'Lord Temple, yesterday, wished I would have sent an express to you for to-day; but the time was so short that your Grace would scarce have arrived in London before three o'clock this evening; and, indeed, I doubted whether anything would have been entered upon in the House to-day.

'I have more expectation on what may pass on Friday; but even on that I have hesitated for some hours whether to send to you or no, as I would not willingly occasion you a long journey to little purpose: the very chance of a debate deserves your attention, and in that light I will hope to apologize for my venturing to do what I now do,—I am, ever, etc.

'ROCKINGHAM.'

'GROSVENOR SQUARE,
Wednesday Night, 12 *o'clock*.'

Notwithstanding there had been many reports of dissensions among His Majesty's Ministers and servants during the course of the whole winter, and particularly towards the conclusion of the session, no authentic accounts ever reached me of them, nor of the King's displeasure at their conduct and behaviour to himself, till I received an express from the Duke of Cumberland. The letter, written by his Royal Highness, was brought to me at Wakefield Lodge, the 14th of May, at night. It contained an intimation of the King's intention of *changing his Administration*, of taking in their places those whom his Royal Highness said both *he* and *myself* had wished in power, and adding a desire of talking *public as well as private affairs over with me*. This summons was instantly obeyed, and I got to Cumberland House

even before the Duke was called. He sent for me to come immediately into his bedchamber, and opened the discourse by telling me that, though he was only commanded by the King to intimate his present dispositions to employ Mr. Pitt and the Lords Rockingham and Temple, yet he was confident that he should be forgiven if he stretched his commission by adding me to the number, saying at the same time, with his usual goodness, that he had that regard and opinion of me that he could not avoid wishing to hear my thoughts and inclinations, as well for myself as for my friends, on such an occasion. After expressions of this sort, the Duke told me that he had had some knowledge of his Majesty's intentions before the Regency Bill was brought into our House; but, as he had endeavoured to dissuade the King from bringing it in at so short a notice, and when so little time was left to consider a matter of that importance, he had humbly begged to decline giving his Majesty his opinion of men, as he was sure those whom he might recommend would not undertake that Bill, so drawn, and pressed at such a moment.

The behaviour of the Ministers on that occasion, who wished to exclude the Princess Dowager, was such as neither answered their own design nor in any way turned to their honour, but put the finishing-stroke to the dislike the King had already conceived against them. After Lord Halifax had moved that the King might in that Bill be empowered to name as Regent any one of his Royal Family, descendant of George the Second, they thought their end was answered; but soon saw the meanness to which they were obliged to bend by assenting afterwards to the amendment proposed, and made to it in the Lower House, of allowing the Princess Dowager, by name, to be added to those who might be Regent. The defeat of their design was not the only consequence of their attempt, which was plainly seen through; and the Princess was naturally expected to resent this affront. Their servility in submitting was sufficient to add in the King's mind a contempt of their characters to that disgust he already had for men who had brought an odium on his Government, and who had not, as he expressed, served him with decency in the closet.

The King, in this situation, and a few days before the intended prorogation of Parliament, sent for the Duke of Cumberland, asked his advice in forming such an Administration as would please his kingdom, and carry weight and credit both at home and abroad,—two points of which he was sensible the country as

well as the Crown stood in need. The Duke, penetrated with this mark of the King's favour, and more with the return of His Majesty's confidence, expressed his sensibility of both; but added, that he was certain that the King would not, in any shape, mean that he should engage in an affair of such delicacy and real consequence in any manner derogatory to his honour. 'Give me leave, sir,' said the Duke, 'to observe, that I should hurt that honour, as well as lose the esteem of the world, if I was forming an Administration in which Lord Bute should have either weight or power.' After every assurance given by the King on this head, the Duke could no longer doubt of the sincerity of such a proposal. Much conversation then passed on the means of forming a new Administration, and the Duke left the King, commanded by him to think fully upon it. His Majesty had intimated, however, his *wish* to have Lord Northumberland at the head of the Treasury,—a proposal of which, in the hurry of so many and important matters, I sincerely think the Duke did not immediately weigh the consequence; but he soon afterwards saw it, and had the satisfaction also to find that the King himself abandoned it when it was shown to him to be inconsistent that so near a relation of Lord Bute's should hold so great a post of business,—for, let his professions have been ever so satisfactory to those who were to act with him, the world would still deem the Treasury in the hands of a lieutenant of Lord Bute's, and would consider such a step incompatible with all the former conduct and professions of those who were to form the new Administration.

This was the Duke's account of what had passed: he then sounded my own inclinations, and whether I wished anything in such a change for myself, or what for my friends; he told me he both disapproved and much lamented that I was so much retired from the world, and not giving, in my rank, every assistance which my country had a right to require of me. I answered his Royal Highness, with many thanks for the favourable opinion he had of me, that I was very sensible that my power of serving my country he rated infinitely beyond my abilities; but that no one could in his heart wish it better, nor would go further to serve it; and that I did not mean to retire another year so much from the world as I had done. I expressed, next, that the small experience I had early in my life of a Court, had made me take a resolution which was every day strongly confirmed, that no

inducement could lead me to take a Court employment; but that I was ready to undertake any one of business, provided I was satisfied that I could go through such an office with credit to myself and without prejudice to my country: that I owned my wish was to have my brother, Colonel Fitzroy Scudamore, and some other friends, who had been sufferers on my account, replaced, which would sufficiently show my intentions, and to be left myself to applaud and forwardly to support the measures which I was confident would be pursued by an *honourable Administration*. Indeed, such appeared to me, and does still, the way in which I could have been of the most use. The lower posts of business were not fit for the rank I stood in, nor were the greater more fit for the total inexperience I had of any office. Whereas, the support of a man who was looked upon as steady in his conduct, and not famed for supporting all Administrations, would have given weight to a cause, if I could have been allowed to have served it without being in place.

The Duke was not satisfied with my answer, and proposed and pressed me to be at the head of the Board of Trade, which I begged to decline, looking upon it in a very different light from what I found his Royal Highness did, as I really thought it as difficult a post as any whatever. As this transaction was not to transpire at that time, I asked the Duke's leave to return into the country again that very day, which I did. I should have mentioned before, that whilst I was with the Duke, he asked me this question,—whether I thought an Administration could be formed (principally out of the minority) without Mr. Pitt? On my assuring him that my opinion was, that nothing so formed could be stable, he said, he hoped there was every reason to think he would engage, as Lord Albemarle had been with him the day before, and that his Lordship thought he saw it in a favourable light.

With these hopes I left London, and in a few days afterwards had the mortification to see them blasted, by receiving a fresh messenger from the Duke of Cumberland, desiring my immediate attendance in London. A letter, written by Lord Albemarle by the Duke's order, dated at night, May 22nd, brought me this account in words to this effect,—that the Duke had been five hours with Mr. Pitt at Hayes, without prevailing on him to take a part; that the King was the next morning to answer some *questions*, to be put to him by his present Ministers, in one of

which his Royal Highness was personally concerned, and that the Duke desired my support on the occasion. Lord Albemarle also adds, that the King had been most insolently treated by his Ministers, and shamefully abandoned by those who should have profited by this occasion to serve their King and country. On receiving this account, my first step was to go instantly to receive his Royal Highness's commands, whom I found just going to Court to know the King's determination. He told me, however, in a few words, the advice he had given to the King the night before, and referred me to Lord Albemarle for the whole of what had passed since I last waited upon him, commanding me also to wait upon him on his return from St. James's, and to dine with him. Lord Albemarle's account tallied so exactly with what the Duke afterwards related to me, that it is needless to repeat both. His Royal Highness said, that finding Lord Temple cooler on the subject than he expected, and that Mr. Pitt was also less forward since Lord Temple's arrival in London, he had explained to the King the absolute necessity there was of every object being removed that might prevent Mr. Pitt's taking a part, and hoping even to have his Majesty's assurance that many measures might be redressed, and some wholly broken through, to make it more satisfactory to Mr. Pitt on entering upon his Ministry.

On the preceding Saturday, the King had sent for his Royal Highness, and had told him, in the kindest terms and most explicit words, that he put himself wholly, in this affair, into his hands; that he saw plainly the propriety of his advice. For which reason he ordered him to go the next morning to Mr. Pitt, with full powers from him to treat with Mr. Pitt, and to come into the constitutional steps he had before mentioned as essential to the country; as also, that his Majesty was not backward to lean to his foreign politics, if he (Mr. Pitt) should think it most beneficial, when he saw how affairs then stood. His Royal Highness told me that he had patience to attend to very long discourses, which Mr. Pitt held on the subject, in which the Duke declared he could not always follow him: as he was sometimes speaking of himself as already the acting Minister, and then would turn about by showing how impossible it was for him ever to be in an employment of such a nature, and always would end by observing that if such and such measures were pursued, he would *applaud* them loudly from whatever men they came. Mr. Pitt also told his Royal Highness, that if an Administration

went in on such ground as he had laid down, he would *exhort* his friends—nay, his brothers, to accept; but that he doubted much whether the latter (meaning Lord Temple and J. Grenville) would.

Mr. Pitt's plan abroad was, for a close union with the northern Courts of Germany, together with Russia, to balance the Bourbon alliance, to which the Duke gave the answer I before mentioned, and that the King was ready to support Mr. Pitt in any alliance that he should judge the most valid to check any attempts that might arise from the family compact of the House of Bourbon. At home, Mr. Pitt lamented (and in which the Duke most sincerely joined) the infringement on our constitution in the affair of the Warrants, left still undecided, though twice before Parliament; the army degraded, as well as our liberties struck at, by the dismission of officers who had taken the party in Parliament which their consciences prompted them to, so much to their honour, though contrary to their interest; and in addition to these, should be taken into consideration the propriety of rewarding the uprightness of Lord Chief Justice Pratt at such a crisis, by giving him a peerage. To Mr. Pitt's question to the Duke, whether the Great Seal was promised to Mr. Charles Yorke? his Royal Highness could only answer, that he could not say how far the King had engaged himself with that gentleman. The Duke did not tell me what I afterwards heard from Mr. Pitt, that the Duke had that day mentioned it to be the King's *wish* to have Lord Northumberland at the head of the Treasury. If it was mentioned, it is very clear that it was almost as soon dropped; and I am confident that it was not, that day, the Duke's desire any more than that of Mr. Pitt. In which case, I think it was possible that it was named more to feel Mr. Pitt's notion or affections to that quarter, or perhaps, by a policy very unnecessary with so great a man, thinking it might be a concession that would please, when he found that Lord Temple would be agreeable to the King in that office. His Royal Highness, often, as he told me, pressed Mr. Pitt to chalk out to the King a list of such as he would wish to fill all the posts of business, which, the Duke answered for, the King would instantly adopt. This was to no purpose; and the Duke was obliged to return to Richmond with the unpleasant account of his ill success.

The day following, the Duke, by his Majesty's command, was employed in endeavouring to form an Administration without

Mr. Pitt, and to that end Lord Lyttelton was sounded, to be placed at the head of the Treasury, with Mr. C. Townshend as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These gentlemen both thought the ground too weak to stand long upon, and wished to decline it. The latter of them accepted the Pay Office, two days after, under the old Ministry. Many different posts were thought of and proposed for me, during this *arrangement*, but none of them ever came to my ears till my coming to London, as it was unnecessary I should know of them till the greater posts were fixed on and accepted. The King, on the day following, disappointed of this plan also, with his present Ministry at the door of the closet, ready to resign, was under a difficulty, and in such a situation that he knew not which way to turn. The Duke's advice then was, as the lesser evil of the two, to call in his old Administration rather than to leave the country without Ministers while the town was in a tumult, raised against the Duke of Bedford by the weavers, and the House of Lords passing the most strange as well as violent resolutions.

On the Wednesday morning Mr. Grenville, in the name of the rest, acquainted the King that, before they should again undertake his affairs, they must lay before him some questions to be answered by his Majesty; on which the King, taking him up, said, '*Terms*, I suppose you mean, sir; what are they?' Mr. Grenville answered, that they should expect further assurance that Lord Bute should never meddle in the State affairs, of whatsoever sort; that Mr. Mackenzie (his brother) should be dismissed from his employment; that Lord Holland should also meet with the same treatment; that Lord Weymouth should be named Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland, and that Lord Granby should be appointed Commander-in-Chief. He then left the King, from whom they were to have their answer the next day. Mr. G. Grenville, on that day also, took the lead in the name of the rest; and the King, advised by the Duke of Cumberland, except in that point relating to himself, told them he would never give up the possibility of employing his uncle on an emergency, which he should do if he put any one in the post of Commander-in-Chief; that he assented to the others, though against his opinion; and that he supposed they would not press him to break his word, which he had given to Mr. Mackenzie; but that he was ready to give up the management of the Scotch affairs, if they would leave him in as Privy Seal to that kingdom. On their

still insisting on his total dismission, the King was obliged to assent; and then, by their friends, they were considered as much stronger than they ever had been.

This affair being thus concluded, after having paid my duty at the King's levee, I returned again into the country, and soon waited upon his Royal Highness, at Windsor Lodge, during the races. The Duke of Cumberland was over at Hayes the day after I went back to Wakefield Lodge; and though Mr. Pitt had two long conferences, in consequence, with the King, and in the latter on Saturday, May the 18th, had expectation that a thorough change would have taken place, according to the fullest of our wishes. Our hopes, however, were strangely thwarted by the disinclination of Lord Temple, who made such use of the mention of the Earl of Northumberland for the Treasury, as to stagger Mr. Pitt himself, as I conjectured. But the cause of the failure of this negotiation was imputed differently, according as the partialities and prejudices of political men led them to represent it: that no obstacle arose from his Majesty, I am perfectly assured. Those with whom I chiefly consorted were much inclined to blame Mr. Pitt, who, as they said, had *carte blanche* from the King. Mr. Pitt, on the other hand, would not allow that this was the case; and he observed that the expression itself was unfit to be used on such an occasion; and Mr. J. Grenville had assured my brother that Mr. Pitt was much hurt to find the latter offer, *to which he had acceded*, broken off before Mr. Pitt had returned his answer. Mr. J. Grenville added, that the reconciliation with George Grenville did not regard the public.

In the meanwhile, I received a letter from my brother, who mentioned the conversation alluded to with Mr. J. Grenville, in which that gentleman had also declared his own thoughts on the late negotiation, adding, that Mr. Pitt desired much an opportunity of explaining the whole to me. My brother pressed me strongly from himself, as well as from Mr. Meynell and other of my friends, to see Mr. Pitt as soon as possible, in order that I might be able to clear up and put a stop to divisions that this whole affair had made among friends eager to defend the part those to whom they were most attached had taken in it. I returned for answer to my brother, that I must have some plainer certainty of such a wish of Mr. Pitt's, and that I would desire him to go to Hayes to know whether the case was as represented,

and to lay before him my thoughts of his conduct on the occasion, which, partial as I was to him, even to me appeared unfathomable, and to want great explanation: I even offered, in case of anything having been misunderstood, that I should be too happy to be thought worthy of being employed by him, either to get explained or renewed a measure that appeared to me the only one by which our King and country could attain their ancient glory. Immediately on the receipt of my letter, my brother went to Hayes, and having heard from Mr. Pitt the whole relation, he transmitted the chief purport to me that same evening in the following letters:—

'LONDON, *Wednesday, May* 29.

'DEAR BROTHER,—At the end of my conversation with Mr. Pitt, I asked if I should write word to you that he was resolved not to renew the negotiation; he said, *Resolved* was a *large* word, and desired I would express myself thus: "*Mr. Pitt's determination was final, and the negotiation is at an end.*" These are his own words. As to your coming, he shall be extremely happy to have the honour of seeing you, but would be ashamed to bring you to town for so little an object; yet, if you should come to London, would not only be proud to see you at Hayes, and talk things over, but if he could walk on foot to London, and pay his respects to you, he would do it. Having said this, at your own leisure, any time within a week or so, if you come to London, he should think himself happy to see you at Hayes.—I am, &c.,

'CHARLES FITZROY.'

(*Without date.*)

'DEAR BROTHER,—My other is a formal answer to my commission; this is a private account of my conversation at Hayes, as near as I can recollect the different heads, and shorter in substance. Mr. Pitt two hours incessant talking. It is quite private between us—I mean you and myself. 1st, I found he had not been acquainted with J. Grenville's conversation with me; upon my telling it to him *in part*, he said, it might have come from Lord Temple, but that the different periods were not exactly stated. He then went through every part of what had passed, and made his remarks with several refinements upon *manner* and *words*, and often declared his unwillingness to engage again in office. He rested the whole objections of this negotiation upon

the transactions, opening with the King's wish to have Lord Northumberland at the head of the Treasury: at the same time he expressed that he, *Mr. Pitt*, did not desire Lord Temple should be there; but that he thought the whole transaction a phantom, and could never have been intended serious. He declared it impossible for him and his Royal Highness to talk a different language as to fact, but that nothing like *carte blanche* was ever hinted. (N.B.—he thinks that an improper phrase, as it sounds like capitulating.) He talked much of Revolution, families *personally* from their weight but unconnected and under no banner. For all *that* was factious. He mentioned the great popular points: restitution of officers, privileges, etc., etc., change of system of politics, both domestic and foreign; said everything you would like, and resolved nothing but retirement. I must add the highest commendations of his Royal Highness, his judgment, abilities, integrity, etc., etc.; but said, that "no man in England but himself would have brought such terms,—no, not even Lord Bute." He left me totally in the dark, further than I could easily distinguish he thinks that it was not meant to have it *his* Administration.

'For God's sake, see him! it must not be to-morrow, as he has his reconciling dinner with George Grenville: *this he told me.* The Duke of Cumberland goes to the birthday, so you may come on Monday, if you will, to see Mr. Pitt, and take the birthday on Tuesday, if you like it. Adieu. Yours,

'C. F. R.'

It was not to be wondered at, if his Majesty, under these circumstances, was led to try every practical means by which he could form an Administration capable of relieving him from the irksome situation in which he stood with his present servants. Among others, I was myself commanded by the King, through the Duke of Cumberland, to wait on Mr. Pitt at Hayes, and to bear to him his Majesty's wishes to be informed what steps would be the fittest for his Majesty to take in order to constitute an Administration of which Mr. Pitt was to be the head, and which might, through a confidence of the principles and abilities of the other Ministers, give satisfaction to his people. His Royal Highness told me, that if I had any doubt as to the authority, I might receive it from the King himself.

I was young and unsuspicious, and, moreover, perfectly relied

on the honour of those who were then present at this conference at Windsor Great Lodge, when the King's commands were communicated to me; and I desired no other authority. Since that time, experience would probably have stopped me from undertaking a commission so critical, and, I may add, so hazardous; yet I received the satisfactory declaration from all parties, that I had discharged my commission faithfully.

Mr. Pitt received me with the usual kindness which I had constantly met with from him ever since he first knew me at Stowe, when I was a boy from school; indeed, his obliging attention had been daily increasing. He appeared to be much pleased with the subject of the message I brought. He talked over many weighty political considerations and situations in a very open manner; some of which were to be considered as going no further than my own breast. The rest I was desired to report. In a visit of more than two hours, he concluded, that with every sense of duty to his Majesty for his obliging condescension, he could not, but to the King himself, state his views, and what would be his advice for the King's dignity and the public welfare.

Mr. Pitt did see the King in a day or two after this, and again on June the 22nd. But, alas! it will appear by the following letters, that he was disappointed in the warm expectation he had formed:—

'PALL MALL, *Saturday, June 22nd*, 1765.

'MY LORD,—Having had an audience again to-day of his Majesty at the Queen's house, I find myself under a necessity of expressing my extreme desire to have the honour of a conversation with your Grace. Did my shattered health permit, I would have had the pleasure of being my own messenger to Wakefield Lodge; as it is, I trust your Grace will, in consideration of my sincere respect and attachment, pardon the great liberty I take in desiring that your Grace would take the trouble of a journey to town. I am going to sleep at Hayes, where I find it necessary for me to be, as much as may be, for the air; and shall be proud and happy to have the honour of waiting on your Grace, at my return to London, Monday night, in case you should be then arrived,—or some time on Tuesday next. A letter would but ill convey what I have to impart; I therefore defer entering into matter till I have the satisfaction of meeting; and will only say, that I think the Royal dispositions are most propitious to the

wishes of the public, with regard to *measures* most likely to spread satisfaction. When your Grace arrives, you will hear with your own ears, and see with your own eyes, which will be better than any lights I can convey. I have the honour to be, with perfect truth and respect, Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant, 'WILLIAM PITT.'

'HAYES, *Tuesday Evening.*

'MY LORD,—It is with extreme concern that I am to acquaint your Grace that Lord Temple declines to take the Treasury. This unfortunate event wholly disables me from undertaking that part which my zeal, under all the weight of infirmities, had determined me to attempt. As in this crisis I imagine your Grace will judge proper to come to town, I trust you will pardon the trouble of this line, and believe me, with true respect and attachment, Your Grace's most faithful, and most obedient humble Servant, 'WILLIAM PITT.'

Despairing of receiving Mr. Pitt's assistance at our head a new plan for establishing a Ministry was proposed to his Majesty by his Royal Highness, and accepted; several, with myself, understanding that it came forward with the full declaration of our desire to receive Mr. Pitt at our head, *whenever* he should see the situation of affairs to be such as to allow him to take that part. My concern afterwards was great, when I found before the conclusion of our first session, that this idea was already vanished from the minds of some of my colleagues. I always understood this to be the ground on which I engaged, and it will be seen that I adhered to my own resolution to the last.

When the principal line of ministerial departments was settled between his Majesty and his Royal Highness, a considerable number of the leading men in both Houses were invited to a great dinner, at whose house I do not exactly recollect, where the great officers were to be fixed on, as much as possible to the general satisfaction of the meeting as to the person himself. A real difficulty, however, arose concerning the Treasury; for the delicacy of Lord Rockingham kept him back for some time from accepting that post, to which the Duke of Newcastle was giving up the claim reluctantly, though most of his own friends felt that his advanced age rendered him inadequate to fill it. After

long resistance, the Marquis yielded; and the other offices were nearly agreed upon, as we kissed hands for them on the 10th of July.

EXTRACT II.

THE internal state of the country was really alarming; and from my situation I had more cause to feel it than any other man. But a measure at this time adopted by a majority of the King's servants gave me still more apprehension, considering it to be big with more mischief; for, contrary to my proposal of including the articles of teas, together with all the other trifling objects of taxation, to be repealed on the opening of the next session, it was decided that the teas were still to remain taxed as before, though contrary to the declared opinions of Lord Camden, Lord Granby, General Conway, and myself. Sir Edward Hawke was absent through illness: otherwise I think he would have agreed with those who voted for including the teas in the repeal. But this was not all; and considering what important consequences this very decision led to, there is no minute part of it on which you should not be informed.

When we had delivered *seriatim* our opinions, the minute, as is usual, was taken down by Lord Hillsborough; and in that part where the intentions of the King's servants were to be communicated by a circular letter to all the Governors in America, the majority allowed the first penned minute of Lord Hillsborough to be amended by words as kind and lenient as could be proposed by some of us, and not without encouraging expressions which were too evidently displeasing to his Lordship. The quick departure of the packet carried off Lord Hillsborough's circular letter before it had got into circulation, and we were persuaded, on reading the despatch attentively, that it was not in the words nor form of the last correction agreed to by the Cabinet. Thus it was evident to us, who were overruled in the Cabinet, that the parts of the minute which might be soothing to the Colonies were wholly omitted. Lord Camden, in particular, much offended at this proceeding, mentioned the circumstance to me, and immediately charged Lord Hillsborough with the omission, and insisted on seeing the minute from which the circular letter ought to have been drawn. Lord Hillsborough expressed his sorrow that the packet was sailed; but that he was certain that the circular was drawn conformably to the minute.

The present Lord Camden gave me leave to copy the following papers, which passed between his father and Lord Hillsborough on this occasion, and which I had particularly desired his Lordship to search for from among his father's papers.

(*Copy.*)

From Lord Chancellor (Camden) to the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary for the American Department.

'Lord Chancellor presents his compliments to Lord Hillsborough, and begs leave to know whether the Circular Letter to the Governors in America, explaining the conduct of the King's servants in respect to the dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies, is despatched or not; because Lord Chancellor has material objections to the draught which came first to his hands the day before yesterday.

'LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, *June* 9, 1769.'

(*Copy.*)

'Lord Hillsborough presents his compliments to Lord Chancellor, and is sorry the Circular Letter has been long despatched. He wrote and sent it immediately after the Cabinet; nor can he conceive what can be his Lordship's objections to it, as it is exactly conformable to the minute, and as near as possible in the same words.

'HANOVER SQUARE, *June* 9, 1769.'

(*Copy.*)

'Lord Hillsborough, conceiving that Lord Chancellor means to have the rough draught of the Minute of Cabinet taken the first of May, he spent half the day in looking for it, and cannot find it, although he supposes he still has it; but having the fair draught which he communicated to his Lordship and the other Lords, and laid before the King, and which is conformable to the rough draught, he has not attended to the preservation of the latter. Enclosed he has the honour to send a copy of the Minute No. 1, and also a copy of the Circular Letter No. 2, which he hopes Lord Chancellor upon reconsideration will approve.

'HANOVER SQUARE, *Saturday Night.*'

(*Copy.*)

Lord Chancellor to Lord Hillsborough. No date,—but either a day or two after the preceding *necessarily*.

'My Lord,—I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's note with copies of the Minute and the Circular Letter, and am sorry to say that I cannot bring myself to approve the Letter, though I have considered and considered it with the utmost attention.

'I wish your Lordship had not mislaid the original Minute; however, I do not remember the first sentence of the fair draught to have been part of that original, and so I told your Lordship when you were pleased to show me the draught a day or two after the meeting. All that I mean to observe to your Lordship upon that subject is, that this sentence was not a part of the original Minute, nor in my poor judgment necessary to have been made a part of it.

'But the principal objection, wherein I possibly may be mistaken, is to the Letter, which ought to have been founded on the Minute, and it is this, that the Letter does not communicate that opinion which is expressed in the second paragraph of the Minute, and which the Secretary of State is authorized to impart both by his conversation and correspondence.

'The communication of that opinion was the measure; if that has not been made, the measure has not been pursued, and therefore your Lordship will forgive me for saying, that though I am responsible for the Minute as it was taken down, I am not for the Letter.

'I confess that I do not expect this Letter will give much satisfaction to America; perhaps the Minute might: but as the opportunity of trying what effect that might have produced is lost, I can only say that I am sorry it was not in my power to submit my sentiments to your Lordship before the Letter was sent.'

(No. 1.)

'At a meeting of the King's servants at Lord Weymouth's office, 1st May 1769.

Present,

Lord Chancellor.	Lord North.	Lord Weymouth.
Duke of Grafton.	Lord President.	General Conway.
Lord Rochford.	Lord Granby.	Lord Hillsborough.

'It is the unanimous opinion of the Lords present to submit to his Majesty, as their advice, that no measure should be taken which can any way derogate from the legislative authority of Great Britain over the Colonies; but that the Secretary of State in his correspondence and conversation be permitted to state it as the opinion of the King's servants, that it is by no means the intention of Administration, nor do they think it expedient or for the interest of Great Britain or America, to propose or consent to the laying any further taxes upon America for the purpose of raising a revenue; and that it is at present their intention to propose in the next session of Parliament to take off the duties upon paper, glass, and colours imported into America, upon consideration of such duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce.'

(No. 2.)

Circular.

'WHITEHALL, *May* 13, 1769.

'SIR,—Enclosed I send you the gracious speech made by the King to his Parliament at the close of the session on Tuesday last.

'What his Majesty is pleased to say, in relation to the measures which have been pursued in North America, will not escape your notice, as the satisfaction his Majesty expresses in the approbation his Parliament has given to them, and the assurance of their firm support in the prosecution of them, together with his royal opinion of the great advantages that will probably accrue from the concurrence of every branch of the legislature in the resolution of maintaining a due execution of the laws, cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects. From hence it will be understood that the whole legislature concur in the opinion adopted by his Majesty's servants, that no measure ought to be taken which can any way derogate from the legislative authority of Great Britain over the Colonies; but I can take upon me to assure you, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary from men with factious and seditious views, that his Majesty's present Administration have at no time entertained a design to propose to Parliament to lay any further taxes upon America for the purpose of raising a revenue, and that it is at present their intention to propose, in the next session of Parliament, to take

off the duties upon glass, paper, and colours, upon consideration of such duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce.

'These, sir, have always been, and still are, the sentiments of his Majesty's present servants, and the principles by which their conduct in respect to America have been governed; and his Majesty relies upon your prudence and fidelity for such an explanation of his measures as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the misrepresentations of those who are enemies to the peace of Great Britain and her Colonies, and to re-establish that mutual confidence and affection upon which the safety and glory of the British empire depend.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) 'HILLSBOROUGH.'

This unfortunate and unwarrantable Letter (to give it no harsher epithet) of Lord Hillsborough to the Governors in the different Colonies, was, many years after, the subject of discourse between Lord Camden and myself. This Circular was calculated to do all mischief, when our real Minute might have paved the way to some good. Besides many other objectionable points, how could Lord Hillsborough venture to assert in the first line of this Letter the word *unanimous*? for he could not have so soon forgotten that there was but one single voice for the measure more than was the number of those who were against it.

You will readily imagine that on this defeat in the Cabinet I considered myself no longer possessed of that weight which had been allowed to me before in these meetings, especially as the proposal was on a matter of finance, more particularly belonging to my department. My resolution was soon taken to withdraw myself from my office, which was become very uncomfortable and irksome to me, on the first favourable opportunity that offered. The resistance to any further steps calculated to alienate the Colonies would probably have furnished good ground for my retreat; but, while I remained in office, none was proposed. I had occasion, however, to look about me, and to tread my way with more wary steps than I had hitherto done. It led me plainly to perceive that from the time of Lord Camden's altercation with Lord Hillsborough, the former Minister had sunk much in the royal estimation. As to myself, there was no alteration in his Majesty's condescending goodness; but though this was

not diminished, I was sensible that his Majesty was more forward to dictate his will to me, than to inquire first my opinion on any measure that was to be considered, as had been his usual practice. My tame submission to be overruled in Cabinet might give the King's friends an idea that I might be more pliant, and rest my favour on their support. But they knew me little who thus judged of my temper; nor did they imagine that an honourable liberation from the Treasury was of all others the thought on which I indulged my hope. To have offered to resign while the spirit of petitioning was so violent in many counties, would have been highly blameable in me; for the petitions were directed against the Administration and the Parliament, which had supported us. Other causes brought forward my resignation, and at a time when the sting of these petitions was no longer so much to be feared.

On the 24th of June, 1769, I married Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Mary Wrottesley, whose merit as a wife, tenderness and affection as a mother of a numerous family, and exemplary conduct through life, need not be related to you. In a week or ten days after I went from Woburn, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, to the installation at Cambridge, where, in the preceding year, on the death of the Duke of Newcastle, the University had done me the honour of electing me as Chancellor to succeed his Grace. That ceremony being over, I returned to London, where I first heard that Lord Chatham was so well recovered as to be expected to attend the King's next levee. Lord Camden had seen him, and, I think, the day before his appearing mentioned to me Lord Chatham's intention. Lord Camden informed me that he was far from being well pleased, but did not enter into particulars, except that he considered my marriage to be quite political; and it was without effect that Lord Chancellor laboured to assure him that it was otherwise, and that he could answer that I was as desirous as ever of seeing his Lordship again taking the lead in the King's Administration.

This neglect on the part of Lord Chatham piqued me much. I had surely a claim to some notice on his recovery, when at his earnest solicitation I embarked in an arduous post when he was incapable of business of any sort; and if Lord Chatham wished to receive the state of political matters, I hope that it is not saying too much that he ought to have requested it of me. He chose the contrary; and even in the King's outer room, where

we met before the levee, when I went up to him with civility and ease, he received me with cold politeness; and from St. James's called and left his name at my door.

On my returning home I took down a minute of this occurrence of the day, which I have preserved. It runs thus:—

'*July* 7, 1769.

'Lord Chatham waited on the King for the first time since his long confinement, was graciously received at the levee, and was desired to stay after it was over, when the King sent for him into the closet. His Majesty took the opportunity of assuring him how much he was concerned that the ill state of his health had been the occasion of his quitting the King's service. His Lordship answered, that his Majesty must feel that in his infirm state he must have stood under the most embarrassing difficulties, holding an office of such consequence, and unable to give his approbation to measures that he thought salutary, or his dissent to those which appeared to him to have another tendency; that he was unwilling to go into particulars; yet he could not think that one especially had been managed in the manner it might have been, for if it had been despised thoroughly at the outset, it never could have been attended with the disagreeable consequences which have happened, but that it was too late now to look back.

'The Indian transaction was also found fault with. His Lordship, besides, observed, that their general courts were got upon the worst of footings, exercising the conduct of little parliaments; that he wondered that the inspectors were not sent to three different places. There were also other observations on the head of India. His Lordship added, that he doubted whether his health would ever again allow him to attend Parliament; but if it did, and if he should give his dissent to any measure, that his Majesty would be indulgent enough to believe that it would not arise from any personal consideration; for, he protested to his Majesty, as Lord Chatham, he had not a tittle to find fault with in the conduct of any one individual, and that his Majesty might be assured that it could not arise from ambition, as he felt so strongly the weak state from which he was recovering, and which might daily threaten him, that office, therefore, of any sort could no longer be desirable to him.'

From this time until the meeting of Parliament I saw no more

of Lord Chatham. His suspicions of me were probably too firmly rooted to be removed by Lord Camden's assurances that they were groundless. His Lordship desired no further interview; and I had such a sense of the unkindness and injustice of such a treatment, when I thought that I had a claim for the most friendly, that I was not disposed to seek any explanation.

Lord Camden and myself, unfortunately, saw less of each other than in other summers; both of us profiting, by a retreat into the country, of the leisure which a recess from Chancery and Treasury business offered. The affair of petitions was becoming every day more serious, increasing in number; the consequences were ever uppermost in my thoughts. Mr. Stonehewer and a few friends were with us at Wakefield Lodge; with them I conversed much on all that I foresaw of mischief from these intemperate petitions, and I shall lay before you the copy, which I have in Mr. Stonehewer's handwriting, of the letter which I wrote, wishing to consult Lord Camden, the lawyer as well as the friend from whom I might expect the soundest advice, well convinced that his to me came on all occasions from the sincerity of his heart.

'WAKEFIELD LODGE, *August 29th*, 1769.

'MY DEAR LORD,—I have made use of the leisure which the Treasury holidays have given me to revolve over here in quiet such points as our duty seemed to call upon us, as public men, most to give attention to. The petitions, I must say, have greatly engrossed and puzzled my thoughts; indeed, the conduct on this strange occasion, which has been stirred up by the envy and malice of Opposition, without a single thought on its pernicious consequences hereafter, appears to me to be most delicate indeed.

'I am alarmed, I own to your Lordship, at the mischief that may from this source, before it is long, arise to this constitution, which those who are now in office will heartily, I am convinced, join in endeavours to deliver down to their successors as pure as they received it. No trouble will stop us in this purpose, and most essential part of our duty; nor shall we be afraid to wade through the rage of popular clamour for the moment, if on consideration any effort of that sort shall appear to be necessary. I am not easy in my mind, nor can I be so until I know at bottom what are the penalties these gentlemen who have been the promoters of these steps have made themselves liable to, or how far they are criminal. When we have this from authority the King's

servants will consider the *State part* of it, how far the petitions themselves can be allowed to sleep without some notice, having been delivered to, and of course known to, the Crown,—especially as the matter of these petitions is defamatory of Parliament itself, and may perhaps prove to be a violation of the constitution. I profess to your Lordship openly, that I do not see how they can lie wholly locked up in an office, and no further produced or mentioned.

'My thoughts have been running on this business both day and night. I wish but to do right, and shall never be afraid to meet difficulty on *good ground*; and some there must be if an active measure is resolved upon: but believe me, that great part of that vanishes when a measure, of itself right, is known to be cordially approved of and determined by the King's principal servants. If nothing is to be done, and that it shall be thought most judicious to let the consideration wholly drop, for God's sake let it not be before every point relating to it shall have been maturely weighed by us! Let it not be said that innovations of a dangerous tendency, injurious to Parliament and dangerous to the constitution, have been established in these times, because the Ministers have not attended to the nature of them, or have been too inactive to resist such wicked measures.

'This subject is too much and too closely connected with the laws, and indeed with the very being, in my opinion, of this constitution, for me not to want the advice and assistance of those who love it as much as myself, and who know it so infinitely more. It was a disappointment to me not to meet your Lordship during the four days of last week which I passed in London. My mind was too full for me not to trouble you with this letter. Be so good as to give your thoughts on the *present state* of this weighty business: they will greatly relieve mine, although they can only be your thoughts on the *present* state of it, as I feel that it is not prepared nor digested enough to be yet decided upon. The Middlesex and the City petitions your Lordship has seen; Surrey has now gone to the grievances only of the right of election violated, as they complain. One will come from Worcester, and in Wiltshire the *pardon of the chairman* is added,—the petition mostly encouraged by our old friends Popham and Beckford; others will probably come.

'The opinion in form of the King's servants will of course be taken, if any proceeding is to be entered upon. I have desired

in my case a person under me to be collecting the different facts and proofs; if not wanted by them, they will be satisfactory to myself.

'You know the difficulties we have had about the Board of Trade Council; I will submit this arrangement to you, and if your Lordship approves of it, I think that I can bring the *whole* about if I have your leave to *try*. Mr. Justice Clive's infirmities render it indispensable for the King to make him the usual provision on retiring; he might even be told that some gentlemen who have felt the inconvenience of it have determined to move in Parliament what would be most disagreeable to him, and would in fact reflect on us. Indeed, my dear Lord, I hear from all quarters the necessity of this. Moreton might succeed him; Thurlow to him; and our friend Jackson come to the post of all others I most wish to see him in. Will you allow me to set about it? It requires some management, but I think if left to myself I shall succeed.

'I have already made this too long a letter to trouble your Lordship with further particulars on this second subject.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

'GRAFTON.'

'*P.S.*—I shall be sincerely rejoiced to hear the little man is recovered.'

Though I have inserted this letter of mine, I should certainly wish to correct some sentiments therein expressed. You will partake in my disappointment, I am confident, when I acquaint you that I have no opinion to lay before you from this eminent and constitutional lawyer, whose sentiments on so peculiar a state of things, as well as his advice how to proceed upon them, would have been so satisfactory to myself at the time, and to the world in every age. But to deliver, on recollection only, the sentiments of a man of his high character and authority on so serious a subject, would be in me arrogant, and little suited to that respect I shall ever attach to the memory of my friend.

Lord Camden's answer to my letter was in these words:—

'MY DEAR LORD,—I have the honour of your Grace's letter, which I have read over, and considered with my best attention; but the subject being new and unexpected, I am not able at present to form any opinion till I have given it a further con-

sideration; and I should be unwilling to commit my crude thoughts to paper, which indeed would not be worth your Grace's perusal, and which perhaps I might change myself upon second thoughts. As I am not honoured with any intercourse with any of the King's servants, except now and then with your Grace, I should be very glad to have a personal interview with your Grace, when we should both be able to explain ourselves with more freedom and confidence than can be uttered or communicated by letter. I go to-day to Camden Place, and except a short excursion or two to Deal, and into Sussex, shall remain there till the 10th, the day for proroguing the Parliament. So that if your Grace will honour me with an appointment, I will wait on you in London, at your own time, and place, when I shall be ready to communicate my poor opinions to your Grace, as well as on the main article of your letter, as the law arrangement which your Grace is pleased to propose.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

'CAMDEN.'

'*September* 1, 1769.'

'I am much obliged to your Grace for inquiring after my little boy. He is most fortunately recovered.'

The only remark I shall make on this letter is, that it was less cordial than any Lord Camden ever wrote to me either before or since. The coolness between Lord Chatham and myself gave him much vexation, and the general posture of affairs increased his uneasiness. We met in London about the middle of September, and after a long and general consideration of all that appertained to the petitions, and how far they gave necessary ground for more special notice, we agreed that in the disposition of the nation it would be wise to avoid, if possible, every step that could irritate; and that to leave the spirit to evaporate, as there were hopes that it might, would be the most expedient measure to adopt.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased at this time to summon a Chapter of the Garter, in order to invest me with the insignia of the Order; and the King did me the honour to observe, that he was pleased to have the greater satisfaction in conferring that favour, as I was one of the very few who had received it unsolicited. The Order of the Garter is a high distinction still, though certainly it is somewhat dropped from

the ancient celebrity by the addition that was made to the number of the Knights some years after this.

In this month we were involved in a very serious and delicate business, which appeared at one time to be big with alarming consequences. A French frigate had come into the Downs without paying the compliment to his Majesty's ships which the general instructions from the Admiralty to all commanders of ships direct them to require; but with which no nation except the Dutch ever complied,—and they in consequence of a treaty. An officer from a King's ship went on board the French frigate, remonstrating with the commander on his conduct, and assuring him that he must insist on the compliment; but, meeting with no satisfactory answer, the lieutenant of our ship soon fired his first shot a-head of the French ship, and on perceiving no notice to be taken of his gun, he fired into the Frenchman with ball, and, as it was said, killed one of the men.

The proceeding was warmly resented by the Court of France, who required the fullest satisfaction for the affront, together with the dismissal *from the service of the officer* who had presumed, in time of perfect peace, to fire into a frigate belonging to the French King. Office papers were ransacked for precedents to justify the claim; few were found, and the paucity of these did not assist our cause. From the reign of Charles the Second, when a long and serious altercation took place on a similar occasion, and which may be found in the Memoirs of M. d'Estrades, and of his embassy here, one single instance (except the present) was found. This instance fell out while the Duke of Newcastle was Secretary of State, who had, on the complaint of the French Court, recommended to his late Majesty to break Lieutenant (afterwards Admiral) Smith: as soon as the Ambassador had acquainted his Court, Mr. Smith was restored to rank, and quickly promoted.

Finding that there was so little ground on precedent, it became our duty, as Ministers of the Crown, to get rid of this unpleasant incident in the best manner we were able, provided the national honour, and that of the flag, should not suffer in the explanation. Lord Weymouth reported to the Cabinet that, in the audience which he gave M. de Châtelet, his reply upon every memorial, and his language every day became more resolute, by insisting on a suitable satisfaction for the affront which had been done to the King his master's dignity. It was Lord Weymouth's

opinion also, that if we could find out some expedient, at the same time to save our own credit, the Ambassador would close with it. Lord Weymouth thought, from my knowledge of M. de Châtelet, that I might *unofficially* hold with him a language tending to bring about an arrangement which might save the honour of both parties. At the desire of the Cabinet I undertook it, hoping that Sir Edward Hawke would call on me the next morning, and state fully to me what, in his opinion, would, and what would not, save the honour of the navy and the lustre of the British flag.

In point of justice not one word can be said; but it may be a question whether the ideal sovereignty of the narrow seas be not essential in elevating the enthusiastic courage of our seamen; though they have now, in the year I am writing, and, I hope, will ever have the best of pleas, from their own incredible superiority in skill and bravery over those of any other country.

The morning after the meeting of the King's servants, Sir Edward called on me early, and, in a long conversation, we discussed every means that could be devised to answer the present purpose; and at length agreed upon one expedient, of which I made successful use in my visit to the French Ambassador, on whom I called directly, and began by stating to him the object of my visit, namely, to endeavour, by a frank and open conversation with him, to hit off some means of preventing a breach between our two countries; and, in the course of our interview, I desired him, particularly, not to allow himself to be led away with false notions of the disposition of our country from the specimen he had observed of the disposition to riot and disorder, and to give me credit, when I assured him that all these would vanish on the breaking out of a war, especially on ground so popular as that of the honour of the flag, to carry which on with spirit every Englishman would part with his last shilling. He replied, that peace was the object of his wish, as much as I had professed it to be mine. Besides, recapitulating all that had passed with Lord Weymouth, he would impart this to me, as Duke of Grafton, 'that nothing could urge Louis the Fifteenth into another war, except where his honour was concerned, and that he personally felt the present affront most sensibly;' he added, 'that M. de Choiseul's interest would suffer greatly by a war, and that he would show his disposition to avoid it, if such did present itself.'

The Ambassador proposed various schemes for reconciliation; but none of them came within my own notions of what might have been admissible by the nation. Those which I first mentioned met with no better reception from M. de Châtelet; and, after a long parley of two hours, we were near parting, when I thought I might lay before him, as the only means, the very proposal I had settled with Sir Edward Hawke. It was this, that the answer to the French King's complaint should be, to say that his Majesty could not do so great an injustice to a lieutenant in his service, as to punish him without hearing the account of this unfortunate transaction; and that, the officer having now sailed to the East Indies, such an account could not be obtained till the return of the lieutenant. I added, to M. de Châtelet, that his return would not be expected for three years, when the affair might be supposed to have slipped into oblivion. The Ambassador, after a little consideration, told me that he liked the proposal, and would do his endeavours to make it palatable to the Duc de Choiseul.

This arrangement succeeded so fully, that we have never heard one word more of the business, since the expedient was accepted. I do not know that I was ever so much elated as, in my walk home, turning in my thoughts the effects of my visit, and reflecting on the misery which probably would be warded off from the heads of so many individuals and families. I cannot give too full testimony of the candour and zeal with which the Ambassador took up the business, and recommended the expedient to his Court; his influence prevailed, and the recollection of this conduct increased my concern on hearing of the horrid death of him and his amiable lady upon a scaffold, during the frenzy of the Revolutions in France.

You recollect, my dear Euston, the resolution I had formed of retiring from my situation, whenever I could find the moment favourable; asalso, my remark on the visible and rapid decline of my friend Lord Camden's favour at St. James's. This latter circumstance served to confirm me strongly in the former; for I was not so blinded, as not to feel the ground around me to be treacherous and unsafe. Though the closet was still favourable and afforded all apparent support, yet I probably owed it to those to whom my principles could never be quite congenial, and who might, on some occasion where we differed, show to me my presumption and my insignificance, particularly as they

expressed their attachment strongly, because *I was emancipated from the chains of Lord Chatham and the burthen of Lord Camden.*

Parliament was to meet on the 9th of January, 1770. The necessity of having a Chancellor to vindicate the law authority of the Cabinet was dinned into my ears in most companies I frequented; and it was particularly remarked, that Mr. Charles Yorke had taken no part in the whole business of the Middlesex election that need preclude him from joining in opinion with the decisions of the Commons. Such insinuations were very irksome to me; and, about the Court, I was still more harassed with them. At last, when I was passing a few Christmas holidays at Euston, Lords Gower and Weymouth came down on a visit. They informed me, that the King, on hearing their intention of going to Euston, had expressly directed them to say, that the continuance of the Lord Chancellor in his office could not be justified, and that the Government would be too much lowered by the Great Seal appearing in Opposition, and his Majesty hoped that I should assent to his removal, and approve of an offer being made to Mr. Yorke. My answer, as well as I recollect, was, that, though it did not become me to argue against his Majesty's remarks on the present peculiar state of the Great Seal, I must humbly request that I might be in no way instrumental in dismissing Lord Camden.

In a few days after my arrival in London, the session opened, when the Lord Chancellor spoke warmly in support of Lord Chatham's opposition to the address, and, while we were in the House, Lord Camden told me, that he was sensible that the Seal must be taken from him, though he had no intention to resign it. At St. James's, it was at once decided that the Seal should be demanded; but, at my request, Lord Camden held it on for some days, merely for the convenience of Government, during the negotiation for a respectable successor. No person will deny that Mr. Charles Yorke, Sir Eardley Wilmot, and Mr. de Grey, would any of them have filled the high office of Lord Chancellor with the full approbation of Westminster Hall. They were all three thought of for it, though Sir Eardley's impaired state of health, accompanied by an humble diffidence of himself, which had been a distinguishing mark in his character through life, forbad all hopes of his acceptance.

While I continued in office, it was my duty, as well as desire

to exert myself in endeavouring to render the King's Administration as respectable as I was able. Though I lamented and felt grievously the loss of Lord Camden's support, from which I derived so much comfort and assistance, yet I was satisfied that the lawyers I have mentioned were men equal to discharge the duties of a Chancellor. I therefore received the King's commands to write to Mr. Yorke directly. I saw him the next day. He received the offer of the Great Seal with much gratitude to his Majesty, but hoped that he should be allowed to return his answer when he should have given it a day's consideration. Mr. Charles Yorke remained with me between two and three hours, dwelling much on the whole of his own political thoughts and conduct, together with a comment on the principal public occurrences of the present reign. When he came to make remarks on the actual state of things, after speaking with much regard of many in Administration, he said, that it was essential to him to be informed from me, whether I was open to a negotiation for extending the Administration, so as to comprehend those with whom I had formerly, and he constantly, wished to agree. My answer was, that he could not desire more earnestly than myself to see an Administration as comprehensive as possible, and that this object could only be brought about by the reunion of the Whigs, adding, that I should be happy to have his assistance to effect it. Mr. Yorke appeared to be pleased with this answer, and, after many civilities on both sides, we parted.

On his return to me, the next day, I found him a quite altered man, for his mind was then made up to decline the offer from his Majesty, and that so decidedly, that I did not attempt to say anything further on the subject. He expressed, however, a wish to be allowed an audience of his Majesty. This was granted, and, at the conclusion of it, the King, with the utmost concern, wrote to acquaint me that Mr. Yorke had declined the Seal. On his appearing soon after at the levee, his Majesty called him into his closet immediately after it was over. What passed there I know not; but nothing could exceed my astonishment, when Lord Hillsborough came into my dressing-room, in order to tell me that Mr. Yorke was in my parlour, and that he was Lord Chancellor, through the persuasion of the King himself in his closet. Mr. Yorke corroborated to me what I had heard from Lord Hillsborough,

and I received the same account from his Majesty as soon as I could get down to St. James's. Mr. Yorke stayed but a little time with me; but his language gave me new hopes that an Administration might shortly be produced which the nation would approve. How soon did this plausible hope vanish into a visionary expectation only, from the death of Mr. Yorke before he became Lord Morden, or we could have any preliminary discourse on the measure he earnestly desired to forward!

I had long been acquainted with Mr. Yorke, and held him in high esteem. He certainly appeared less easy and communicative with me, from the time of his acceptance to his death, than I might expect; but it was natural to imagine that he would be more agitated than usual, when arduous and intricate business was rushing at once upon him. I had not the least conception of any degree of agitation that could bring him to his sad and tragical end; nor will I presume to conjecture what motives in his own breast, or anger in that of others, had driven him to repent of the step he had just taken. By his own appointment, I went to his house, about nine o'clock in the evening,—two days, as I believe, after Mr. Yorke had been sworn in at a Council-board, summoned for that purpose at the Queen's house. Being shown into his library below, I waited a longer time than I supposed Mr. Yorke would have kept me, without some extraordinary cause. After above half-an-hour waiting, Dr. Watson, his physician, came into the room; he appeared somewhat confused, sat himself down for a few minutes, letting me know that Mr. Yorke was much indisposed from an attack of colic. Dr. Watson soon retired, and I was ruminating on the untowardness of the circumstance, never suspecting the fatal event which had occurred, nor the still more lamentable cause ascribed for it by the world, and, as I fear, upon too just grounds. I rang the bell, and acquainted one of the servants that Mr. Yorke was probably too ill to see me, and that I should postpone the business on which I came to a more favourable moment. Mr. Yorke, I believe, was a religious man: it is rare to hear of such a person being guilty of an action so highly criminal. It must, therefore, in him have been a degree of passionate frenzy, bearing down every atom of his reason: you will not wonder that I cannot think on the subject without much horror still.

Here I stood again, under more perplexing difficulties than

ever, and without any expectation of additional strength, but what would arise alone from the appointment of an able Chancellor. Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, after Mr. Yorke's death, declined the acceptance of the Great Seal, from the causes I have already assigned. Under these unpromising circumstances, I still persisted in endeavouring to fill up the vacant Chancellor's post by an efficient and respected character. By the King's commands, I saw Mr. de Grey, a most able and upright lawyer, and as perfect a gentleman, and who afterwards became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In a long conference we had at his house, he appeared inclined to undertake the situation, in spite of his frequent attacks of gout. But, on entering something further into particulars, he put this question to me, 'Are you determined yourself to remain a certain time in your present post?' My answer decided him at once to decline, for I told him that I thought of retiring as soon as I could reconcile it to my own heart, and that I foresaw this might be very near at hand indeed, for I assured him that I should not seek for any other Chancellor, if he refused the offer of the Great Seal.

You will feel for me in this distressing dilemma. You will perceive that I had left nothing untried to bring the vessel to tolerable trim; and, when you consider that, quitted by Lord Camden, and at the same time by Lord Granby, I had no reliance in the Cabinet but on General Conway alone, I trust you will think that, under such circumstances, I could not proceed and be of service to the King or to the country; and recollect that the hopes of co-operation with Mr. Yorke, to bring about an essential addition of right principle, credit, and support, vanished of course with himself. I laid before his Majesty directly my difficulties, and observed that they were such as compelled me to retire from my office, though it would be my full desire to give all assistance to his Majesty's Government. As it would be thoroughly ungrateful to pass over entirely the concern his Majesty manifested on this occasion, I am induced to observe that the King's earnestness with me to alter my resolution, far surpassed everything which my poor services could possibly have merited.

Towards the end of January, 1770, I left the Treasury, but continued to give the Administration under Lord North what support I was able. The number of independent gentlemen, members chiefly of the House of Commons, who came to me at

this juncture, expressing their desire of taking their part with me, both surprised and flattered me, for many of the number were little known to me. I returned them many thanks for the honour they did me by this proof of their good opinion, which I should never forget, though my mind was made up, as I told them, to keep myself as single and independent as a political man could be.

At this time, Lord Chatham's virulence seemed to be directed against myself; he persisted, for some days, in the intention of charging me in Parliament with having advised the removal of Lord Camden, on account of his vote in the House; nor was he dissuaded from this, till Lord Camden had assured him that he knew so perfectly that the advice did not come from me, that he should, if his Lordship made the motion, think it incumbent on him to rise in his place, and declare that he well knew it was not from my advice. This idea was wholly dropped in our House on this declaration from Lord Camden, but I think that some member of the House of Commons made a motion of the same tendency, but met with no support.

In the last days of January, Lord Rockingham moved for a day to be fixed when he should enter upon the consideration of the state of the nation. Lord Chatham meant to be the seconder, but I started up myself to second Lord Rockingham, and to profess my readiness and wish to go into any inquiry that the House should approve. On the day fixed, the Marquis made his motion, which related wholly to the rights of the Commons on judicial authority in matters of election. In debate, arguments went further; and, in particular, Lord Chatham condemned the conduct of the Commons with much asperity, in a speech which betrayed no want of mental or bodily powers. A great majority supported the Ministers, and Lord Marchmont made the following motion, which was not only approved, but said to be penned by Lord Mansfield himself, who gave it his fullest support, in a very brilliant speech:—'That any resolution of this House, directly or indirectly impeaching a judgment of the House of Commons, in a matter where their jurisdiction is competent, final, and conclusive, would be a violation of the constitutional right of the Commons, tends to make a breach between the two Houses of Parliament, and leads to a general confusion.' This motion was, as I thought, highly necessary, and it received my fullest support. Lord Chatham continued, for two months

together, in a more active opposition to the Ministry than I had ever known in his Lordship, and, after many motions, which were all negatived, he moved an address to his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament, on the ground that the people had no confidence in the House of Commons, at a time when the discontents in England, Ireland, and America were threatening to a high degree. This motion was rejected, as you may imagine, without much debate, and by Administration with little attention.[1]

In the summer of 1771, the Duke of Grafton was again induced to join the Administration, and he accepted the Privy Seal in the hope that he might prevent the quarrel with America from proceeding to extremities. 'But when he discovered that, in opposition to his earnest remonstrances, Government resisted all conciliation, were determined upon coercive measures, and would pay no regard even to the petition brought over by Mr. Penn in 1775, which was emphatically called the Olive Branch, he finally withdrew from that Administration; and having, in a private audience, explained to the Monarch his views of the state and dangers of the country if the present measures were pursued, —he became a temperate but firm opposer of the Ministry which lost America. In the year 1782, the Duke of Grafton accepted the Office of Privy Seal under the Administration of Lord Rockingham, and retained his situation after the death of that truly patriotic nobleman and the resignation of Mr. Fox. Upon the accession of the Coalition Ministry in 1783, he resigned his office, and never afterwards resumed his seat in the Cabinet.'[2] He died at Euston Hall, Suffolk, on 14th March 1811.—L. M.

[1] Though extracts from this Memoir have appeared in several books, the entire MS. has not yet been printed. It is understood that the Camden Society intend to include it amongst their publications.—E.

[2] Belsham, Discourse on the Decease of the Duke of Grafton, p. 39, *note*. —L. M.

INDEX.

A.

ABDY, Sir Anthony, account of, i. 284; seconds the motion of Sir George Savile, iii. 115.
Abingdon, borough of, ii. 301.
Abingdon, Lord, iii. 109; account of, iv. 62, *note.*
Absentees, tax on, iii. 95-96.
Absque, Lord, nickname of Lord Apsley, iv. 174.
Accession of George the Third, i. 3.
A'Court, General, dismissal of, i. 268, 278; ii. 47; account of, i. 268, *note.*
Act of Navigation, ii. 211; of Settlement, 86.
Acts of Indemnity, i. 288.
Acts of Parliament, motion for enforcing them in America, ii. 202.
Adair, Serjeant, account of, iii. 241, *note.*
Adam, Robert, a Scotch architect, ii. 160; iv. 215.
Addington, Dr., mention of, ii. 320.
Address to the King, i. 68; moved, 71; passed without a negative, 77; moved by Lords Hillsborough and Suffolk, 245; voted, 254; carried without opposition in the Lords, 174; by whom moved, ii. 31; to the King, 76; of the City of London, 147; passing of the, 190; to the King, iv. 71; of thanks published by Wilkes, 78; carrying of the, 183.
Address to the Public on a Late Dismission, ii. 3.
Addresses from Oxford, Cambridge, etc., iii. 231.
Adelaide, Madame, account of, iv. 221.
Adelphi, erection of the, iv. 115.
Administration, firmness of, on the accession of George the Third, i. 4; arbitrary influence of, 278; of Bute and Grenville, ii. 51; triumph of, 56; preparations for remodelling, 116; endeavours to form one, 117, 131; difficulties of, 160; resettling of, iii. 70; weakness of, 90; of Lord Chatham, 101; dismay of, iv. 33; of Pelham and Hardwicke, 90; absurd and contradictory orders of, 99.
Admiralty, offer of Pitt to restore Lord Anson to the head of the, i. 99; bestowed on Lord Halifax, 139; additions to the Board of, 204; offered to Lord Gower, ii. 256.
Aiguillon, Duc de, enemy of Choiseul, iv. 5, 6, 14, 17, 164; Governor of Bretagne, 165; investigation into his conduct, 167.
Ailesbury, Lord, account of, i. 22, *note.*
—— Lady, wife of General Conway, i. 273, 322.
Aislabie, William, Auditor of the Imprest, i. 191.
Akenside, Mark, account of, i. 317, *note.*
Albani, Cardinal, allusion to, i. 243.
Albano, ii. 181; retirement of the Pretender to, i. 243.
Albemarle, Lord, his intended duel with General Townshend, i. 17, 18; prepares for the expedition to the Havannah, 103; sets out on the expedition to the Havannah, 108; allusions to, ii. 91, 118, 221, 245, 255.
Albemarle Street, Wildman's Club in, i. 281; ii. 192.
Alberoni, Cardinal, accused by George the First, i. 98.
Aldworth, Richard secretary to the Duke of Bedford, i. 157.
Allen, Captain, informs against Macquirk, iii. 207; challenges Sir William Meredith, 218; ordered into custody, 218; detained in Newgate, 221; discharge of, 242.
Allen, Ralph, the patron of Pope and Warburton, i. 222.

Allen, William, murder of, iii. 141, 159; petition from his father, iv. 212.
Almon, John, the printer, ii. 48; account of, *ib.*, *note*; prosecution of, 49; conduct of, 113; iii. 83; trial of, iv. 105-107; *Political Register* of, iii. 136.
Ambassadors; of France, iii. 138; indemnity of, iv. 98.
Amelia, Princess, apprises the Prince of Wales of the death of George the Second, i. 5; entertains the King of Denmark, iii. 161; solicited to be for the execution of Admiral Byng, iv. 94, *note*.
America, proposed revenue from, i. 309; not conquered, ii. 34; proposed taxation on, 49; right of taxation in, 52; dispute with, 53; refuses to submit to the imposition of the Stamp Act, 153; commencement of the troubles with, 153, *seq.*; debates on, 167, *seq.*; right of taxing it, 186, 215; opposition to the Stamp Act in, 191; resolutions on, 197, *seq.*; anarchy and confusion of, 202; anticipated revolt in, 212; merchants of, beset the lobby of the House, *ib.*; governed by the mob, 213; Stamp Act in, 217; cultivation of cotton in, 224; proposed free port in, *ib.*; pacification of, 239; disposition of troops in, 293; correspondence of its governors moved for, 296; regulations for, 317; Portuguese settlement in, iii. 6; intended plan concerning, 15; traders of, 24-5; resolutions on, 29-30; separation between it and Great Britain, 111; movement in, against taxation, 140; coal mines in, 162; prospects of war in, 167; motion for the papers respecting, 189; plan for settling it, *ib.*; passing of resolutions on, 210; projected enslavement of, 260.
American affairs, debate on, iii. 21, *seqq.*; traders, 24-5; resolutions, 29; war, 161; affairs, 223; duties, repeal of, 239; debate on, iv. 99.
Americans, outrages of, iii. 81; distrust the Ministers, 250.
Amherst, General, recovers the Island of Newfoundland, i. 144; Governor of Virginia, iii. 161, 162; demands a peerage, *ib.*; treatment of, 161, 166; reconciliation of, 171; violent temper of, iv. 38; allusion to, 151.
Amyand, George, quarrels with Mr. Sullivan, i. 310.
Ancaster, Duchess of, sent to meet the Queen, i. 55; iii. 130, *note*.
—— Duke of, Master of the Horse, ii. 129.
Ancrum, Lord, i. 183.
Andrews, Francis, account of, iii. 74, *note*.
Anecdotes of the Prince of Wales, i. 17, *note*; of the King and Lady Sarah Lennox, 49; of Queen Charlotte, 56; of Lord Talbot, 58; of Prince Henry, 125; of Lord Bute and Duke of Newcastle, 132, 133; of Sir Francis Dashwood, 136, *note*; of the Duke of Devonshire and the King, 158; of the Princess Dowager, 184, 237; of Sir John Rushout, 260; of Lord Clive's father, 265; of Sir Fletcher Norton, 302; of Mr. Legge, ii. 12; of Chief Justice Pratt and Lord Strange, 28; of John Morton and Pitt, 102, *note*; of Lord Anglesey, 107; of Grenville, 117; of Pitt, 136; of the Duke of Cumberland, 161; of Louis the Fifteenth, 169; of Cardinal Fleury, *ib.*; of the Dauphin, 170; of the Duchesse de Lauragais, 171; of Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. W. Pulteney, 207; of Lord Bute and the Duke of Bedford, 209; of Grenville, 212; of Lady Mary Herbert, 231, *note*; of Wilkes and a shopkeeper, iii. 126, *note*; of the Duke of Hamilton, 130, *note*; of Lady Coventry, *ib.*; of Horace Walpole and Lady Kildare, 131; of Alderman Harley, 133; of Monsieur de Châtelet, 138; of Captain Phipps, 145, *note*; of a sailor, 148; of Chatham, 249, *note*, 266; of Maupeou, iv. 4, *note*; of Madame de Choiseul, 10, *note*; of Madame de Mirepoix, 13, 16; of Madame du Barry, 15, 223; of Madame du Deffand, 18; of Alderman Beckford, 104; of the Dauphin, 212, *note*; of the Princesse de Beauvau, 224; of the French Court, iv. 13, *note*.
Anglesey, Lady, ii. 107.
—— claim to the earldom of, iv. 184, 214.
Anhalt Zerbst, Princess of, her marriage with the Czar, i. 145; character of, 146.
Anne, Queen, allusion to, i. 128; iii. 173.

Anne, Duchess of Bretagne, marriage of, iv. 165.
Annet, Peter, severe penalties on, i. 117; pilloried, iii. 155.
Anson, Lord, offer of Pitt to restore him to the Admiralty, i. 99; illness of, 102; death of, 139; ii. 64; negligence of, iv. 92; his voyage round the world, 113.
Anspach, Margrave of, marries the widow of Lord Craven, iv. 181, *note.*
Anstey, Christopher, author of *The New Bath Guide*, iii. 119.
Anti-Sejanus, ii. 191.
Appleby, borough of, iii. 195, *note.*
Apsley, Lord, iv. 137, 174.
Argyll, Duchess of, her death, iii. 8.
—— 2nd Duke of, allusion to, i. 160.
—— 3rd Duke of, death of, i. 28, 46; character of, *ib.*, *note*; his opinion of Bute, *ib.*
—— 4th Duke of, i. 322; declining state of, ii. 292.
Army in Germany, complaint concerning the recruiting of the, i. 106; of Russia, 147; proposed augmentation of, 194; Pitt's opinion on its reduction, 195; spirited debate on the, ii. 34; account of Cromwell's, iii. 122; pay of, 139; augmentation of force in Ireland, 142, 263; ill paid in France, iv. 3; augmentation of, voted, 142; plan for adding to artillery regiments, 146.
Ashburnham, Lord, ii. 134, 135; resignation of the rangership of the Parks, i. 163, 168, 171.
Assassination, intended, of Mr. Wilkes, i. 265.
Assembly of the Massachusetts, ii. 322; of Boston, iii. 210; of New York, 223.
Aston, Sir Richard, iv. 37, 154.
Athole, Duchess of, inherits the Isle of Man, ii. 58.
—— Duke of, Great Seal of Scotland given him, i. 204; possesses the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, ii. 58.
Augsburg, proposed as a place of congress, i. 43.
Augusta, Princess, her marriage with the Duke of Brunswick, i. 275.
Augustus the Third, death of, i. 242; son of, infirm, 243.
Austria takes Berlin, i. 25; loss of the union with, ii. 259.
Austrian Ambassador, insult offered to, iii. 130.
Avignon, part of the Pope's dominions, ii. 182; seized by France, iii. 153.
Ayliffe, a solicitor, iii. 186; committed to prison, 188; discharge of, 193.

B.

Bacon, Edward, proposed as Speaker, i. 68.
Bagshot Heath, barrenness of, i. 174; grant of the lodge of, ii. 222.
Bailli de Solar, Sardinian Minister at Paris, i. 123.
Baldwin, a printer, appears at the bar of the House, iii. 194; discharge and reprimand of, 196; acquittal of, iv. 107.
Balf, sentence and reprieve of, iii. 207; pardoned, 225.
Baltimore, Lord, his trial and acquittal, iii. 132.
Bank of England ready to advance money on the land-tax, ii. 301.
Banks, Sir Henry, iii. 258.
Baker, Sir William, opposes the Court in the City, i. 198; disdains the grant proposed to the City, 311; severe remarks on a motion of Grenville, ii. 168; allusion to, 193.
Barege, waters of, iii. 157, 252.
Barnard, Sir Robert, elected for Westminister, iii. 266; iv. 79, 122.
Barré, Colonel, account of, i. 86-7; speeches of, *ib.*, 291; iii. 216; iv. 75; insults of, to Pitt in the House, i. 94; graciously noticed by the King, 96; his great unpopularity, *ib.*; tool of Lord Bute, 98; attempts to answer the speech of Pitt, 131-2; dismissed from his post, 264; ridicules Barrington, Elliot, and Grenville, 302; his speech on general warrants, ii. 42; votes for a regency, 94; proposed as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 247; reproached by Rigby, 296; resignation of, iii. 172; ironical speech of, 183; called to order by Rigby, 211-2; attack on Lord North, iv. 51; on Lord Barrington, 129; severe picture of the Court Lords, 152; declaims against the pacification, 178; his attack on Charles Fox, 194; abuses Wedderburn, 203; allusions to, i. 96, 291; ii. 64, 78, 101, 167; iii. 210, 236.

Barrington, Lord, motion of, concerning the Landgrave of Hesse, i. 30-1; created Chancellor of the Exchequer, 34; names Sir John Cust as Speaker, 68; supports Grenville, *ib.*; supports Fox, 199; officious folly of, iii. 141; letter of, 184, 197; motion of, 211; moves the expulsion of Wilkes, 218; attack on, iv. 129; position of, 135; ii. 138, 235 *note*; iii. 115, 142.
Barry, Comte du, iii. 177; account of, iv. 6-7.
—— Madame du, iii. 177; iv. 7; presentation of, 11; conduct of the Duc de Choiseul towards, 15; ascendency gained by her over the King of France, 219; character of, 222; estimation in which she was held, 227.
Bastille, imprisonment of Du Châtelet in the, iv. 14.
Bath, city of, thanks the King for the peace, i. 223; instructions sent from, iii. 225.
Bath, Lord, pamphlet of, i. 41; death of, ii. 10; paralleled with Pitt, 254.
Bathurst, Benjamin, in the minority, i. 258.
—— —— Judge; *see* Apsley, Lord.
Beardmore, recovers large damages, i. 330.
Beaton, Cardinal, artifice of, ii. 94.
Beauchamp, Lord, ii. 220, 267; iii. 179; iv. 215.
Beauclerk, Lady Diana, iii. 101, *note*.
Beaufort, Duke of, iii. 182; quits the Court, iv. 31.
Beaulieu, Lord; *see* Montagu, Sir E.
Beaumont, M. Elie de, his defence of the Calas family, ii. 28.
Beauvau, Prince de, account of, iv. 9, *note*; and Madame du Deffand, 18, 19; disgrace of, 225-6.
—— Princesse de, account of, iv. 9; excluded from the King's supper, 11; conduct of, 226.
Beckford, Alderman, proposes to push the war with vigour, i. 18; opposes the Hanoverian estimate, 29; imputes the extravagant expenses of the war to the Duke of Newcastle, *ib.*; his menace to Lord Talbot, 58; conduct of, 70; speech of, 72-3; taxes Pitt with relaxing the articles of the fisheries, 77; seconds Mr. Cooke's motion on the fisheries, 88; thought more of Pitt than of himself, 91; answered by Grenville, 107; accuses the Ministers, 127; proposes to invade Spain by sea, *ib.*; elected Lord Mayor, 153; violent against the peace, 174; proposal of, on the preliminaries, 176; reply of, 177; desires the reduction of the army, 195; moves an address to the King, 196; sent to by Bute, 228; pleads for precedence for privilege, 249; on warrants, 284; speech on the army, ii. 34; bitterness of against Grenville, 204; motion of, concerning the East India Company, 279; speech of, on the Company's affairs, 287; compelled to defer the consideration of Indian affairs, 295; his abuse of Grenville, 296; his bill concerning bribery, 109; second reading of his Bribery Bill, 111; and Wilkes, 127, 224, 238; attacked by Harley, iv. 68; conduct of, upon the liberation of Wilkes, 78; his address to the King, 102, *seqq.*; death and character of, 104; allusions to, ii. 76, 167, 206, 224, 268; iii. 1, 236, 249, 282; iv. 71.
Bedford, Duke of, insists on returning to the government of Ireland, i. 10; his determination to resign, 24; refuses to accept office, 32; admires Pitt, though instigated to oppose him, 44; pacific disposition of, *ib.*; speech of, on the German war, *ib.*; retires from the Council, 54; clamorous against a war with Spain, 61; pleased with Pitt's resignation, 62; replies to the speech of Lord Temple, 69; devoted to Lord Bute, 77; Privy Seal delivered to him, 78; threatens to move the recall of our troops from Germany, 102; motion of, concerning the war, 107; rebuffed by the Lords, 108: regency in Ireland alluded to, 121; averse to the Portuguese and German wars, 122; sent to Paris to settle the preliminaries of peace, 151; his reception in France, *ib.*; almost persuaded by France to sign the treaty for peace, 157; favours to his dependants, 204; obtains the post of Lord Chamberlain for Lord Gower, 207; schemes of the faction of, 227; and his party renounce Lord Bute, *ib.*; his proposal to the King, *ib.*; sends Calcraft to sound Pitt, 228; accepts the post of President of the Council, 233; disgust inspired by his conduct, *ib.*; defends the peace, 245; moves for the appear-

ance of Harley in the House, 263; his violence against the City, *ib.*; opposed to the Marriage Act, 285; mentioned, 312; frankness of, 320; signed a protest against dismissing officers for Parliamentary reasons, 321; offended, 331; retires to the country, 335; sets on foot the abolition of veils to servants, ii. 2; party of, 63; abused by the Chancellor, 82; attacked by the mob, 111; description of his house, 112, *note*; plan to destroy his house, 120; his remonstrance to the King, 130; conduct of his party to Walpole, 152; mortification of his party, 204; humiliation of, 209; desired reconciliation of, with Lord Bute, 223; connection of, *ib.*; his advances to Holland, *ib.*; moderation of, 263; his negotiations with Chatham, 281-4; declines the terms of the King, 284; moves for correspondence with Governors of America, 296; his indifference on the death of his son, 314; negotiation with the Grafton administration, iii. 43, *seq.*; greed of his party, 58; precarious state of his health, 85; breaks with Grenville, 86; menaces of, 89; insolence of, 90, 92; faction of, 98, 150, 196, 209, 226, 249, 253; protest of, on the Douglas case, 205; outrages committed on, 251-2; attacked by Lord Shelburne, 255; and Pitt, iv. 95; advocates hostile measures, 163; his death, 172; allusions to, ii. 66, 110, 117, 120, 129, 131, 142, 232; iii. 233, 249.

Bedford, Duchess of, her ambition, i. 206; unforgiving nature of, 207; animosity of, 227; her brother-in-law, 316; her love of power, ii. 66; acrimony of, 113-4; her animosity to the Duke of Cumberland, 160; desires to return to Court, 282.

Bedford House, description of, ii. 112, *note*; assembly at, iii. 131, *note*.

Beggar's Opera, its performance at Covent Garden, i. 249.

Belle, first valet de chambre to the King of France, iii. 178; iv. 7.

Belleisle, injudicious attack on, i. 43-4; Ministers censured for abandoning, 127; cost of, 128; plunder of, ii. 10.

Benedict the Fourteenth, a virtuous prelate, i. 117.

Benevento, seized by the King of Naples, iii. 153.

Bengal, government of, given to Lord Clive, i. 310, 316; famine in, iv. 197.

Bennet, Mr., parson of Aldborough, iii. 112; ordered to the bar of the House, 113; acquittal of, *ib.*

Bentley, Richard, ii. 277, iii. 119.

Berkeley, Lord, seconds the Address, i. 69.

Berkeley Square, erection of a statue to George the Third in, ii. 160.

Berlin, taken by the Russians and Austrians, i. 25.

Bernard, Governor, favourite of Grenville, ii. 214; ill-affected to the Massachusetts, iii. 23.

Bernard, Sir Robert. *See* Barnard.

Bernis, Cardinal, despatched to Rome, iii. 244; Prime Minister of France, iv. 15; fate of, 164.

Bernsdorffe, Prime Minister of Denmark, iii. 160; dismissed by the Queen of Denmark, iv. 109.

Bestucheff, the late Russian chancellor, recalled, i. 148.

Bessborough, Lord, resigns his place, i. 159; married to the sister of the Duke of Devonshire, ii. 16; Postmaster-General, 138; resignation of, 270, 271, 280.

Bevern, Prince, declines the offer of the Generalship-in-Chief in Portugal, i. 114.

Biggs, a rioter, examination and reprimand of, iii. 187-8.

Biron, Marshal, Duke of Courland, i. 148.

Birt, Mr.; *see* Burt, William Matthew.

Biscay, privileges of fishing enjoyed by, i. 60.

Bishops, appointment of, i. 57; seven, case of, 257.

Blackett, Sir Edward, account of, iv. 71.

—— Sir Walter, iii. 261; votes for Wilkes, iv. 132.

Blackfriars Bridge, first stone of, laid, i. 11; 311; ii. 61.

Blackstone, Dr., speech of, ii. 103; declaration of, 198; motion of, 214; rejected, *ib.*; iii. 215, 241.

Bladen, Colonel Martin, account of, ii. 50.

'Bloomsbury Gang,' account of, ii. 313, *note*.

Blount, Mr. Sheriff, his attendance on the House of Lords requested, i. 263.

Blue Guards, regiment of, given to Conway, iv. 119.
Boehm, Edmund, chairman of the East India Company, iii. 232.
Bolingbroke, Lord, recommends Mrs. Anne Pitt to the Prince of Wales, i. 66; iii. 101, *note*; schemes of, iv. 91.
—— his successor, account of, iii. 101; saying of, iv. 65.
Bolton, Duke of, i. 35, 201; professes to detest Wilkes, iii. 194; moves for a copy of Captain Hunt's instructions, iv. 179.
Boone, Charles, brought into Parliament by Lord Orford, i. 169.
Boothby, Sir William, regiment bestowed on, ii. 14.
Bordeaux, resistance of, iv. 225.
Boroughs advertised for sale, iii. 112.
Boscawen, Admiral, distinguished naval commander, i. 43.
Boston, account from, 98; state of, 171; takes the lead in violence against England, 171; regiment ordered to, *ib.*; assembly of, 210; petition from, 243; alarming account from, iv. 80.
Boston Gazette, iii. 82.
Boston, Lord, i. 35.
Botetourt, Lord, succeeds Lord Eglinton, iii. 81; affair of, 107 *seq.*; sent to Virginia and his conduct there, 156, 161.
Boulton, Henry Crabb, an East India Director, ii. 289; iii. 11.
Bourbon, Spanish House of, i. 98; Courts, conduct of, iii. 153, 244.
Bowes, John, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, iii. 70.
Bradshaw, Thomas, favourite secretary of the Duke of Grafton, iii. 113, 231; advises Duke of Grafton to resign, iv. 41; supposed treachery of, 45.
Brand, Thomas, ii. 284; iii. 100.
Breadalbane, Lord, appointed to the Privy Seal of Scotland, ii. 142; iv. 156.
Brecknock, Timothy, author of the *Droit le Roi*, i. 305; taken into custody, *ib.*; hanged for murder, *ib.*, *note*.
Breton, Sir William, appointed King's Privy Purse, i. 236.
Bretagne, Duchy of, plunder of effects belonging to, ii. 10.
—— parliament of, iv. 14, 165.
Brentford, the elections at, iii. 128 *seq.*, 190, 230; procession from, 131; Frenchmen at, 138; death of Clarke at, 233; parson Horne of, 250.
Brereton, Colonel, his affair with the Duke of Grafton, iii. 94; expulsion of, from the Jockey Club, 95.
Bribery, practised at the Pay-office, i. 157; by the Ministers, 165, 184; Bill concerning, iii. 109; second reading of, 111.
Bridgewater, Duke of, interest of the Tories exerted against, i. 110; navigation scheme of, iv. 215.
Bridgeman, Henry, removed from the Board of Green Cloth, i. 316.
Brindley, imprisonment of, iv. 147.
Bristol, Lord, Ambassador in Spain, i. 60; commands to, 61; returns from Madrid, 98; account of, 101; formality and pride of, *ib.*; his attachment to Pitt, *ib.*; refuses the post of Lord Chamberlain, 163; proposed to be created Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, ii. 247; Privy Seal given to, iii. 167; his letter to Chatham, 168; protest of, on the Douglas case, 205; meanness of, iv. 31; receives the office of Groom of the Stole, *ib.*; ii. 252, 260, 295.
Bristol, city of, demands the repeal of the Stamp Act, ii. 212; petition against the Court, iii. 227; bestows premiums for enlistment, iv. 131.
Briton, the, a Court paper, i. 140.
Brittany, mal-administration of, ii. 173, *note*.
Broglio, or de Broglie, Marshal, routs the troops of the Hereditary Prince, i. 52; disgrace of, 109; banishment of, *ib.*; ii. 178.
Browne, Dr. John, ii. 57.
Brummell, William, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, iv. 88.
Brunswick, Duke of, his marriage with the Princess Augusta, i. 275; his treatment by the Court, 277.
Brudenell, James, i. 11.
—— Lord, created a Baron, i. 124.
Bruhl, Count, allusion to, i. 242-3.
Buccleuch, Duke of, allusion to, iv. 156.
Buckingham House, purchased for the Queen, i. 125; unwholesome situation of, ii. 59; new garden for, iii. 3.
Buckinghamshire, Lord, iii. 80.
Budget, The, celebrated tract so called, ii. 5.
Buffon, M., sentiments of, ii. 175.
Buenos Ayres, governor of, allusion to, iv. 114.

Bunbury, Sir Charles, account of, i. 85; speaks against the German war, *ib.*; made Secretary of the Embassy to Spain, 209.
Burgoyne, Colonel, ordered to Portugal, i. 113; iii. 266; iv. 182.
Burlington estate, improvements on, i. 120.
Burrell, William, conduct of Charles Townshend respecting, i. 209; ii. 99, *note.*
Burghersh, Lord, allusion to, ii. 106.
Burke, Edmund, account of, ii. 193, *seqq.*; speeches of, 224, 265, 288; iii. 3, 81; his *Short History of a Late Administration*, ii. 254; his traffic in East India Stocks, 309; his panegyric on Charles Townshend, iii. 72; able pamphlet of, 118; insinuation of, 165, *note*; ridicules the Ministers, 211; his *Observations on the State of the Nation*, 221; an Irish adventurer, iv. 28; moderation of, 41; his *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, 86; works of, 96; tendency of his pamphlet, 97; propositions made by, 99; declaims against the pacification, 178; allusions to, ii. 62, *note*, 199, 201, 268, 286, 298, 305; iii. 81-2, 217, 237, 260, 266; iv. 89, 182.
—— Mrs. Edmund, her religion, ii. 194.
—— William, account of, ii. 195.
Burnaby, Sir William, allusion to, ii. 200.
Burt, William Matthew, M.P. for Great Marlow, i. 174.
Bussy, M. de, chosen with Mr. Stanley to negotiate a peace, i. 45; his impertinence to the King, *ib.*; invents frivolous excuses for delay, 61; presents a note in the name of Spain, 62; his memorial contradicts the address, 88; his memorial rejected by Pitt, 105, 106.
Bute, Lord, first named to the Cabinet, i. 7; draws up the King's speech, 8; his coldness to Pitt, *ib.*; his predilection for the Tories, 9, *note*; moderation of, at the outset of the reign, 10; pretensions to learning and taste, 15, *seq.*; governs the King, 17; his interview with the Duke of Richmond, 20; his control of the Privy purse, 22; bestows a place on Mr. Mauduit, 25; makes a tool of Grenville, 28; aggrandisement of, *ib.*; pedantry of, 31; becomes Secretary of State, 32; unable to write English correctly, 42; reprimands the Russian Minister, 44; his idea of the King's honour, 54; his reply to the Duke of Newcastle, 57; exultation of, on Pitt's retirement, 62; rancour of his partisans, 66; provides himself with a guard of butchers and bruisers, 70; meditated coalition with Newcastle, 77; agrees with Bedford concerning the recall of the troops, 102; favourable to a war with Spain, *ib.*; speech of, 103; chicanery of, *ib.*; moves the previous question on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, 107; scurrilous language of, 110; his influence at Court, *ib.*; favours the war in Portugal, 113; schemes of, 121; confusion of, 124; authorises Sir Joseph Yorke to treat with the Court of Vienna, *ib.*; the Garter bestowed on him, 126; seeks to introduce the Tories, 130, *note*; his ambition, 132; anecdote of, 133, *note*; conduct of, 134; ignorance of business, 135; created First Lord of the Treasury, *ib.*; honours heaped on, 139; his first levee, *ib.*; rendered haughty by success, *ib.*; infatuation of, 151; alarm of, 153; reduced to lean for support on Fox, 155; disgust at his union with Fox, 156; distrusts Lord Mansfield, *ib.*; assaulted by the mob, 174; his defence against the Duke of Grafton's accusations, 175; his faction, hostile to Fox, 196; remarks on his character, *ib.*; his promise to the city, 200; his fears, 201; announcement of his resignation, *ib.*; his reasons, 202; would have declared Fox his successor, 203; his neglect of the Duchess of Bedford, 207; marks of friendship conferred on his family, 210; estimate of his character, 211; shame heaped by him on Great Britain, 212; his pretended illness, 214; his favour to Grenville, 216; manœuvres of, 225; negotiation of, with Pitt, 227; his advice to Pitt concerning Lord Temple, 229; his confidence in his own power, 236; secret power of, *ib.*; deprived of the custody of the King's Privy Purse, *ib.*; his character drawn by the late Prince of Wales, 237; haughty answer of, *ib.*; advises on the subject of Wilkes's Poem, 247; his cowardice, 269; his action on the dismissal of Conway, 320; breach between him and Grenville,

328; rejects Dartmouth for his piety, 331; disposed to make his power felt, 335; account of his quarrel with Legge, ii. 13; places the King beyond the reach of the Court, 59; his jealousy of Grenville, 66; and the Regency question, 68; his concealed dislike of the Ministers, 69; dastardly nature of, 71; accused by the Duchess of Bedford, 113; restrains the King's impatience, 114; his resentment against Lord Sandwich, 119; refuses to see Lord Holland, 120; Pitt's opinion of, 121; summons the Scotch members to his aid, 122; punishment of, 129; conduct of, 182; views of, 208; his humiliation of the Duke of Bedford and Grenville, 209; remarkable declaration of, 218; jealousy of, towards Lord Albemarle, 222; faction of, 223; his speech on the Stamp Act, 225; necessity of averting his enmity, 226; confidence reposed in him, *ib.*; friends of, 232; faction of, 281, 286, *note*; alarm of, iii. 1; relations with the King, 69; odium in which he was held, 103; attack on his house, 129; caricatured with the Princess of Wales, 136; monarchical administration of, 147; family of, 157; retirement to Italy, 252; returns to England, iv. 216; allusions to, i. 68, 98, 99, 115, 186, 187, 233; ii. 62, 70, 125, 131, 133, 143, 196, 200, 216, 221, 235, 241; iii. 231; iv. 68, 75, 95.

Bute, Lady, created a Baroness, i. 37.

Butler, Bishop, ii. 73.

—— Charles, his character of Sandwich, iv. 171, *note*.

Byng, Admiral, iv. 94.

Byron, Lord, kills a man in a duel, ii. 37.

C.

CABINET, composition of, ii. 255, *note*.

Cachet, lettres de, ii. 177.

Cadiz, a fleet desired to be sent there by Pitt, i. 61.

Cadogan, Charles, appointed surveyor of the royal gardens, i. 316; attached to Grenville, ii. 301.

Calcraft, John, ingratitude of, i. 207; account of, *ib.*; sent to Hayes to sound Pitt, 228; reproached by the Bedford faction, 233; his loss of places, 264; intrigues of, iii. 184, 264; zeal of, 266; allusions to, 143, 150.

Calonne, M., allusion to, iv. 166.

Calvert, Nicholson, relates an anecdote in the House of Commons, i. 131; speeches of, 174, 191; objects to the printing of the preliminaries, 175; motion of, *ib*; opens the debate on the dismission of Conway, ii. 34, 60, 76.

Cambridge, University, Chancellorship of, i. 133, *note*; candidates for the High Stewardship of, 267; election described, 314; Chancellor of, allusion to, iii. 181.

Camden, Lord, decides in favour of Wilkes, ii. 164; retires from the debate on the Colonies, 167; declares against the right of taxing America, 218; intended for Chancellor, 247; contingent pension of, 254; ironical speech of, 264; consents to keep the Seals, iii. 167; his conduct, 169; defended by Dunning, 172; his opinion concerning Wilkes, iv. 29, *note*; his separation from the Duke of Grafton, *ib.*, *note*; his dismissal, 67; speech of, 146; his firmness, 149; allusions to, ii. 275, 290, 320; iii. 186; *see* Pratt, Charles.

Campbell, Lord Frederick, allusions to, i. 90, 253, 288, 323; iv. 148; his speeches, i. 300; ii. 199; character of, i. 322-3; accepts the Privy Seal of Scotland, ii. 127; removal of, 257.

Campbell, Hume, reputation of, as an orator, iii. 104.

Campomanes, account of, iii. 7, *note*.

Canada, furs furnished by, i. 106; conquest of, ii. 50; bills, settling of, 162; papers, attack on the, iii. 36.

Caraccioli, Marquis de, Neapolitan Minister, allusion to, iv. 228.

Cardinals, College of, allusion to, ii. 181.

Cardigan, Lord, created a duke, ii. 260.

Carleton, Sir Dudley, his *Correspondence*, i. 314, *note*.

Carlisle election, allusion to, iii. 135.

Carlos, Don, i. 61.

Carlton House, i. 5.

Carmichael, Bishop, account of, ii. 30.

Carnarvon, Lord, allusion to, i. 253.

Caroline, Princess, ii. 31, 234.

Carr, a fashionable mercer, his house attacked by the mob, ii. 113.

Carysfort, Lord, moves the address in the Commons, i. 174.
Castries, Marquis de, ii. 178.
Cathcart, Lord, made a Knight of the Thistle, i. 205.
Catholics of Ireland, i. 120.
Cavendish, Lord Frederick, i. 197; character of, ii. 17; 92, 127.
—— Lord George, created Comptroller, i. 78; character of, ii. 17; 92.
—— Lord John, his character and conduct, ii. 17, 46, 61, 71, 92, 115, 225, 232, 250, 270; iv. 71.
—— Henry, account of, iii. 145.
—— Square, statue of Duke of Cumberland in, ii. 159, *note*.
Chalotais, La, persecution of, ii. 174; attempted poisoning of, iv. 17; character of, 165.
Chandos, Duke of, i. 253.
Chanteloup, Duc de Choiseul banished to, iv. 168, 224.
Châtelet, Comte de, iii. 138; account and conduct of, 245 *seq.*; his return to England, iv. 4; expiration of his embassy, 107; suspected of having incited his King to seize the Falkland Islands, 161; 164.
—— Madame de, account of, iii. 246-7.
Chatham, Lord, detestation in which he was held, ii. 254; hurt at the loss of Saunders, 256; emissaries despatched to France by, 257; letter of, on the proposed northern alliance, 259, *note*; strange conduct of, *ib.*; his ignorance of finance, *ib.*; his interview with Walpole, 261; declares himself opposed to continental measures, 262; his first appearance in the Lords, 263; difficulties of, 266; conduct of, 267; his desire of pleasing all parties, 262, 270; his haughty and despotic nature, *ib.*; his actions, how viewed by Walpole, 273, *seq.*; loss of his popularity, *ib.*; his plans on the East India Company, 276; proposes to examine the affairs of the East India Company, 279; his confidant, *ib.*; his offer to Lord Gower, 281; reduction of his strength, *ib*; his overtures to the Bedfords accepted, *ib.*; his notification to the Council, *ib.*; his negotiation with the Duke of Bedford, 283-4; situation of, 285; victory of, 286; attacked by the Duke of Richmond, 290; his retirement from the House of Lords, 291; illness of, 293; absurd conduct of, 302; on the East India Company's affairs, 303; defeat of his views, 305; opportunities lost by, 307; his defiance of the Rockinghams, 308; illness of, 323; his treatment of Wilkes, iii. 4; wild incapacity of, 18; proposed erection of a statue to, 28; account of his madness, 30; abstemious privacy of, 31; endeavours of, to obtain repossession of Hayes, 32; incurable nervousness of, 38; pressed to remain in office by the King, 40; conduct of, 43; letter of his wife to the King, 45; declines being visited by the King, *ib.*; prevented by Camden from resigning, 99; administration of, 101; honesty of, 108; his removal, proposed, *ib.*; inaction of, 137; voluntary confinement of, 166; implores the King to permit him to resign, *ib.*; his letter to Grafton, *ib.*; resignation of, 167; his reply to Lord Bristol, 168; mortification of, 169; sensation created by his resignation, *ib.*; presumptuous impracticability of, 178; attacked by the gout, 184; reappearance of, 248; annecdote of, 249, *note*; affected conduct of, 249; pamphlet against, 250; political conduct of, 254; anecdote of, 266; effort of, to be reconciled with Lord Rockingham, iv. 22; his profusion, the cause of debts and distress, *ib.*; motion of, 23; in the power of Calcraft, 32; his visit to Lord Rockingham, 39; wishes to dissolve the Parliament, 41; not inflexible to prerogative, 42; bitterness of, 67; factiousness of, 77; partisans of, 78; bill proposed and lost by, 81; motion and speech of, *ib.*; system and principles of, 97; altercation of with Grafton, 99; strange conduct of, 104; threatens Lord Mansfield, 124; his coldness with Lord Temple, 126; motion of, concerning Captain Hunt, 139; fine speech of, *ib.*; resolution moved by, 140; violence of, 145; speech of, 147; inveteracy of, 148; his cause with Sir William Pynsent, 149; inexplicable confusion of his administration, 159; his panegyric on Choiseul, 177; his opinion on the Spanish declaration, *ib.*; desires two questions to be submitted to the judges, 178; his able speech, 179;

obscure motion of, 213; cause decided in his favour, 214; allusions to, iii. 8, 98; iv. 72, 123; *see* Pitt, Wiilliam.
Chaulnes, Duc de, death of, iv. 14.
Chaworth, William, death of, in a duel, ii. 37.
Chelsea College, Governor of, iii. 180.
Chesterfield, Lord, saying of, ii. 27.
Chevaux legers, purchase of, iv. 14.
Chinaware, duty on, iii. 23.
Chinese Emperor refuses to receive the Russian ambassador, iii. 247.
Choiseul, Duc de, in favour with Madame de Pompadour, i. 109; iv. 5; succeeds Madame de Pompadour in favour, i. 330; flippancy of, ii. 161; consents to the settlement of the Canada Bills, 162; indiscreetness of, 163; his character and mode of life, 172; meanness of, *ib.*; ambition of, iii. 77; enterprising activity of, 147; hates Lord Rochford, 168; intrigues of, 176; object of, 177, *note*; his passion for Madame de Châtelet, 246; vain levity of, 257; situation of, iv. 3-4; his conduct towards Madame du Barry, 8; talks of resigning, 9; obtains the recall of the Parliament of Bretagne, 14; desperate resolution of, 16; endeared to the nation, 17; desirous of peace, 122; remark of, 123; the cause of war between Russia and Turkey, 124; ability and knowledge of, 142; fall of, 164; protects the family of La Chalotais, 166; intrigues against him, 167; retires to Chanteloup, 169; panegyric on, by Chatham, 177; removal of, 219; rashness of, 220; profusion and levity of, 224; his resignation demanded, 227.
—— Duchesse de, ii. 172, 173; iv. 4; account of, 9-10; excluded from the King's suppers, 11; her friendship for Madame du Deffand, 17-18; her conduct on her husband's fall, 169.
Cholmondeley, Thomas, iii. 266.
Chudleigh, Elizabeth, ii. 124, *note*; iii. 233, *note*.
Church of Rome, ritual of, copied by the Methodists, i. 118.
—— preferments, ii. 30.
Churchill, Charles, account of, i. 142-144, 190, 219; his attack on Lord Sandwich, 249; fine satire of, 253; death of, ii. 25; papers of, 26; Walpole's estimate of, iii. 118.
Cider Bill, i. 198, 199, 201, 281, 285; ii. 28, 56, 218-9.
Civil List, accounts of, iv. 66-7.
Clanricarde, Lord, madness of, i. 24.
Clare, Lord, ii. 285, 299; speech of, iii. 115, 142; succeeds Rigby, 153; motion of, 212; member for Bristol, 251; *see* Nugent, Robert.
Claremont, residence of the Duke of Newcastle, ii. 134.
Clarendon, Lord and Charles the Second, ii. 36.
Clarke, Sir Thomas, ii. 26.
—— George, trial of his murderers, iii. 200, 224-5.
Clavering, John, a gentleman of the Bedchamber, i. 7.
—— Sir Thomas, iv. 68, 70.
Clement the Thirteenth, i. 243; ii. 181; iii. 5.
Clive, Lord, more a statesman than a general, i. 193; born to shine in the Indies, *ib.*; refuses to accept a vacated seat, 262; thrown out of his directorship, *ib.*; deprived of his jaghire, *ib.*; anecdote of his father, 265; is offered the government of Bengal, 310; supported by the Administration and the Duke of Devonshire, 315; Government of Bengal given to him, *ib.*; his computation of the revenues of the Company, ii. 288; attack on 315.
Club, first female, i. 281, *note*.
Coal-workers, their dispute with the coal-heavers, iii. 148.
Coals, scheme for lowering the price of, iv. 98.
Coal mines in America, iii. 162.
Cobham, Lord, flaw in the settlement of his estate, i. 234; ii. 35.
Cock Lane ghost, account of, i. 115-118.
Cockpit, meetings at the, i. 18, 68; iii. 143.
Coins, bad ones of George III., i. 16.
Coke, Lord Chief Justice, bill drawn by, iii. 114.
Colberg, reduction of, i. 103.
Colebrooke, Sir George, manuscript memoirs of, i. 62, *note*; moves a bill for an East Indian regiment, iv. 186.
Colonies, proposed taxation of, i. 309; not to be emancipated, ii. 34; alarm of, 49; mutinous behaviour of, 153, 156; debate concerning, 167; rebellious conduct of, 184, 197; re

ported submission of, 210; resistance of, 213; disobedience of, 318; proposed taxation of, iii. 21; state of the laws in, 25; legislative powers of, 27; state of, 170; resolutions of the House of Lords, 194; bill against, 223; mutinous disposition of, 239.
Commissioners, imprisonment by the mob in America of the, iii. 195.
Commissionership of the revenue in Ireland, conferred on Mr. Milbank, ii. 219.
Commons, call of, when last enforced, iii. 9, *note*.
—— expelled from the Lords, iv. 144, 152.
Company, East India, constitution of, iii. 226, *note*.
Condé, Prince of, intrigues against Choiseul, iv. 167.
Constantinople, projected invasion of, iii. 257; iv. 124.
Conti, Prince de, description and character of, ii. 177; iv. 212, *note*.
Conway, General, sent to command in Germany, i. 37; takes the castle of Waldeck, 145; appointed to conduct home the army, 165; disliked by Fox, 209; his character, *ib.*; return of, to England, 268; his opinion of general warrants, 270; desired by Walpole to vote against general warrants, *ib.*; his interview with Grenville, 274; pursues Pitt's arguments, 294; dismissal of, 320; admirable conduct of, 322; integrity of his conduct, 323; sacrificed by the Court and abandoned by his family, 324; refuses the offer of six thousand pounds from Walpole, *ib.*; declines the offer of the Duke of Devonshire, 326; detraction and defamation of his character, *ib.*; proud nature of, 328; origin of his disgrace, 329; his regiment given to Lord Pembroke, 330; attack on, ii. 3; legacy bequeathed him, 15; unfeeling conduct of, to Walpole, 22; letter of, to Townshend, *ib.*; his eloquent attack on Grenville, 31; debate on his dismissal, 34; admirable speech of, 36; demands a court-martial, *ib.*; dismissal of, 61; obstinacy of, 92; his interview with Walpole, 96; complains of Walpole's warmth, *ib.*; weakness of, 106; made Secretary of State, 137; repulsive coldness of his manner, 139; his conduct, 148; speech of, 190; attacked by Grenville, 199; his reply, 203; his reply to Rigby, 207; moves for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Stamp Act, 210; received with acclamation by the American merchants, 212; and Rockingham, 219; forbearance of, 221; his leaning towards Pitt, 222; illness of, 223; persuades Grafton to defer his resignation, 227; illness of, *ib.*; transient ambition of, 228; induced to retain the seals of office, 229; irresolution of, 232; scruples of, 233; distinguishes himself, 235; his reply to the King, 240; proposal of Pitt to, 241; his efforts at accommodation, 245; blamed by Rockingham, 248; prevails on Pitt to see Rockingham, 253; little confidence reposed in, 258; remonstrance against the dismission of Lord Edgcumbe, 266; his justification of Lord Edgcumbe, 267; his motion concerning the exportation of grain, 268; seeks an earldom for Lord Edgcumbe, 270; his letter to Grafton, 270; his resignation prevented, 272; his relations with Chatham, 273; applauded by Grenville, 275; deserted by the Whigs, 280; threatened retirement of, 282; disgust of, 285, 293; masterly speech of, 289; and David Hume, 294; censured by Halifax, 322; disposed to the union with the Rockinghams, 323; prevented from resigning by Walpole, *ib.*; speech of, iii. 3; triumph of, 9; ridicules Grenville, 12; desires to be Secretary of State for America, 13; his resignation insisted on by Grafton, *ib.*; declaration of, against the intended plan for America, 15; not supported by his friends, 28; fluctuation of, 36; verging towards the Opposition, *ib.*; moves the grant to Prince Ferdinand, 37; pressed by the King to remain in office, 40; drops his motion in favour of Prince Ferdinand, 41; difficulties of, 44; his interview with Walpole, 55 *seq.*; resignation of, discussed, 57; advised to remain in power, 61; delicacy of, 62; made Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, 71; noble disinterestedness of, 78; speech of, 83; anxious to resign, 85; honour of, 87; his interview with Walpole, 89; conduct of,

91; consent of the Bedfords to act with, 98; his resignation desired, 99; his resignation agreed on, 100; his contempt of Rigby, 106; resignation of, *ib.*; trusted by the King, 107; vacant regiment bestowed on, 111; and Wilkes, 142; hurt at the conduct of the King, 163; difficulty of his position, 209; proposal of, 216; speech of, on the American duties, 239; moderation of, iv. 2; reply of, to Sir George Savile, 26; refuses the salary of Master of the Ordnance, 38; meditated insult to, *ib.*; sends for Walpole, 40; consulted by Grafton, *ib.*; offers to give up his office, 42; refuses to serve under any but Grafton, *ib.*; answer of, to Dowdeswell, *ib.*; character of, 44; conversation of, with Grafton, 45; conversation of, with Stonehewer, *ib.*; his reply to Wedderburn, 69; receives the regiment of Blue Guards, 119; retires from Cabinet Council, 129; plans of, 146; ii. 46, 56, 60, 64, 105, 121, 162, 201, 213, 214, 297, 308; iii. 2, 8, 17, 46, 197, 213, 228, 236.

Cooke, George, i. 29, 88.

Cooper, Grey, ii. 58; iii. 217.

Cork, Lord, ii. 15.

Cornwall, Velters, ill-natured speech of, i. 40.

—— Charles Wolfran, account of, iii. 145; motion of, iv. 213.

Cornwallis, Dr. Frederick, i. 134; succeeds Secker as Archbishop, iii. 158.

—— Lord, account of, iii. 219, *note.*

Corsica, oppression of, ii. 172; Jesuits despatched to, iii. 5; rebels of, 147; meditated invasion of, *ib.*; prospects of war in, 167-8; miscarriage of the French in, 171; inattention to, 172; papers relating to, motion for, 178; invasion of, 257; war in, 258, *note.*

Cotes, Humphrey, i. 185, 252; ii. 113, 245, *note*; iii. 128, 137, 218.

Cotton trade, ii. 224.

Court mourning, ii. 159.

Courtenay, Sir William, made a viscount, i. 124.

Coventry, election at, iii. 180; its address, 232.

—— Lord, Senior Peer in the Bedchamber, iv. 31; resents Lord Bristol's preferment, *ib.*

—— Thomas, opposed to the Hanoverian estimate, i. 29.

Craven, Lord, allusion to, iv. 181.

Crosby, Brass, Lord Mayor of London, iv. 131, 184, 202-3.

Crom, Mademoiselle, iv. 208.

Culloden, battle of, i. 182; ii. 158.

Cumberland, election for, iii. 164, *note.*

—— Henry, Duke of, character of, iii. 76; garter bestowed on, 140; weakness and debauchery of, 267; iv. 68; Lord Grosvenor's action against, 109, 110.

—— William, Duke of, how treated by George III. at his accession, i. 6; the instrument of the Princess, 15; reprimands Archbishop Secker, 16; on the treaty of Closter Severn, 82; hopes to command in the room of Prince Ferdinand, 101; his partiality for the Electorate, *ib.*; inclined to support the German wars, *ib.*; reconciled to the Duke of Newcastle, *ib.*; entreaties of, to the Duke of Bedford, 107; receives Fox with scorn, 155; consulted by Lord Waldegrave, *ib.*; inspires the Dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire with resolution, 157; his relations with Fox and Sandwich, 163; his conference with Pitt, 173; adherents of, 183; his opinion of Fox, 190; anxiety of Fox to be reconciled with, 197; invited to Woburn, 227; in the minority on the privilege question, 261; noticed by the Duke of Brunswick, 277; precarious state of his health, ii 15, 78; his private interview with the King, 70; his negotiation with Pitt, 118, *seqq.*; noble conduct of, 127; inclination of, *ib.*; noble behaviour of, 132; sudden illness of, 157; death of, *ib.*; mourning for, 159; proposed erection of a statue to his memory, *ib.*; saying of, 161; proposed division of his income, 233; allusions to, 115, 118, 132, 138.

Cunningham, Col., abandons the Ministers, iv. 116.

Curry, Michael, i. 247.

Cust, Sir John, character of, i. 68; elected Speaker, *ib.*; resigns the Speakership, iv. 33; seized with a paralytic stroke, *ib.*, conduct of, *ib.*; death of, *ib.*

—— Peregrine, answers Beckford, i. 73; ii. 288.

Czar, the, pacific disposition of, i. 108, 118; death of his aunt, 108; an enthusiastic admirer of Prussia, *ib.*; makes peace with King of Prussia, 118; determines to attempt the conquest of the Duchy of Sleswick, 119; humanity of, *ib.*; wishes to engage England in a war with Denmark, *ib.*; privately sees Ivan, 146; conspiracy against, *ib.*; conduct of, *ib.*; supposed to be about to put the Empress to death, *ib.*; narrative of his dethronement and murder, 147.
Czarina, Catherine, murder of her husband, i. 147-9; favours Sir George Macartney, ii. 259; her relations with France, iii. 77, 176-7; her principles of government, 247, *note*; her plans against Turkey, 256-7.
—— Elizabeth, profligate advice of, i. 145; death of, i. 108, 180.
Czernicheff, Prince, ii. 312.
Czernichew, Count, character of, iii. 245; recalled, 246.

D

D'ALEMBERT, ii. 175.
Dalmatian timber, i. 99.
Dalrymple, Hugh, author of *Rodondo*, iii. 118.
Dartmouth, Lord, attacks the cider bill, i. 200; treats the *droit le roi* with severity, 305; piety of, 330; rejected by Lord Bute, *ib.*; placed at the head of the Board of Trade, ii. 143; resignation of, 253.
Dashwood, Mrs. Catherine, appointed to live in the palace, i. 55.
—— Sir Francis, opposes the Hanoverian estimate, i. 29; agrees to the grant to the Landgrave, 31; made Treasurer of the Chambers, 34; his speech on Mr. Cooke's motion, 90; made Chancellor of the Exchequer, 135; ill fitted for his post, *ib.*; his general character, *ib.*, *seqq.*; travels of, 137; opposes the motion of Beckford, 176; proposes a committee to inquire into accounts, 191; meeting at his house, 193; unfit for Chancellor of the Exchequer, 197; supports Fox, 199; removed to the Great Wardrobe, and granted the barony of Despencer, 204; profane notoriety of, 248; allusions to, 247, *note*; ii. 188.
Daschkow, Princess, loses her ill-gained favour, i. 148; memoirs of, *ib.*
Dauphin, anecdote of the, ii. 170; death of, *ib.*; freedom of his opinions, *ib.*; iv. 212, *note*.
Dauphiness, character of the, ii. 171 last moments of, *ib.*
Davenport, Mr., counsel for Wilkes, iii. 201.
Defence of the Ministry, a tract, by Charles Townshend, ii. 6; answer to, *ib.*
Deffand, Madame du, and the Prince de Beauvau, iv. 18, 19; haughtiness and violence of, 223.
De Grey, Thomas, iv. 195.
—— William, succeeds Norton as Solicitor-General, i. 266; ii. 93; speech of, 315; on the side of Luttrell, iii. 238; iv. 33; succeeds Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, 174.
Delaval, John Hussey, iv. 241.
Delawarr, Lord, made Master of the Horse to the Queen, ii. 285.
Dempster, George, account of, i. 72; seconds the motion of Wilkes, *ib.*; an East Indian proprietor, ii. 290; iii. 16.
Denbigh, Lord, made Master of the Harriers, i. 27; supports Bute, 107; allusions to, 200; ii. 35, 63, 83, 109, 183, 318.
Denison, Sir Thomas, resignation of, ii. 48, *note*.
Denmark intimately connected with England, i. 119; conduct of the Queen of, iv. 107, 186.
—— King of, marches to Hamburg, i. 119; death and character of, ii. 182.
—— —— his successor, reception in England, iii. 159, 161; a pensioner of France, *ib.*; character and manners of, *ib.*; his relations with Queen, 160; iv. 86.
D'Eon, Chevalier, brought over to England by the Duc de Nivernois, i. 241; employed in secret negotiations in Russia, *ib.*; in fear of assassination, 242; conduct and dismissal of, *ib.*; put under arrest, *ib.*; forbidden to appear at St. James's, 264; treachery of, 312; publication of his private memoirs and letters, *ib.*; information filed against, 314; absconds, ii. 10; trial of, *ib.*; supposed to be a woman, *ib.*, *note*; his accusation against M. de Guerchy, 60; iii. 256; strange account of, iv. 218.

Dering, Sir Edward, motion of, iii. 193.
D'Estaign, Count, account of, ii. 11; his seizure of Tortuga, *ib.*; rewarded with the Order of the Holy Ghost, 12; disavowed by his government, *ib.*
Despencer, barony of, granted to Sir Francis Dashwood, i. 204.
Devonshire, Duke of, his conduct at the accession, i. 9; refuses his opinion on the draft of a treaty, 54; pleased with Pitt's resignation, 62; governed by Fox, 77; advises Newcastle to resign, 123; refuses to resign, 133; declines any connection with Fox as Minister, 156; dismissed by the King from his office of Lord Chamberlain, 158; unblemished character of, 159; his disgrace premeditated, *ib.*; irony on, by the Princess, *ib.*; his name struck out of the Council-book, 160; resignation of, 185; anxiety of Fox to be reconciled with, 197; cautious nature of, 269; speaks for Wilkes, 282; resigns the Lieutenancy of Derbyshire, 298; delicate and noble offer of, 326; death of, ii. 14; character of, 15; his legacy to Conway, *ib.*; his death lamented, 70.
—— Duke of, his successor, ii. 16; taken to Court, 129; iii. 179.
Dickinson, John, iii. 118, *note.*
Digby, Lord, promoted to the Admiralty, i. 204; created an English Peer, ii. 144.
Dillettanti, the, i. 137, *note.*
Dingley, Charles, candidate for Middlesex, iii. 31, 230.
'*Dispensary, the,*' iii. 118.
Dissenters, nomination of, to act as Sheriffs, ii. 294.
Doddington, Bubb. *See* Melcombe, Lord.
D'Ocyras, Count. *See* Pombal, Marquis of.
Dominicans, intrigues of, against the Jesuits, iii. 7, *note.*
Dorchester, Lord, i. 124.
Dorset, Duke of, ii. 73.
—— Lord, Ballad by, iv. 109.
Douglas Case, account of the, iii. 201, *seqq.*
Dowdeswell, William, committee proposed by, i. 281; moves a question against excise, 282; proposes a reduction of the navy, ii. 33; speech of, 100; made Chancellor of the Exchequer, 137; character of, 139; 190, 192, 199; declines in popularity, 219; 224: adheres to the Rockingham party, 253; gained over by Conway, 286; 298; iii. 13, 37; speech of, 81; proposals of, 109; dull and opinionative, 172; motion of, iv. 42; motion of, on the Civil List, 66; 148, 188, 209.
Draper, Sir William, ii. 189; iii. 255.
Drogheda, account of, i. 332.
Drummond, Dr., appointed to the Archbishopric of York, i. 57; account of, *ib.*, *note.*
'Drunken porter,' Norton's allusion to a, i. 298.
Dublin, addresses Pitt on his resignation, i. 96; murder in, iii. 148; riot of weavers in, iv. 187; custom-house officers of, 233.
Duellist, The, i. 253.
Duncan, Dr., his advice to the King, ii. 59.
Dundas, Sir Lawrence, iii 163, 214, 242.
Dunkirk, fortifications of, ii. 160.
Dunmore, Lord, protest of, on the Douglas cause, iii. 205; iv. 151.
Dunn, Alexander, his attempt to assassinate Wilkes, i. 265.
—— Mr., marries the daughter of Alderman Parsons, i. 108; despatched to traverse the negotiations of Lord Tyrawley, *ib.*
Dunning, John, a rising lawyer, supposed author of the pamphlet concerning libels, ii. 27; created Solicitor-General, iii. 104; his neglect of the House, 105; account of, *ib.*, *note*; an eminent speaker, 145, 201, 204; in favour of Wilkes, iv. 33; resigns, 37; defence of the Duke of Portland, 181, *note*, 182; counsel for Lord Pomfret, 189.
Dupplin, Lord, interview at his house, i. 239.
Dysart, Lord, iv. 156.
Dyson, Jeremiah, argues against privilege, i. 250; one of the Lords of Trade, 316; character of, *ib.*; devoted to Grenville, after having deserted him, 317; an able lawyer, *ib.*, *note*; saying concerning, *ib.*; Jesuit of the House of Commons, ii. 46; 191, 213; motion of, 214; opposes his colleagues, 234, *seq.*; 315; motion of, iii. 17; carries the Dividend Bill, 36; ill-treated by the Opposition, 211; pension to, iv.

49; allusions to, iii. 190, 210, 213, 231; iv. 74, 84, *note*, 66, *note*, 233.

E.

EARLE, WILLIAM, dismissed from the Board of Ordnance, i. 185.
East India Company intractable, i. 265; disputes in, 310; directors, election of, 315; its power, how acquired, ii. 276; proposed inquiry into its affairs, 279, 288; devastation committed by, 288; charter of, 289, 309; meeting of the proprietors, 292; vindicated by Yorke, 305; proposals of, *ib.*; disputes in, 315; affairs of, iii. 1, *seqq.*; directors of, 8; composition with, 11; offer of, 16; voting of a dividend by, *ib.*; 29, 42; pamphlets concerning its affairs, 118; ballot, at, 200; agreement with, 226; divisions in, 250; recruits for, iv. 187; bad conduct of its servants, 197.
Edgcumbe, Lord, death of, i. 47.
—— —— his successor, proposed dismissal of, ii. 266; declines the post of Lord of the Bedchamber, 267; case of, 269; dismissal of, 273; humorous epigram by, *ib.*, *note*; made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, iv. 80.
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald, iii. 237.
Edward III., law of, ii. 86.
Eglinton, Earl of, i. 23; meeting at his house, ii. 209; opposes his colleagues, 236; dismissal of, iii. 80; fate of, 101.
Egmont, Lord, praises the abilities of Sir John Cust, i. 68; absent from the House on the debate on the war, 80; made an English Baron, 124; made Postmaster, 163; moves the address in the Lords, 174; preferred to the Admiralty, 235; seeks to revive the feudal system, 308; builds a castle in Somersetshire, *ib.*; ii. 62; made First Lord of the Admiralty, 137; resignation of, 255; iii. 35, 151; speech of, 187; iv. 98, 136; death of, 140.
—— Fort, iv. 177.
Egremont, Lord, named to go to the Congress, i. 43; receives the Seals on the resignation of Pitt, 65; discontented with the peace, 156; character of, 215, 219; sudden death of, 224; ii. 311.
Elliot, Sir Gilbert, succeeds James Grenville at the Board of Treasury, i. 34; admirable oration of, 88; instructed to treat Grenville rudely, 122; appointed Treasurer of the Chambers, 139; fine speech of, ii. 65; speech of, iii. 182-3; obnoxious, 198; appointed Treasurer of the Navy, iv. 58; allusions to, ii. 61, 166, 201, 202, 286, 306; iii. 142; iv. 58, *note*, 60, *note*, 75, 194, 199, 209.
Ellis, Welbore, given the post of Secretary at War, i. 166; opposes a motion of Beckford, 176; proposal of, 194; supports Fox, 199; indiscreetness of, ii. 35; Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, iv. 58; resolution of, 199.
England, alarm of, i. 60; refuses to accede to the demands of Spain, *ib*; negotiations of, with France, 62; insulted by Spain, *ib.*; concern of, on the resignation of Pitt, 63; equal to the war, 75; on the brink of a war with Spain, 79; people of, sought to be exasperated against Hanover, 81; allies of, not in a situation to make conquests, *ib.*; load of debt on, *ib.*; disagreeable posture of her affairs with Spain, 94; expense of shipbuilding in, less than in France, 99; resolves to go to war with Spain, 101; offer of, 107; its jealousy of Ireland, 120; new party in, 123; conquest of the Havannahs by, 151; her right of fishery on the coast of Newfoundland, 182; state of, 201; surprise created in, by the announcement of Lord Bute's resignation, *ib.*; condition of, 202; disgrace heaped on her by the peace, 242; extended influence of, *ib.*; political writings in, ii. 52; contest with the colonies, 54; her sovereignty over her colonies, 202; trade of, 210; governed by the mob, 213; confusion in, 223; foreign policy of, 257; disturbances in the counties, 259; turbulent condition of, iii. 255.
Enmore Castle, i. 308.
Enquiry into the Doctrine of Libels, tract, iii. 117.
Entick *v.* Carrington, ii. 164.
Erskine, Sir Henry, restored to his rank, i. 12, 19; his singular career, 28, *note*; the creature of Bute, 110; allusion to, 291.
Essay on Woman, poem so styled, i.

245; voted blasphemous in the House of Lords, 248; sitting of the Lords as to, 282; proceedings concerning, *ib.*; iii. 193.
Essex, refusal of, to petition, iii. 251.
Estrées, Marechal d', account of, ii. 178.
'Every man has his price,' i. 283.
Ewer, Dr., tutor of Lord Granby, ii. 30.
Excise officers, bill for taking away the votes of, iv. 60.
Eyre, James, Recorder of London, iii. 133; iv. 115.

F.

FALKLAND Islands, seizure of, by Spain, iv. 78, 113, 121, 129; motion for papers concerning, 133; negotiations concerning, 156, 176, 196, *note*.
Family Compact, reference to, i. 97.
Farmers withhold corn to enhance the price of it, ii. 259.
Fast, 30th January observed as a, i. 190.
Fawcett, Mr., iv. 92.
Favourite; *see* Bute.
Ferdinand, Prince, abandons Hesse, i. 52; opens the campaign, *ib.*; success of, *ib.*; rampart to Germany, 83; Cumberland wishes to command in his stead, 101; Rigby's opinion of, 106; surprises the French camp, 144; his enmity to Lord George Sackville, 327; panegyric pronounced on by General Conway, 329; proposed visit of, ii. 147; popularity of, 147; proposed grant to, iii. 37; iv. 154.
Ferrers, Lord, iv. 31.
Fielding, Justice, puts D'Eon under arrest, i. 242; iii. 129.
Finch, Lady Charlotte, account of, iv. 207.
—— —— Elizabeth, ii. 141, *note*.
Fingal, iii. 120.
Fitzherbert, William, collector for Wilkes, iii. 4, *note*, 30.
Fitzmaurice, Lord, made equerry to the King, i. 19.
Fitzpatrick, Lady Mary, ii. 223.
Fitzroy, Charles, i. 19; ii. 92, 131, 304; iii. 50.
—— family of, in the opposition, i. 175.
Fitzwilliam, Gen., in the minority, i. 183; ii. 138; account of, iii. 163.
Flavacourt, Madame, account of, iv. 11.
Fletcher, Colonel Henry, ii. 14.
Fleury, Cardinal, governs Louis the Fifteenth, ii. 169; anecdote of, *ib.*; pacific disposition of, iii. 261; absolute, iv. 5.
Flood, Henry, mention of, ii. 280, *note*; iv. 22.
Florida ceded to England, i. 174.
Fludyer, Sir Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, i. 70.
Fonnereau, Thomas, account of, iii. 112.
Forbes, Admiral, sacrificed to the spite of Fox, i. 185.
—— Captain, challenges Wilkes, i. 223.
Forester, Alexander, a Scotch counsellor, named to be the representative of Edinburgh, i. 47; rejected as an Englishman, *ib.*; a shrewd lawyer, 73, 258.
Fox, Lady Caroline, created a baroness, i. 125.
—— Charles, son of Lord Holland, insolence of, iii. 238; answers Burke, 242; his opinion of Grenville, iv. 125, *note*; his opinion of Wilkes's incapacity, 180, *note*; attacks the city magistrates, 192, 193; affects to lead the House, 194; allusions to, 201, 205; his Libel Act, i. 11, *note*.
—— Henry, promoter of a pamphlet against General Townshend, i. 18; his influence with Richmond, 20; desires to place Lady Sarah Lennox on the throne, 49, *seqq.*; pleased with Pitt's resignation, 62; rancour of his partisans, 66; his hatred to Pitt, 77; employs Colonel Barré to insult Pitt, 87; 101; instigates Rigby to move for the Hessian muster-roll, 106; difficulty of his position, 122; the agent of Lord Bute, 154; offends the Princess, *ib.*, *note*; scorned by his friends, 155; industry and success of, 156; disgust created by his union with Lord Bute, *ib.*; the instrument of the Duke of Devonshire's disgrace, 160; 163; arts of, 166; his offer to Walpole, 167; elopes with Lady Caroline Lennox, *ib.*, *note*; his letter to Walpole, 168, 169; supports Sullivan against Thomas Walpole, 170-171; treatment of, by Lord Orford, 172; speech of, 182; bribery and persecution by, 184; unrelaxed severity of, 187; sinecure enjoyed by, 188; revengeful nature of, 188, 189; and the

pay office, 191; opposes the production of accounts, *ib.*; treatment of, in the House, 196; hostility of Lord Bute's faction to, *ib.*; his apprehension of treachery, *ib.*; suspected by Lord Waldegrave, 197; unpopularity of, 199; reproaches Lord Bute, 202; refuses the Seals of Chancellor of the Exchequer, 204; created Lord Holland, 207; ingratitude of his friends, 208; his betrayal of the Duke of Cumberland, ii. 158; *see* Holland, Lord.

Fox, Stephen, iii. 236, 238; iv. 201.

France, makes overtures of peace, i. 38; talks of yielding Canada to England, 43; demand of, 45; negotiation with England, 61; interposition of Spain in behalf of, 62; exultation of, on Pitt's retirement, *ib.*; desperate state of, 79; disabled by want of seamen from pursuing the war, 81; relations with Spain, 90; expense of shipbuilding in, 99; its league with Spain detected by Pitt, 104; her hopes placed on Spain, 118; suspected of originating the Irish insurrection, 121, *note*; reception there of the Duke of Bedford, 151; nearly prevails on Bedford to sign the treaty, 157; receives early intelligence of the conquest of the Havannah, *ib.*; preliminaries of peace with, 162; unable to retake Guadaloupe, 179; promises to restore Tortuga, ii. 12; offer of, 31; its dread of Pitt, 163; observations on its position, 168, *seqq.*; parliaments of, their composition, 174; women of, 179; emissaries despatched to the frontier towns of, 257; emissaries of, in England, iii. 77; its refusal of a title to the Czarina, *ib.*; designed hostilities of, *ib.*; encourages Wilkes, 138; finances of, 148; seizes Avignon, 153; hostilities of, against Corsica, *ib.*; reception of the King of Denmark in, 161; apprehension of, 170; on bad terms with the Czarina, 176; King of, new mistress of, 177; molests the Russian fleet, iv. 2; reprisals of, *ib.*; finances of, 16; pacific aspect of, 114; ill prepared for war, 124; chancellors of, 228, *note*.

Francés, Monsieur, French secretary in London, iii. 153; traffics in stock, iv. 124; the French agent, *ib.*; account of, 137; troubled at the resignation of Lord Weymouth, 161; threatened by an anonymous writer, 216, *note*.

Francis, Philip, author of the libel on Pitt, i. 97; ii. 26.

—— Sir Philip, the author of *Junius*, iii. 267, *note*.

Franklin, Dr., motion for prosecuting him, i. 264.; iii. 118.

Frederick the Fifth, King of Denmark, ii. 182.

Frederick, Prince, King's brother, in a consumption, ii. 78, 110; death of, 168.

Fuentes, the Spanish ambassador, declares that if his court had hostile designs it would have made its demands, i. 73; 76, 77; memorial of, 98; recalled, *ib.*; his reception in France, 100; makes a favourable impression upon the Duke of Newcastle, *ib.*, *note*; dull and cold, *ib.*; quits France, *ib.*; succeeds Grimaldi, *ib.*; his anxiety for peace, iii. 170; iv. 228.

Fuller, Rose, petition presented by, ii. 56; 64; partiality of, 213; his invectives against the Tories, 214; motion of, 224; iii. 13.

G.

Gage, Lord, ii. 138.

—— Hon. Thomas, Commander-in-Chief in North America, iii. 22; iv. 99.

Gallitzin, Prince de, the Russian Minister, reprimanded by Bute, i. 44; ordered to quit Paris, iii. 77; destroys the Turkish army, iv. 2; recalled, *ib.*

Ganganelli, Pope, election of, iii. 244.

Garde, Madame de la, iv. 222.

Garrick, David, his offer to Colonel Barré, i. 87; iii. 18.

Garth, Charles, petition presented by, ii. 65.

Gascoyne, Bamber, suggestion of, i. 91; ii. 216.

General warrants, abandonment of, i. 257; Walpole's action as to, 270; precedents of, 287, 288; issued in time of danger, *ib.*; seizure by, illegal, *ib.*; debate on, 293; pamphlet concerning, ii. 6; Pitt's opposition to, 32; meeting concerning, 33; renewal of the question, 37; condemnation of, 118; 129; last blow to, 225; 301; debate on, iii. 211.

Genoa, French silks sent to, ii. 110; partiality of, to France, iii. 147.

Geoffrin, Madame, i. 152; saying of, ii. 163, *note.*
George II., death of, i. 3; will of, 6; last requests of, 7.
—— III. born in England, i. 3; accession of, *ib.*; brilliant prospects of, at his accession, 4; how clouded, *ib.*; character of, 5; anecdote of, *ib.*; his speech dignified, 6; his behaviour on his accession, 7; address to his first Council, *ib.*; inaccesssible except at stated hours, 14; education of, 15; his piety, of what kind, 16; character of, *ib.*; governed by the Princess and Lord Bute, 17; his revenue fixed, 21; his seclusion, 28; his remarks on Pitt and Holderness, 32; his ignorance, 42; rumour of his intended marriage, 48; his attachment to Lady Sarah Lennox, 49, *seqq.*; extraordinary speech of, *ib.*; deference to the will of his mother, 50; visits to his mother, 55; reception of his Queen, 56; marriage of, *ib.*; his presents to the Queen, 57; his answer to the addresses from Oxford and Cambridge, 58; his speech, 69; neglected by the City, 70; fears Lord Bute, 99; intends making war on Spain, 101; announces the declaration, 103; privacy of his life, 125; his younger brothers kept in rigid durance, *ib.*; his reception of the Duke of Devonshire, 158; his rigour towards him, 160; his interview with Lord Lincoln, 164; begs the Duke of Marlborough's support, 207; insipidity of, 212; his want of confidence in the Ministers, 225; wishes Lord Hardwicke to return to office, *ib.*; conduct of, 226; his interviews with Pitt, 229, *seq.*; would never forget the conduct of Fox, 232; conversation of, *ib.*; his speech read to the Commons, 253; creates his son Bishop of Osnabruck, 254; his responsibility for Conway's dismissal, 320; his appointment of Lord Pembroke, 330; his message to the Houses of Parliament, ii. 31; illness of, 59, 67; thought to be consumptive, 69; proposes a Regency Bill to Ministers, 70; recommends a Regency Bill, 75; singular demand of, *ib.*; message of, 77; his antipathy to his Ministers, 114; his dislike of Grenville, 115; his differences with his Ministers, 117; interview with his Ministers, 125; his message to the Ministers, *ib.*; his interview with Bedford, 130; his aversion to his Ministers, *ib.*; his interview with Pitt, 132; erection of a statue to, 160; death of his youngest brother, 168; his conduct towards his Ministers, 183; his opinion on the Stamp Act, 205; his duplicity and double dealing, *ib.*; conduct of, 221, 222; his confidence in Lord Bute, 226; not desirous of the junction of Pitt and Grafton, 228; his desire for Bute's return to power, 229; manœuvres of, *ib.*; his action as to Mackenzie, 232; treachery of, 235, *seq.*; his determination to remove the Ministers, 237; dismisses them, 239; gracious behaviour of, to Conway, 240; sends for Lord Temple, 241; his dislike of Lord Shelburne, 248; indiscreetness of, 258; submits to treat with Prussia, *ib.*; advised to lay an embargo on corn, 259; insincerity of, 262; desires Conway to remain in office, 287; provision for his brothers, 310; iii. 3; inclines to keep Chatham, 11; conduct of, at his levee, *ib.*; presses Chatham and Conway to continue in place, 40; sends for Conway, 45; pathetic letter of, 54; his interview with Lord Rockingham, 61; death of his brother, the Duke of York, 74; entertains no repugnance to the Bedfords, 99; his dislike to the Bedfords, *ib.*; insincerity of, 101; his treatment of Conway, 107; his letter to Chatham, 166; speech of, 171; rashness and weakness of the reign of, 172; insults offered to, 243; his gracious behaviour to Chatham, 248; dismisses Lord Huntingdon, iv. 31; his conduct to Charles Yorke, 34; his want of generosity, 35, *note*; his conversation with Conway, 38; talks of abdicating, 41; averse to Rockingham and Chatham, *ib.*; distressing situation of, 50; his letter to Lord North, 51, *note*; remonstrance carried to, 64, 65; reign of, 70; defended by Grafton, 78; influenced by his mother, 88, *note*; Beckford's address to, 102; memorable confession of, 142; character of, 157; hypocrisy of, 159; friends of, 209; indolence of, 217.
Georgia, poor of, ii. 210.

Germaine, Lord George; *see* Sackville.
German War, Considerations on the, a tract, i. 25.
Germany, war in, discussed, i. 79, *seqq.*; recall of troops from, proposed, 102; expenses of war in, 127, 128; ii. 217; demands of, i. 253; reduction of the demand from, 309; journey of the Princess to, iv. 107; her return from, 120; Duke of Gloucester's return from, *ib.*
Gibson, James, hung at Tyburn, iii. 132.
Giessen, defeat of the French near, i. 145, *note.*
Gilbert, Thomas, bill drawn by, ii. 62.
Gillam, Samuel, a justice of the peace, tried for murder and acquitted, iii. 141.
Gilmour, Sir Alexander, ii. 204.
Gloucester, Duke of, ii. 63; behaviour of, 233; character of, iii. 75; regiment given him, iv. 80; his journey to Germany, 108, 120.
Glover, Richard, author of *Leonidas*, i. 87; corrected by Pitt, 127.
Glyn, Sir Richard, iii. 127, 180, 181.
Glynne, Serjeant, ii. 11; iii. 151, 190, 194, 198, 201, 211, 213, 219, 237, 243; iv. 141, 148, 212.
—— Sir John, i. 91, 96, 282.
Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver, author of *The Traveller*, iii. 119.
Gordon, Mr., executed at Brest, iv. 114.
Goree, cost of its maintenance, ii. 288.
Gosling, Sir Francis, death of, iii. 198.
Gower, Lord, appointed to the Great Wardrobe, i. 10; mention of, 69; interest exerted against, 110; obtains the Chamberlain's staff, 207; saying of, 317; ii. 62; resignation of, 139; 252; offered the Admiralty, 256; negotiations with Chatham, 282; in love with the Duchess of Grafton, iii. 86; his ascendency over Grafton, 92; created President of the Council, 100; kisses hands, 101; 204; offers to assist Grafton, iv. 41; 123, 151.
Graeme, Colonel, despatched to Germany, i. 50; the 'queen-maker,' *ib.*; ii. 208.
Grafton, Duke of, his character contrasted with Richmond's, i. 20; 174; attacks the preliminaries, 175; his imputation on Lord Bute, *ib.*; dismissal of, 185; attacks the Cider Bill, 200; ii. 72, 83; his interview with Pitt, 132; Secretary of State, *ib.*, 137; 167; threatened resignation of, 222, 223; persuaded to defer his resignation, 227; gives notice of his intended resignation, 228; 232; to be placed at the head of the Treasury, 247; his return to power, 248, 249; 252, 293; coldness of, 298; 322; exertions of, iii. 1, 4; sent for by the King, 37; his reply, 48; indolence of, 66, 76; associates of, 86; his partiality for Lord Gower, *ib.*; capriciousness of, 87; imperiousness of, 88; his interview with Conway and Walpole, 89; levity of, 91; his affair with Colonel Brereton, 94; incorrectness of, 96; desires the resignation of Conway, 99; 103; his estrangement from Conway, 107; carelessness of, 128; threatens resignation, 133; inactivity of, 135; memoirs of, 137, *note*; negligence of, 137; warmth of, 140; 142; jealousy of, 163; his alienation from Conway, *ib.*; his obligations to Chatham, 167; moody temper of, 179; quarrels of, *ib. seq.*; his insolence, 181; Chancellor of Cambridge, 181, 260; wrath of, 190; complaint of, 194; answer of, 195; 198, 209; provokes Rockingham, 230; 248, 249; honoured with the Garter, 260; prosecutes Vaughan, 265; conduct of, iv. 23; attacks Camden, 28; offers the Seals to Lord Mansfield, 30, 34; determines to resign, 40; deaf to all remonstrance, 41; debate on his resignation, 42; his declaration to the King, 44; his conversation with Conway, 45; 58; his Administration, 121; succeeds Lord Suffolk, 217. *See the Appendix for Extracts from his Memoirs.*
Graham, Robert, counsel for Luttrell, account of, iii. 241.
Grammont, Duchesse de, ii. 172, 173 iii. 246; conduct of, iv. 9, 169; exclusion of, from the King's suppers, 11.
Granby, Lord, offers to, i. 165; defends Newcastle, 191; appointments given to, 204, 298; ii. 256; 69, 121, 125, 286, 300; high tone of, 245; iii. 36; his conduct on the Wilkes question, 142, 209, 219, 237; threatened resignation of, 250; conduct of, iv. 32; borrows of Calcraft, *ib.*; dissipation of, *ib.*; efforts to prevent

his resignation, *ib.*; death of, 117; character of, *ib.*
Grantham, Lord, ii. 138; removal of, 261; ambassador to Spain, iv. 176.
Granville, Lord, draught of French treaty approved by, i. 53; remarks concerning, *ib.*; favours a war with Spain, 102; death of, 186; character of, *ib.*; ii. 301.
Green, account of, iii. 148; attack on his house, 149; murder of his sister by the mob, *ib.*
Grenville, George, his opposition to Pitt, i. 26; admitted to the Cabinet, 27; his character, *ib.*; ambition of, *ib.*; contemptuously treated, *ib.*; the tool of Lord Bute, 28; intrusted with the management of the House of Commons, 65; panegyric of, on the late Speaker, 67; conduct of, 68; disclaims any ambition, 77; on the militia, 78; speech of, 81; hostilities commenced by, *ib.*; speech of, 89; favourable to a war with Spain, 102; his reply to Beckford, 107; on Portugal, 127; succeeds Bute, 135; his ignorance of foreign affairs, *ib.*; tediousness of, 153; and Lord Bute, *ib.*; his anger, 154; discontented with the peace, 156; anecdote of, 198; Seals of Chancellor of the Exchequer bestowed on him, 204; estimate of his character, 214; his ingratitude, 216; remonstrates with the King, 226; astonishment of, 228; pressed by the King to remain Minister, 233; policy of, *ib.*; on the Wilkes question, 249, 266; his connection with Clive, 262; Walpole's opinion of him, 269; sends Thomas Pitt to Walpole, 271; his interview with Walpole, 272; his interview with Conway, 273; governed by his wife, *ib.*; attack on, 278; speech of, 280; reasoning of, 284; able reply of, to Pitt, 291; ironically congratulated by Onslow, *ib.*; replies to Pitt, 302; desperation of, 304; opens the budget, 309; deserted by Dyson, 317; unforgiving nature of, 320; orders the payment of Walpole's bills, 325; breach between him and Lord Bute, 328, 331, 332; offends the Duke of Bedford and Lord Halifax, 335; Walpole under no obligations to, ii. 4; corrects the tracts of others, 5; attack on, *ib.*; rancorous pamphlet by, 6; solemn falsehoods of, *ib.*; Walpole's threat to, 8; attack on, 31; challenge of, 35; speech of, 36, 46; proposes the Stamp Act, 49, 155; policy and character of, 50, 51, 56, 58, 60, 61, 65; jealousy of, 66; his despotic nature, *ib.*; too powerful, 69; 72, 76, 93, 101; speech of, 104; economy of, 114; anecdote of, 117; exception in favour of, 119; his interview with Temple, 122; with the King, 125, 129; his reconciliation with Temple, 138; his behaviour on his fall, 145; his corruption, *ib.*; proposed address of, 166; withdraws his motion, 167; his attack on Conway, 199, 201, 202; obduracy of, 203; mortification of, 204; intractability of, 208; humiliation of, 209; reception of, 212; anecdote of, *ib.*; indignities heaped on, 213; acrimony of, 214, 216; reply of, 217; his malignity, 219; his connection with the Bedfords, 222; tediousness of, 225; motion of, *ib.*; coalition of, with the Bedfords, 226; 241, 242; disclaimed by Bedford, 252; his abuse of Conway, 265, 268; his bill concerning elections, 272, *note*; 280; 285; proposal of, 293, 297; speech of, on the land tax, 299; 305, 315; able speech of, 310; iii. 2; declaims against violence, 3; politics of, *ib.*; ridiculed by Conway, 12; disliked, by the King, 38; tyranny of, 67; speeches of, 83; his altercation with Dowdeswell, 84; Walpole's opinion of his honesty, 85; betrayed by the Bedfords, *ib.*; obstinacy of, 101; imprudence of, 111; supports the Bribery Bill, 113; high spirit of, 142; his attack on Ministers, 143; secret offers to, 150, 163; opinion of him, 165; acrimony of, 172; opposes the expulsion of Wilkes, 175; 184, 216; unforgiving nature of, 221; 241; temperate, 237; 242; his reconciliation with Chatham, 253; reply of, iv. 43; 52, 66; bill on contested elections, introduced by, 74; death of, 125; character of, 125; his singular declaration on Corsica, 136; amendment proposed to his Bill, 138; his party headed by Lord Suffolk, 173.
Grenville, James, seconds the motion of Beckford, i. 176; defends his

brother in the House, 260; ii. 131, 140; to be made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 247; resigns, iv. 37.
Grey, Sir James, mention of, ii. 310.
—— Marchioness of, ii. 142.
Griffin, Sir John, speech of, i. 278.
Grimaldi, account of, i. 100, *note*, 240; leagued with Choiseul, iv. 162, 175, *note*.
Grosvenor, Lord, creation of his peerage, i. 35; approves the preliminaries of peace, 175; his suit against the Duke of Cumberland, iv. 109.
Guadeloupe, allusion to, i. 106.
Guerchy, Comte de, character and account of, i. 240, 241; exposed by D'Eon, 312; memorial of, ii. 10; bill found against him, 60; death of, iii. 74.
Guest, General, allusion to, iv. 207.
Guildford, trial for libel at, iii. 251.
Guimarre, Mademoiselle, account of, iv. 221, *note*.
Guines, Comte de, account of, iv. 107; arrival of, in England, 137.
Gunning, Elizabeth and Maria, i. 55, *note*; iii. 130, 202, 203.
Gustavus, King of Sweden, mention of, iii. 177.
Guthrie, William, his reply to Walpole's pamphlet, ii. 4; his accusation against Walpole, *ib.*

H.

HALDANE, Mr., stands for Bridport, i. 110.
Hale, General, iii. 171, *note*.
Halifax, Lord, i. 32; account of, 111; honours bestowed on, 139, 330; Secretary of State, 154; character of, 216; signs a general warrant, 219; remonstrates with the King, 226; speech of, 305; moves the address, ii. 76; refuses to appear to Wilkes' complaint, 78; on the Regency Bill, 79, 87, 88, 108, 109; advises the employment of Granby, 121; his estate in Spitalfields, 128; gross corruption of, 146; attacked by Wilkes, iii. 155; verdict against him of £4000, 263; pension of, iv. 139; death of, 216.
—— —— First Lord of the Treasury, referred to, ii. 188.
Hamilton, Duchess of; *see* Gunning, Elizabeth.
Hamilton, House of, allusion to, iii. 203; attacks on, 206.
—— William Gerard, account of, i. 111; dismissal of, 332; iii. 101, 266.
Hammond, James, the poet, i. 55.
Hanover, i. 4; House of, iii. 174.
Harcourt, Lord, i. 55; disgrace of, 57; Chamberlain to the Queen, 204; ambassador to France, iii. 167; embassy of, 182; French officer in the pay of, iv. 114.
Hardwicke, Lord, i. 18; averse to war, 25; quits the Council, *ib.*; pleased at Pitt's resignation, 62; partiality of, 99; averse to German and Spanish war, 101, 102; wishes Newcastle to resign, 123; censures the preliminaries, 176; reply of, 196; speech of, 199; refuses to present an address from Cambridge, 222; will not return to office, 225; character of, 306; death of, *ib.*; wealth of, 307; succeeded by his son Lord Royston, 314; ii. 93; iv. 92.
—— Lord, his successor, character of, i. 314; High Steward of Cambridge, 315; declines office, ii. 230; iv. 34.
Harley, Hon. Thomas, assault on, i. 262; his account of the riot, 263; M.P. for London, iii. 126; behaviour of, 140; debate on his conduct, 142, 143; account of, 144, *note*; attacks Beckford, iv. 68; opposes Wilkes in the city, 115.
Harris, James, i. 176; account of, 177; promotion of, 204; his recall advised by Lord Weymouth, iv. 163; recalled from Madrid, 171, 175.
Hartley, David, ii. 5.
Harvey, Eliab, i. 73.
—— General, iii. 249.
Haslang, Count, scandalous conduct of, iv. 98.
Haughton, Mrs., flattery of, iii. 180.
Hawke, Admiral Sir Edward, i. 75; ii. 256; First Lord of the Admiralty, 283; iii. 163, 237; indolence of, iv. 137; resignation of, 170.
Hay, Dr. George, i. 88; motion of, 290; the intimate of Wilkes, 296; speeches of, ii. 38, 44, 46, 215, 299.
Hayes, villa of Pitt's at, i. 228; ii. 61, 118, 122; sold to Walpole's cousin, iii. 31; repurchased, 33.
Hayter, Bishop, account of, i. 57, 58; death of, 108; allusion to, ii. 42.
Heberden, Dr., Wilkes's physician, i. 266.

Henley, Lord, created Earl of Northington, i. 331.
Henry, the Fourth of France, character of, i. 136.
—— Prince, anecdotes of, i. 125, 126.
Hensey, Dr., account of, i. 302.
Herbert, Henry, iv. 73.
—— Lady Mary, account of, ii. 231.
—— Robert, Surveyor General, iii. 103.
Hereford, Bishop of, his account of Henry Bilson Legge, ii. 13.
Hertford, Lady, iii. 54, 179, *seq.*
—— Lord, i. 121; ambassador at Paris, 208, 240, 270, 311; a perfect courtier, 269; character of, 323, 324; his nomination to Ireland, ii. 145; 219; appointments given to, 256, 260, 280; proposed to be Minister, iii. 48; his interview with Walpole, 92, 96; quarrels with Grafton, *seq.*; allusions to, iii. 53, 96, 150, 197, 209. 265; iv. 66.
Hervey, Hon. (not Lord, as in note) Augustus, ii. 124, 183, 235, 238.
Hesse, a justice of the peace, mention of, iii. 186.
Hewett, James, account of, i. 285; Chancellor of Ireland, iii. 79.
Hickes' Hall, iii. 235.
Hickey, an attorney, arrested, iii. 112.
Hillsborough, Lord, i. 111; moves the address, 245; waited on by the weavers, ii. 128; appointments given iii. 107, 153; complaint of, 140; names Lord Bottetort Governor of Virginia, 161; 223; account of, iv. 133.
History of the late Minority, publication of, ii. 244.
Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, his works, i. 46.
Hodges, Sir James, account of, iv. 65.
Hodgson, General, account of, ii. 10, 157.
Hogarth, William, talents of, i. 118.
Holderness, Lord, his character, i. 32; removal of, 37; chosen governor of the Prince of Wales, iv. 206, 208.
Holke, Baron, iii. 160.
Holland, Lord, i. 97; conduct of, 282; his opinion on the Marriage Act, 285; resentment of, 329; allusions to, ii. 1, 4, 70, 113, 119; his aversion to Ministers, 120; his dismissal, 126; disgrace of, 127, 129; his rejection of Bedford's advances, 223; his interview with Walpole, iii. 49; desires to obtain an earldom, 68; 234; obnoxious to the City, 252; charges against, 253; his conduct, 259; cruel and revengeful, iv. 84; retires from public life, 107; promise of, 119; attack on, 194; *see* Fox, Henry.
Holland House, i. 50.
Hollis, Thomas, account of, iii. 220.
Holstein, attempted escape of the Czar to, i. 147.
Honeywood, General Philip, i. 259; ii. 91.
Honiton, riots at, iii. 251.
Hopkins, Richard, account of, iii. 185.
Horne Tooke, John, parson of Brentford, iii. 250; iv. 116; war waged by, 129; his quarrel with Wilkes, 204, 216.
Horned Cattle Session, iv. 23, *note.*
Horton, Hon. Anne, iv. 237.
Howard, General, allusions to, ii. 43; iii. 180; iv. 130.
Howe, Colonel, account of, ii. 14; iii. 164.
—— Lord, added to the Admiralty Board, i. 204; speech of, 302; resignation of, ii. 231; iv. 137.
Hudibras, iii. 118.
Hume, David, secretary to Lord Hertford, i. 209, 311; *Essays* of, ii. 171; secretary to Conway, 294.
Humphrey Clinker, publication of, iv. 218.
Hunt, Captain, mention of, iv. 139.
Hunter, Thomas Orby, preferment to the Treasury, i. 204.
Huntingdon, Lady, i. 118.
—— Lord, i. 7; account of, 36; dismissed, iv. 30, 31.
Huntingtower, Lord, i. 7.
Huske, John, ii. 190, 213.
Hussey, Richard, i. 295; proposal of, 296; ii. 193; speaks for the Colonies, 198; allusions to, 213 269; determination of, to resign, iv. 33.
Hyde, Lord, mention of, i. 235; iv. 217.

I.

INDIA, iii. 226; debate on the affairs of, ii. 319; favourable accounts of, iii. 42; draughts for, iv. 136; famine in Bengal, 197.

India House, success of Ministers in the, iii. 221.
Informations filed against printers, ii. 11.
Inglewood, forest of, iii. 102.
Inoculation, demolition of the hospital for, iii. 136.
Inquisition of the State, abolished in Russia, i. 119.
Invasion of Constantinople projected, iii. 257; of Corsica, 257.
Ireland, prospects of, i. 23; parliament of, 111; condition of, 119; disturbances in, 120; unfavourable state of, 121, 244; intrusted to Northumberland, 204; primate of, 334; Treasuryship of, ii. 19, *note*; servitude of, 34; vacant offices of, 15, 30; defenceless state of, iii. 77; proposed increase of troops in, 98; tax on absentees, 95; octennial parliaments in, 111; alarming scenes in, 263; prorogation of its parliament, iv. 21; triumph of the court in, 187; turbulent, 231.
Irish Commons examine the state of its pension list, 268.
—— parliament, money bills, i. 23; iii. 265; intractability of, 110; prorogued, iv. 21.
Irnham, Lord, account of, iii. 145, *note*, 234.
Isham, Sir Edward, ii. 298.
Ishmael, Muley, iii. 25, 238.
Isle of Man, purchase of, ii. 58.
Isle of Wight, government of, ii. 143.
Ivan, Prince, murder of, ii. 24.

J.

JACKSON, CYRIL, sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales, iv. 207.
Jacobitism extinct, ii. 66.
Jaghire granted to Clive, ii. 315.
Jamaica, ii. 56; iv. 150.
James I. and his son-in-law, iii. 147, *note*.
Jemmy Twitcher, the nickname of Sandwich, i. 249.
Jenkins, Captain, mention of, i. 73.
Jenkinson, Charles, i. 210; ii. 191, 221; succeeds Keppel, 283; a Lord of the Treasury, iii. 84; allusions to, 131, 132, *note*, 188; sole confidant of the King, iv. 89, *note*.
Jesuits, expulsion from Spain, of, iii. 4; treatment of, 5; the originators of insurrection, 6; enemies of, 7; destruction of the order, 8; flight of, to England, 35; ii. 173; iv. 166, 231.
John, King, reign of, iii. 254.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, credulity of, i. 116; his pension, i. 141, *note*; his opinion of the third Duke of Devonshire, ii. 16, *note*; his defence of Ministers, iv. 196; character of, *ib.*
Johnstone, Governor, challenge of, i. 239; iii. 226; insult offered by, iv. 152; his duel with Sackville, 153.
Jomini, General, his opinion of Broglio, i. 109, *note*.
Jones, Robert, director of the East India Company, ii. 305.
Joseph II., conduct of, iii. 256.
Judges continued for life, i. 31.
Juries in London, in libel cases, iv. 184.
Junius, letters of, iii. 235; his attack on Bedford, 255; his remonstrance to the King, account of, 266; letters of, iv. 77; satirises the King, 105; embittered licentiousness of, 112; attacks the Duke of Grafton, iv. 217, *note*.
Junto, of whom composed, i. 334; ii. 75.

K.

KAUNITZ, expected retirement of, ii. 257.
Kelyng, Lord Chief Justice, alluded to, i. 288.
Kendal, agent of France, iii. 138.
Kennedys, trial of the two, for murder, iv. 110.
Keppel, Augustus, sets out on the expedition to Havannah, 108; takes Havannah, 150; made Commissioner of the Admiralty, ii. 132; projected retirement of, 256; 282.
—— Lady Elizabeth, i. 335, *note*.
—— William, dismissal of, i. 19; set out for Havannah, 108; takes Havannah, 150.
Kidgell, Mr., chaplain and tool of Lord March, i. 247, 249; iii. 189, 213.
Kidnapping practised by East India Company, iv. 212.
Kildare, Earl of, i. 25; iii. 264, *note*.
Kinnoul, Lord, i. 163.
Kingston, Duke of, account of, iii. 233.
Knox, William, iii. 182, *note*.
Kynaston, Edward, a noted Jacobite, ii. 103.

L.

La Borde, banker of the French Court, iii. 167.
Ladbroke, Sir Robert, elected M.P. for London, iii. 127; proposal of, iv. 65.
Lamballe, Princesse de, iv. 18.
Lambert, Sir John, ii. 162.
Land-tax, sure source of revenue to Government, ii. 297, 298; proposed reduction of, 299; iii. 98; iv. 230.
Landguard fort, iv. 70.
Lane, George Fox, created Baron Bingley, i. 125.
L'Ange, Mademoiselle, account of, iii. 177; iv. 7; married, 228; *see* Madame du Barry.
Languedoc, iv. 225.
Lauragais, Duchesse de, anecdote of, ii. 171.
Lee, John, account of, iii. 241, *note.*
—— the Hon. Robert, iii. 109.
Leeds, Duke of, account of, i. 34, *note.*
Leghorn, French silks sent to, ii. 110.
Legge, Henry Bilson, account of his character, i. 30; his disgrace, *ib.*; dismissal of, 34; to what owing, 37; seconds a motion, 40; speech of, 83; accuses the Ministers, 127; speech of, 177; place taken from his nephew, 187; speech of, 191; character of, 238; industry of, 303; dying, 327; death of, ii. 12; character of, *ib.*; account of his quarrel with Bute, 13.
Legrand, Edward, mention of, i. 110.
L'Hôpital, Madame de, account of, iv. 11.
Leicester, distressed state of, ii. 210.
—— House, i. 6, 238.
Leicestershire, its address to the King, iii. 232.
Leinster, Duke of, account of, iii. 264.
Lennox, Lady Caroline elopes with Fox, i. 167, *note.*
—— Lady Cecilia, death of, iii. 259.
—— Lord George, account of, i. 19, *note.*
—— Lady Sarah, admired by the King, i. 49; bridesmaid to the Queen, 51; her conduct, *ib.*; marries Mr. Bunbury, 85.
Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, iii. 118.
Lichfield, Lord, account of, i. 22.
Lifford, Lord; *see* Hewitt, J.
Lighthouse, reversion of a, obtained by Grenville, ii. 145.
Ligonier, Lord i. 80; favourable to the war with Spain, 102; his Irish peerage, 125; account of, 165; removal of, 204; quieted with an earldom, ii. 256; in a dying state, iii. 209; death of, iv. 80.
Lincoln, Lord; *see* Newcastle, Duke of.
Lincolnshire, refusal of, to petition, iii. 251.
Lippe, Count La, i. 114; forms a regular army in Portugal, *ib.*
Lisbon, ruins of, i. 98; 113; court of, iii. 6.
Lisburne, Lord, account of, iii. 88, *note.*
Lismore, town of, i. 121.
Literature of the reign of George III., iii. 117.
Liverpool, merchants of, ii. 153; 212; letter written to the mayor of, 216; iii. 231.
—— Lord; *see* Jenkinson, Charles.
Lixin, Prince, mention of, iv. 223, *note.*
Lizard lighthouses, erection of, iii. 112, *note.*
Lloyd, Charles, ii. 6, *note.*
—— Dr. Philip, ii. 5; iii. 83.
Lloyd's Coffee-house, iii. 234.
Loans to Government, i. 309.
Lockart, Mr., story of, iv. 209.
Locke, Mr., resolution drawn by, i. 300.
Logwood, complaint concerning, ii. 10.
London Gazette, i. 65, *note.*
Lorne, Lord, i. 322; ii. 142; Privy Seal of Scotland offered to, 127; barony bestowed on, 291.
Lorraine, dominion of, ii. 257.
Louis XV., character of, ii. 168; governed by Fleury, 169; anecdote of, *ib.*; conduct of, 181; new mistress of, iii. 177; iv. 7; his extraordinary letter, 19; his daughters, 7, 220.
Louisa, Princess, ii. 31; death of, iii. 143; mourning for, 144.
Louise, Madame, conduct of, iv. 220.
Lowther, Sir James, ii. 252; iii. 157; iv. 153; his suit with the Duke of Portland, iii. 102, 103, 195, 196; iv. 181.
Lucas, Dr., mention of, iv. 232.
Luther, John, member for Essex, i. 267.
Luttrell, Colonel, iii. 145, 146; motion of, *ib.*; severity of, 209; his contest for Middlesex, 234; conduct of his supporters, 235; assault on, 239; confirmed in his seat, 242; case of,

255; iv. 23; his attack on Grenville, 51; created Adjutant-General of Ireland, 116; votes with the majority, 193.
Lynn, the address to Pitt rejected at, i. 96; Walpole resigns his seat at, iii. 91.
Lynch, William, account of, iii. 165.
Lyttelton, Bishop Charles, account of, i. 108; sermon of, ii. 56.
—— Lord, speeches of, i. 200, 264, 305; ii. 79; iii. 187; iv. 135; account of, ii. 19; allusions to, 91, 218; iv. 214; proposed as First Lord of the Treasury, ii. 123.
—— Hon. Thomas, account of, iii. 146.

M.

MACARTNEY, Sir George, ii. 312; iii. 88; character of, 174; marriage of, iv. 31, *note*; son-in-law of Lord Bute, 234.
Macaulay, Mrs., account of, iii. 121; 191, 220; printed advice of, to Paoli, 258; account of her pamphlet, iv. 86.
Mackenzie, James Stuart, i. 11; account of, 126; the Privy Seal of Scotland given him, 204; ii. 125; resignation of, 125, 142, 146, 226; offer of a place to him, 232, 236, 241; restoration of, 247, 257.
Macleane, Lauchlin, saying of, iii. 197; his quarrel with Wilkes, iv. 179.
Macquirk, condemned for murder at Brentford, iii. 207; respited, 208; pardoned 225; new indictment of, 235.
Macpherson, James, iii. 120.
Madhouses, committee on, i. 192.
Magazines at Portsmouth, fire in, iv. 114.
Malzahn, Count, new envoy from Berlin, ii. 164.
Malouine, Great, Island so called, iv. 176.
Manners, Lord Robert, mention of, ii. 145.
Manchester, Duke of, named to the Bedchamber, i. 163; ii. 127; quits the Court, iv. 31; motion of, 144, 150.
—— town of, merchants of, ii. 153, 212; labourers of, ii. 210.
Mann, Sir Horace, British Minister in Tuscany, i. 243; ii. 152.
Manillas, ransom of the, ii. 160, 189, 240; iii. 81.
Mansfield, Lord, counsels a palliation of the terms of the King's speech, i. 8; pleased with Pitt's resignation, 62; opposed to the war with Spain, 102; tries the Cock Lane ghost case, 117; wishes to preserve Newcastle to the Court, 123; pleads with Lord Bute, 132; distrusted by him, 156; his fine defence of the treaty, 176; bad speech of, 199; proscribed by Pitt, 231; condemns the arbitrary course pursued with respect to Wilkes, 248; speech of, 264; cowardice of, 269; reprimands Sergeant Glynn, ii. 11; arbitrary maxims of, 27; on the Regency Bill, 63, 69, 83; his quotation of imaginary laws, 218; his aversion to Chatham, 264, 309; iii. 101; chicanery of, 151; on the Douglas case, 204; implacable character of, 206; his refusal of the Seals owing to cowardice, iv. 34; determines to resign his Speakership, 124; important notice of, 143; dismay and confusion of, 147, 148; timidity of, 214; allusions to, ii. 48, 73, 87, 141, 224, 322, ; iii. 35, 40, 79, 104, 115, 155, 187, 206; iv. 98, 105, *note*; 121, 122, *note*, 146.
Mar, Lady, mention of, iii. 233, *note*.
March, Lord, i. 23, 205; conduct of his chaplain, 247; iii. 185, 188.
Marche, Countess de la, mention of, iii. 252.
Marchmont, Lord, answers Lord Hardwicke, i. 199; dispute between him and Lord Temple, 282; fine on the printers, proposed by, 311; iii. 189; character of, 198; alarm of, iv. 67; description of, 152.
Markham, Dr., account of, iv. 206.
Marischal, Lord, i. 160.
Marlborough, Duchess of, iv. 173.
—— Duke of, i. 69; made Chamberlain to the King, 163; appointed Lord Privy Seal, 207; resignation of, ii. 139; Garter demanded for, iii. 99.
Marmontel, a French author, mention of, ii. 175.
Martin, Joseph, motion of, iii. 208, 212.
—— Samuel, Secretary of the Treasury, i. 157; his duel with Wilkes, 252; flies to Calais, 266; allusions to, ii. 103, 104, 221; iii. 38.

Martinique, i. 103, 113; conquest of, 134, 174.
Mary, Queen, mention of, ii. 101.
Maynard, Sir William, M.P. for Essex, ii. 300.
Massachusetts, assembly of, ii. 322; proposed inquiry into the affair of, iii. 15, 22; act of the assembly of, 34; motion concerning, 35; refractory behaviour of, 223; iv. 142.
Masserano, Prince of, iv. 113, 171; his indignation, 175; demand of, 196.
Mauduit, Israel, account of, i. 25; his pamphlet defended, 88.
Maupeou, Chancellor, falseness and ability of, iv. 4; 16, 142, 167; villainy and treachery of, 219; description of, 220.
Maurepas, Comte de, account and character of, ii. 179.
Mawbey, Sir Joseph, account of, i. 285; offer of, ii. 94; iii. 174, 185, 189, 213; reads Wilkes's letter, iv. 194.
Mechell, the King of Prussia's Minister, recalled, ii. 9.
Mecklenburg, Prince of, i. 110; honours bestowed on, 125, 330.
Medenham Abbey, i. 137.
Melcombe, Lord, i. 97; supports Bute, 107; a member of the Hell Fire Club, 138; created a Cabinet Councillor, 140; his diary, i. 124; iv. 92, *note*.
Mello, M. de, Portuguese Minister in England, iii. 6.
Meredith, Sir William, character of, i. 278; moves for evidence concerning Wilkes, 282; defence of, 283; consents to waive his demand, 284; opens the debate on privilege, and Wilkes's complaint, 286, 287; candour of, 289; saying of, 296; ii. 46; letter of, 216; calls on Beckford, iii. 12; averse to capital punishment, 208; his conduct to Allen, 218; his attack on Conway, iv. 43; gained by the Court, 44; complaint of, 77; moves the repeal of a clause in the Nullum Tempus Act, 181; rescues Lord North, 201; allusions to, iii. 115, 210.
Methodists, responsible for the Cock Lane ghost, i. 115; turn informers, 117; conduct of, iii. 132.
Meynell, Hugo, account of, iii. 86; a gamester, 94.
Middlesex Sessions House, iii. 235, *note*.
Midleton, Lord, i. 23; allusion to, 71; discovery of, 199.
Militia, difference of opinion on, i. 68; expiration of the act granting it, 78: bill for continuing it passed, 112; long sitting on, 292; proposed reduction of sergeants in, ii. 224; necessity for its renewal, iii. 139; voted perpetual, 236; iv. 142.
Miller, a printer, iv. 107, 191, 204.
Milner, Sir William, place taken from him, i. 187, *note*.
Milton, John, mention of, ii. 195.
—— Lord, created a Baron, i. 124; protest of, on the Douglas case, iii. 205.
Minden, battle of, i. 160; hero of, iv. 233.
Minorca, loss of, i. 232; iv. 150.
Mirovich, account of, ii. 24.
Mirepoix, Madame de, anecdote of, iv. 16; account of, 222, 223.
Mitchell, Sir Andrew, account of. ii. 164.
Moderator, appearance of a paper so called, i. 262.
Mogul, the, mention of, iii. 2.
Monconseil, Madame, a daughter of, iv. 12.
Monaco, death of Duke of York at, iii. 74; Prince of, 75; Princess of, iv. 168.
Monckton, General, account of, i. 113.
Monson, Lord, earldom offered to, ii. 261.
Montagu, Sir Edward, account of, i. 124.
—— Frederick, account of, i. 315; iv, 205.
—— Wortley, mention of, ii. 114.
Montesquieu, mention of, iii. 7, *note*; iv. 165.
Montgomery, James, Lord Advocate, speeches of, iii. 203.
Moore, Sir Henry, iii. 22.
Mordaunt, Anna Maria, i. 187, *note*.
—— Sir Charles, a Tory, i. 194.
Morden, Barony of, iv. 35, *note*.
More, Mr., of Shrewsbury, i. 40.
—— speaks at a meeting in Westminster, iv. 121.
Morocco, mention of, iii. 3, 12.
Morris, Robert, iv. 190; secretary to the Bill of Rights, iv. 154, 190.
Mortimer and Queen Isabella, reference to, i. 141.
Morton, John, account of, ii. 102; art of, 104; ingratitude of, 301.

Mostyn, General, i. 37.
Mount Stuart, Lord, iv. 66.
Mulgrave, Lord, iii. 145.
Munich, Count, i. 148.
Murphy, Arthur, editor of *The Auditor*, i. 140.
Murray, Alexander, i. 223.
—— Mr., votes of, in opposition, i. 251.
Musgrave, Dr., accouut of, iii. 255.
Mustapha, Sultan, military incapacity of, iii. 176, *note*.

N.

NARISKIN, a Russian, fidelity of, i. 147.
Nash, Alderman, account of, iv. 229.
Naples, King of, i. 220, *note*; seizes Benevento, iii. 153.
Navigation of Chester, bill for promoting it, iv. 215.
Navy, state of, i. 192; iv. 137, 170; reduction in proposed, ii. 33.
Neville, Richard Aldworth, i. 157.
New Bath Guide, original poem, iii. 119.
Newcastle, Duke of, his conduct, i. 8, 9; marred his own policy, 11; censures the Tories, 23; quits the Council, 25; extravagance of the war imputed to him, 29; attack on him, 42; truckles to the views of Lord Bute, 44; alarm of, 54; opposes the promotion of Dr. Hayter, 57; pleased at Pitt's resignation, 62; proposes Bacon as Speaker, 68; admires Fuentes, 100, *note*; reconciled to Cumberland, 101; opposed to a war with Spain, 102; supports Bute, 107; treacheries of, 122; tenacity with which he clung to power, 123; created a baron, 124; tenders his resignation to the King, 132; resigns, 133; desertion of his levees, 134; his faction feeble and impotent, 151; inspired with resolution by Cumberland, 157; offered the Seals of Secretary of State, 163; ingratitude to, 164; disliked by Walpole, 167; censures the preliminaries, 176; retirement of his friends, 183; cashiering of his friends and dependants, 184; attacks the Cider Bill, 200; refuses to go to St. James's, or to return to office, 222, 225; noticed by the Duke of Brunswick, 277; conduct of, 282; despised by Pitt, 303; sends the letter of the cider counties to Pitt, ii. 28; his neglect of American affairs, 50; retirement of, from the House, 81; meetings at his house, 77, 134; his interview with Walpole, 95; despised by him, 98; violence of his party, 106; meridian of his power, 110; eager for a new administration, 122; created Lord Privy Seal, 137; his rejection of a pension, 253; nephew of, 266; his retirement from public life, iii. 60; vain endeavour of, 86; death and character of, 178; succeeded as Chancellor of Cambridge by Grafton, 181; iv. 91; conduct of, 93; his fondness of power, 95; allusions to, ii. 63, 72, 79, 109, 124, 164, 184, 239.
Newcastle, Duke of, his successor (previously Lord Lincoln), i. 123; dishonourable conduct of, 164; auditor of the Exchequer for life, 188; quarrels with his uncle, ii. 266; speech of, iii. 204; account of, iv. 182.
New England, refractory conduct of, ii. 153.
Newdigate, Sir Roger, ii. 298.
Newfoundland, privilege of fishing enjoyed on her coast, i. 60; liberties of fishing in, 62; the French make themselves masters of, 144; recovery of, 179; 180, 182; burning of French ships at, ii. 12; men of war ordered to, *ib.*
Newgate, committal of the mayor and corporation of Oxford to, iii. 109; milkman committed to, 193.
New Jersey, mention of, iii. 22.
Newmarket, ii. 115; gambling at, iii. 94.
Newspapers of the reign of George III., iii. 117.
Newton, Thomas, Bishop of Bristol, ii. 30.
New York, opulence of, iii. 22; congress of, 28, 223.
Nichole, Miss, quarrel concerning, i. 170, *note*; marriage of, *ib.*
Nivernois, Duc de, arrives in London, i. 151; account of, *ib.*; brings over the Chevalier d'Eon to England, 241; his treatment of D'Eon, *ib.*; publication of his private letters by D'Eon, 312; mortification of, 313; ii. 171.
Norfolk, county of, refusal of, to petition, iii. 251; quietness of, 261.

Norfolk, Duchess of, conversions effected by, iii. 35.
North, Hon. Brownlow, iv. 217.
—— Lord, styles Pitt an abdicated minister, i. 104; argues against privilege, 250; boisterous and coarse manner of, 257; calls for the attendance of Wilkes in the House, 266; marries a relation of Sir William Pynsent, ii. 32; talked of as Chancellor of the Exchequer, 298; deputed to conduct the intended plan for America, iii. 15; appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, 76; popular in the city, 90; meeting at his house, 142; apprehensions of his resignation, 198; objects to the petition from Boston, 210; able invective of, 228; consultation at his house, 237; conduct of, on American duties, 239; subservience of, iv. 42; amendment of, 43; his amendment carried, 44; Prime Minister, 50; lays open his situation, 51; description of, 52; character of, 53; zeal of, 69; offer of, 72; faithful clerk of, 88; and Wedderburn, 99; proposed impeachment of, 121; averse to war with Spain, 122; prepares the King's speech, 123, 157; pacific mould of, 158; panic of, 172; moderation of, 185; attack on, by the mob, 201; gratitude of, 201, *note*; opens the budget, 205, 214; alluded to, iii. 186, 208; iv. 151, 184, 214.
—— End House, iii. 30.
North Briton, the, a satirical weekly paper, i. 140; appearance of, *ib.*; progress of, *ib.*; flippancy of its author, 153; on the Cider Tax, 198; publication stopped, 217; publication of the memorable forty-fifth number, *ib.*; read in the House of Commons, 250; sentenced to be burned by the hangman, 251; riot on the attempt to burn it, 262; printers of, found guilty, ii. 11; reprinted, 80; iii. 193; continued abuse of, 200, 267.
Northampton, election for, iii. 164, *note*.
Northumberland, Lady, account and character of, i. 333; ii. 113.
—— Lord, moves the address, i. 69; created Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, 163; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 204; profusion and ostentation of, in Ireland, 332; dismisses his secretary, *ib.*; character of, *ib.*; removed from the government of Ireland, ii. 126, 127, 131; meeting at his house, 183; proposed as ambassador to Paris, 236; desires to be created a Duke, 260; iii. 151; meanness and ingratitude of, 171; mobbed, 233; duplicity of, iv. 31.
Northington, Lord, honesty of, i. 189; a Whig, ii. 66; his quarrel with the Ministers, 237; resignation of, 237; to be made President of the Council, 247; avarice and rapaciousness of, 253; boldness of, 263; saying of, 280; 290, 319; reprimanded by the King, iii. 44; enriching of, 100; *see* Henley, Lord.
Norton, Sir Fletcher, made Solicitor-General, i. 99; infamy of, 189; extensive practice of, 189; speech of, 251; accusation of, 260; created Attorney-General, 266; plea of, 284; speech of, 296; impudent confession of, 297; indecent saying of, 298; conduct of, *ib.*; sneered at by Townsend, 300; offensive behaviour of, 302; allusions to, ii. 45, 142, 213, 221, 225, 286, 309; appointed Master of the Rolls, 26; arbitrary maxims of, 27; speeches of, on the petition from America, 192, 200; altercation with Pitt, 193; his abuse of Yorke, 204; iii. 2, 103; distinguished position of, 104; 204, 213; conduct of, 214; not fitted for the Great Seal, iv. 33; elected Speaker, 37; the tool of Mansfield, 148; 213.
Nottingham, distressed state of, ii. 210; contest for, iii. 136.
Norwich, mitre of, bestowed on Dr. Young, i. 58; disturbances at, ii. 260.
Nugent, Robert, i. 90; argues against privilege, 250; speech of, 300; ii. 64, 190, 201, 269; appointed First Lord of Trade, 285; account of, *ib.*; *see* Clare, Lord.
Nullum Tempus Bill, iii. 225.
Nuthall, Thomas, iii. 32.

O.

ODUNN, Mr. i. 108.
Oil, duty on, iii. 23.
Old Bailey, trial of rioters at, iii. 200.
Oliver, Alderman, iv. 141; conduct of, 192; committed to the Tower,

200; bold letter of, 203; carried before the Barons of the Exchequer, 210; candidate for Sheriff, 217.
Olmius, John, created Baron Waltham, i. 125.
Onslow, Arthur, character of, i. 39; address of thanks to, 40; annuity to, *ib.*; reference to, 198; death of, iii. 113.
—— Colonel, ii. 65, 93, 204; account of, iii. 192,; 237; iv. 141.
—— George, ii. 93, 190, 213; iii. 84; his relations with Wilkes, 192; accused of corruption by Horne Tooke, 251; iv. 97, 145.
O'Reilly, Count, commands the expedition to Algiers, i. 100, *note.*
Orford, Lord, negotiations as to the Rangership of the London Parks, offered him by Fox, i. 168, *seq.*
Orleans, Bishop of, his profligacy, iv. 221.
—— Duc d', iv. 226.
Orloff, Count, the lover of the Empress of Russia, i. 146; assistance of, to the Empress, 147; keeps her in subjection, 148.
Osbaldiston, Richard, Bishop of Carlisle, translated to the see of London, i. 108; death of, 331.
Osnabruck, bishopric of, conferred on the King's son, i. 254; Bishop of, created Knight of the Bath, iii. 102.
Oswald, James, i. 88; instructed to treat Newcastle rudely, i. 122; created Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 204; ii. 213; dismissal and dotage of, iii. 100.
Ottoman Empire, iii. 257.
Oxford, the city of, iii. 109; election at, 131.
—— Lord, i. 22.
—— University, favoured by the Court, iii. 132.

P.

Padlock, The, iii. 211.
Palliser, Hugh, account of, ii. 63, *note.*
Palmerston, Lord, an accomplished nobleman, ii. 45, 104, 213.
Paoli, Pascal, iii. 167, 179; account of, 257.
Paper currency, proposed tax on, iii. 27.
Papists, plan for regimenting them, i. 114.
Paraguay, Jesuits of, iii. 6.
Parker, Lord, account of, i. 71, *note.*
Parliament, dissolution of, ii. 165.
Parliamentary Spy, The, iv. 66.
Parsons, Fanny, i. 115.
—— Humphrey, a great brewer, Lord Mayor of London, i. 108.
—— Nancy, the Duke of Grafton's mistress, iii. 180.
Party government, Walpole's views on, ii. 270, *note.*
Paterson, Mr., an agent of Fox, i. 66.
Patriotism, a poem, account of, iii. 119.
Pay-office, bribery at the, i. 157.
Payne, Sir Ralph, first speech of, iii. 215; pompous oration of, 238.
Pelham, Henry, allusions to, i. 154, *note*; ii. 80, 301; iv. 91.
—— Thomas, placed in the Admiralty, i. 34; Comptroller of the Household, ii. 138, 300.
Pembroke, Lord, receives the command of Conway's regiment, i. 330; elopement of, with a young lady, *ib.*
Percy, Lord, mention of, iii. 171.
Perjury, subornation of, Lords March and Sandwich accused of, iii. 190.
Perrière, Baron de la, Sardinian envoy, ii. 257.
Perrot, Judge, servility of, i. 222.
Peter the Third ascends the Russian throne, i. 108.
Peterhoff, i. 147.
Philipps, Sir John, moves an address to Mr. Onslow, i. 40; made a Privy Councillor, 190; moves for the accounts of the nation, 191; favourable to the augmentation of the army, 194; expostulates with Bute, 236; in the minority, 258; candour of, 261; proposal of, 282; moves the previous question, 283; replies to Pitt, 302; motion on the Secretaries of State, 306.
Phipps, Hon. Constantine, account of, iii. 145, *note*; iv. 148.
Piccadilly, illumination in, iii. 129.
Pierson, Colonel, ii. 14.
Pitt, Anne, account of, i. 66; her offer to Lord Villiers, iv. 88, *note.*
—— John, removed to make room for Sir Edmund Thomas, i. 205; petition presented by, ii. 63.
—— Thomas, added to the Admiralty Board, i. 204; account of, 270; his interview with Walpole, 271; his letter to Walpole, ii. 8; account of, iii. 262.
—— William, his conduct at the death

of George the Second, i. 5; prevails on George the Third to modify his first speech, 8; on cold terms with Lord Bute, 8; his power declines in the new reign, *ib.*; proposes a union against the favourite, *ib.*; quicksightedness of, *ib.*; calls the Duke of Newcastle Prime Minister, 10; professes to meddle with nothing but the war, *ib.*; disgusts the City, 11; bombastic inscription to, 11; his additions to the King's speech, 18; defends the Irish Commons, 24; saying of, 26; his meditated attack on Belleisle, 43; obduracy of, *ib.*; opposition to, *ib.*; soured temper of, 44; his opinions of the war, *ib.*; threatens an inquiry into the war, *ib.*; opposed by his colleagues, 45; defends his inflexibility, 53; his conduct, *ib.*; his anger, *ib.*; ridiculed by the Ministers, *ib.*; desires Lord Bristol to be recalled from Madrid, 60; spirit of, *ib.*; firmness of, 61; insists that a fleet be sent to Cadiz, *ib.*; despotism of, 62, *note*; takes leave of the Council, *ib.*; the enemy of France, Spain, and Lord Bute, *ib.*; loss of his character, *ib.*; resigns his Seals, *ib.*; advises the King to go to war with Spain, *ib.*; plans of, thwarted, 63; concern manifested on his resignation, *ib*; accepts a pension and a peerage for his wife, 64; justification of his sentiments, 65; injudicious conduct of, 66; the idol of the country, *ib.*; congratulations to, from the country, *ib*; goes to Guildhall in the royal procession, 70; indecent conduct of, *ib.*; speech of, in Parliament, 74; motives for his resignation, 75; disclaims public life, *ib.*; his indifference to party papers, *ib.*; famous sentence of, 76; accused by Beckford, 77; hated by Fox, *ib.*; secession of, *ib.*; speaks in favour of the perpetual militia bill, 78; speech of, on the German war, 81; praise of the English troops, 82; enemies of, 85; speech on the fishery papers, 91; calls Barré to order, 95; saying of, *ib.*; addressed by the city of Dublin, 96; justification of his measures, 97; libels on, *ib.*; arraigned by Fuentes in his memorial, 98; offers to replace Lord Anson, 99; his destruction aimed at by Fox, 101; dread of his influence, 102; refrains from calling for the Spanish papers, 105; speech of, *ib.*; vindication of his conduct, 107; approbation of, 108; his plan for the conquest of Martinique, 113; takes up the cause of Portugal, 128; his approval of the war, 130; rival of Fox, 154; wishes peace to be opposed, 173; affects to be without a party, 174; health of, 176; sudden appearance in the House, *ib.*; opinion on the treaty, 177; speech of, 178; opinion of, 181; withdrawal of, 182; denominated the arch patriot, 183; unsociability of, 186; his opinion on the army reduction, 195; anecdote of, 198; declares he will no longer represent Bath, 223; attempts to make him Minister, 227; seldom courted support, *ib.*; sent for by the King, 228; terms proposed by, 229; his interview with the King, *ib.*; his opinion of the holders of office, 232; reserve of, 237; his slighting mention of Legge, 238; indignant reply of, to Walpole, 248; supports the precedence of privilege, 249; insists that Wilkes should be heard, 251; his meeting with Newcastle and his friends, 254; illness of, 259; harsh epithets bestowed on Wilkes by, 278; his rhapsody on liberty, 290; takes the whole debate on himself, 291; ridicules the Ministry, 293; speeches of, 293, 301; praise of, by Townshend, *ib.*; his affectation, 303; dismissed from a cornetcy, 321; just resentment of, 327; Legge's deathbed exhortation to, ii. 13; professions of, 29; fortune left to him, 32; health of, 33, 48, 243; anecdote of, 102, *note*; faults and abilities of, 119; the riots, how regarded by, 121; progress of negotiations with, 122; defeat of, 124; his interviews with Colonel Fitzroy and the Duke of Grafton, 131; consents to take office, 132; conduct of, 133; anecdote of, 135; mysterious behaviour of, 142; his conduct towards the Duke of Cumberland, 158; dreaded by the French, 163; famous speech of, 185; offence given by, 191; altercation with Sir F. Norton, 192-3; imposing dignity of, 195; his oration in favour of liberty, 200; ascendency of, *ib.*; illness and speech of, 202; attacked by Wedderburn,

206; reception of, by the merchants, 212; his objection to the Bill of Right on the taxation of America, 215; speech of, 216; account of his interview with Bute, 217; desire for his return to power, 222; his impatience for power, 223; accusations of, 224; offends the Ministerial Whigs, 225; haughtiness of, 227, 228; negotiations with, 229, 237; sent for by the King, 239; his proposal to Conway, 241; conduct of, 242; cold mystery of, 245; laconic language of, 246; his plan of administration, 247; inflexibility of, 251; haughtiness of, 252; affront offered to, 253; created Earl of Chatham, and kisses hands for the Privy Seal, *ib.*; profusion of, 254; genius of, iv. 93; *see* Chatham, Lord.
Pocock, Sir George, mention of, ii. 256.
Poland, death of the King of, i. 242.
Pombal, Marquis of, ii. 203; iii. 6-8, 78.
Pomfret, Lord, supports the motion of Bedford, i. 107; motion of, 175; allusions to, ii. 63, 83, 110, 120; iv. 72, 214; complaint of, iii. 194; bad case of, iv. 189.
Pompadour, Madame, favours the Duc de Choiseul, i. 109; death of, 330; iii. 177; effect of her death on Louis the Fifteenth, ii. 169; severe ballad on, 179; supports the Duc de Choiseul, iv. 5, 164.
Ponsonby, Speaker, iii. 79, 264.
Poole, Sir Francis, i. 187, *note.*
Pope, the, his message to the Duke of York, i. 243; protection afforded the Jesuits by, ii. 181; his refutation of the claims of the French on Avignon, iii. 153, *note*; election of, 244.
—— Alexander, parody on his 'Essay on Man,' i. 246.
Porter, Sir James, work on Turkey by, iii. 139.
Portland, Duke of, made Lord Chamberlain, ii. 137; related to the Cavendishes, 251; his title to certain lands disputed by Sir James Lowther, iii. 102; in opposition, 103; reproaches Grafton, 104; character of, 195.
Portugal, summoned by Spain to declare against England, i. 98; state of, *ib.*; treaty of, with Spain, iii. 6; seizes Rio Grande, 78.
Portuguese troops, deplorable cowardice of, i. 114; settlements in America, iii. 6.
Potter, Thomas, account of, i. 246; his connection with Warburton's wife, 248.
Powis, Lord, made Comptroller of the Household, i. 47; made Treasurer of the Household, 78; his meanness to Lady Mary Herbert, ii. 231.
Powlett, Lord Harry, his speech in the House, ii. 35.
Pownall, Governor, iii. 28, *note*; motion of, concerning America, 239.
Poyntz, Anna, a great beauty, i. 187, *note.*
Præmunire, bill of, against America, iii. 223.
Praslin, Duc de, publication of his private letters, i. 312; honourable conduct of, 313; resentment of, *ib.*; alarms of, ii. 163; character of, 178.
Pratt, Charles, anxiety of Ministers to remove him, i. 99; obliged to accept the post of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *ib.*; conduct of, 221, 300, 303; proposed as Lord Chancellor, 327; anecdote of, ii. 28; declares the Queen naturalised, 87; demanded as Chancellor by Pitt, 118; offer of a peerage to, 140; takes the title of Lord Camden, 141; *see* Camden, Lord.
Press, liberty of the, i. 256.
Preston, election at, iii. 266.
—— Colonel, iv. 80; apology for 99.
Pretender, death of the old, ii. 181.
Princess Dowager, demands to be declared Princess-mother, i. 10; absents herself from St. James's after the marriage of the King, 14; reserve of, *ib.*; morals of, 16; governs the King, 17; avarice of, 21; aversion of, to her son's marriage, 48; her conduct to the Queen, 56; her policy towards Pitt, 64; grants a favour to the Queen, 125; hates Fox, 154; reduced to lean for support on Fox, 155; her treatment of the Duchess of Bedford, 206; anecdote of, 237; reason of, for desiring her daughter's marriage, 275; not beloved by her children, *ib.*; indolence of, *ib.*; her views on the Regency, ii. 68; omission of her name from the Bill, 88; obnoxious, 108; her want of influence over the Ministers, 146; her antipathy to the House of Brunswick

removed, 147; her aversion to the Duke of Cumberland, 158; affront to, 251; aspersions on, iii. 243; James Townsend's attacks on, iv. 199; last days of, 241.
Printers, damages procured by, i. 222; brought as witness against Wilkes, 250; of *The Moderator* taken up, 262; of *The North Briton*, damages obtained by, 265; of *The London Evening Post* called to the Lords, 311; of *The North Briton* found guilty, ii. 11; information filed against, *ib.*; penalties on, 128; denounced to the House of Commons, iv. 188; commitment of, opposed, 190.
Privilege, importance of, in the House of Commons, i. 250; question respecting, 255; relinquishment of, in the House of Commons, 261.
Proctor, Sir William Beauchamp, candidate for Middlesex, iii. 128, 190.
Protestant powers, alliance with, ii. 118.
Provinces, proposed requisition to the, ii. 213; proposal concerning, 317.
Prowse, Thomas, account of, i. 67; offered the Post-office, ii. 261.
Prussia, approaching expiration of the treaty with, i. 80; subsidy to, 82; alliance with, ii. 132; 164.
—— King of, born to administer military wonders to the world, i. 83; effect of his victories, 88; mortification sought to be heaped on, 102; his subsidy continued, *ib.*; martial talent of, 119; befriended by Russia, 148; his presence of mind, 149; allusion to, ii. 240; his interview with Joseph the Second, iii. 256.
Pulteney, Sir William, account of, iii. 205.
Pynsent, Sir Robert, ii. 33, *note.*
—— Sir William, death of, and disposal of his fortune, ii. 32.

Q.

QUEBEC, conquest of, i. 17; Bill, ii. 237 *note*; plan of civil government at, iii. 33.
Queen Charlotte, landing of, at Harwich, i. 54; no privy purse allowed her, 55; education of, *ib.*; weak superstition of, *ib.*; anecdote of, 56; conduct of, *ib.*; personal appearance of and her first interview with the King, *ib.*; becomes attached to the King, *ib.*; dowry of, voted, 77; want of credit of, 110; privacy of her life, 125; Buckingham House purchased for her, *ib.*; applies to the Princess for a Major-Generalship for her brother, *ib.*; confinement of, 150; her influence with the King, 254; to be Regent, ii. 79; naturalisation of, 87; capable of being Regent, *ib.*; sacrificed to the jealousy of her mother-in-law, 90; desired by Mawbey to be Regent, 94, 129; independence of, 129.
Queen of France, character of, ii. 170.
—— Denmark, disliked by her husband, iii. 160; account of, iv. 108.
Queensberry, Duke of, i. 23, *note*; succeeds Tweeddale as Justice-General of Scotland, 204; Duke and Duchess of, iii. 203.

R.

RADNOR, LORD, proposal of, concerning the Papists, iii. 35; signs a protest, iv. 184.
Ranby, John, Serjeant-Surgeon to the King, i. 7.
Ranelagh Gardens, riot at, ii. 2.
Ravensworth, Lord, moves for the accounts of the war, i. 196; expresses scorn of the City, 200; ii. 109.
Regency Bill, passing of, ii. 128.
Regent, speculation concerning who was to be named, ii. 71; council of, 72.
Republican party, by whom headed, iii. 220.
Reynolds, an attorney, taken into custody, iii. 112.
Rice, George, placed at the Board of Trade, i. 34.
Rich, Sir Robert, death of, iii. 111.
Richelieu, Cardinal, allusion to, iii. 176.
—— Marshal, iii. 177; character and description of, iv. 5-6; dissolves the Cour des Aides, 210.
Richmond, The King withdraws to, ii. 62; appearance of the weavers at, 111.
—— Duke of, objects to the distinction paid to Sir Henry Erskine, i. 19; haughty and young, *ib.*; his interview with the King, *ib.*; his character contrasted with Grafton's, 20; frankness of, 21; hunting party at his house, 110; his father's persecution of Fox, 167; seconds the

Duke of Bedford in his violence against the City, 264; speaks against the summary proceeding suggested by Sandwich, 282; desires to know who the Royal Family are, ii. 82; question raised by, 85; motion of, *ib.*; rejection of his motion, 87, 108; named to suppress the riots, 121; made Ambassador to Paris, 145; possessed the Dukedom of Aubigné, 161; high spirit of, *ib.*; negotiations of, *ib.*; visits Dunkirk, *ib.*; his return to England, 224; disliked by the King, 230; made Secretary of State, *ib.*; how treated by the King, 239; his friendship for Walpole, 242; his interviews with Walpole, 248, 269; his attack on Chatham, 290; 323; iii. 3; motion of, 33; three motions of, 40; 41; noble behaviour of, 61; 182, 195, 259; iv. 27; answer of, to Walpole, 28; his attachment to Lord Rockingham, 44, 86; virtues of, 98; resents the King's breach of promise, 119; motion of, 133, 137; relating to the Falkland Islands, 178; to remit pressing, 180.

Richmond House, Whitehall, iii. 33.

Ridley, Matthew, and his son, iv. 71.

Rienzi, Nicholas, mention of, ii. 274.

Rigby, Richard, challenges Lord Clanricarde, i. 24; great promises made to him, 78; moves that the muster-roll of the Hessians be laid before the House, 106; pretends to approve the declaration against Spain, *ib.*; favourable to the augmentation of the army, 194; supports Fox, 199; his ingratitude to Fox, 208; his journey to Woodstock, 227; trusts Lord Sandwich, 233; attacked by Grenville, 260; his reply, 261; endeavours to procure a censure on the Lord Mayor, 264; calls for the attendance of Wilkes in the House, 265; desperation of, 304; retires to France, 335; ii. 45, 61, 66, 106, 126, 129, 139, 167, 190; brutality of, 207; his detestation of Conway, 222; place asked for him, 252; his conduct on the East Indian affairs, 281; artfulness of, 283; motion of, 286, 287; reproaches Barré, 296; schemes of, 297; his attack on Ministers, 306; roughness of, iii. 12; motion of, 15; invective of, against Lord Bute, 28; goes to Ireland, 85; negotiations of, 87; averse to the tax on absentees, 95; leaves the House, 100; created Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, *ib.*; his secret offers to Grenville, 150; kisses hands as Paymaster, 153; regiment obtained by his brother-in-law, 171; allusions to, 185, 186, 190; motion of, 193; attacked by Barré, 211, 212; duplicity of, iv. 46, 151; bequest of the Duke of Bedford to, 173.

Rio Grande, seized by Portugal, iii. 78.

Roache, Captain, a duelling Irishman, iii. 234; retirement of, 236.

Roberts, Peter, the City Remembrancer, iv. 65.

Robertson, William, the author, account of, iii. 121.

Robinson, John, Secretary to the Treasury, iv. 61.

Rochford, Lord, makes way for Lord Bute, i. 10; his return from Spain, ii. 240; instructions to, iii. 154, *note*; made Secretary of State, 167; character of, 168; iv. 123, 171, 175; his reply to the Prince of Masserano, 196.

Rochfort, General Conway's conduct at, i. 326; iii. 164.

Rockingham, Lord, resigns the Bedchamber, i. 160; dismissed from his Lord-Lieutenancy, 185; ii. 61, 92; proposed for the head of the Treasury, 134; appointed First Lord of the Treasury, 137; character of, 139; his fondness for power, 164, 184; position of his ministry, 200, 201; his interview with the King, 205; childish arrogance of, 211; delusion of, 222; despised by Rigby, 223, 224, 227,; informs the King of his desire to resign with his friends, 230; conduct of, 233; his displacement, 248; professions of, 252; his behaviour to Pitt, 253; his conversation with Walpole, 271; his party, 280, 321; goes to Woburn, iii. 50; his quarrel with Bedford, 60; his interview with the King, 61; offered the Treasury, 64; his party abuse Conway, 85; weak and childish, 222; Burke's attachment to, *ib.*; provoked by Grafton, 230; haughtiness of, to Chatham, iv. 22; shuns Wilkes, 23; his folly, *ib.*; motions of, 32, 39; interview with Chatham, *ib.*; his party call for war with

Spain, 122; allusions to, ii. 141, 224, 227, 232, 265, 267, 269, 272; iii. 192, 242.
Rodney, Admiral, his conquest of Martinique, i. 113; antagonist to Colonel Howe, iii. 164.
Rodondo, iii. 118.
Rokeby, Lord, ii. 31, *note*.
Roman nobility, ii. 181.
Rome, invitation of Duke of York to, i. 243; ii. 181; English travellers a source of wealth to, *ib.*
Rosamouski, the supposed assassin of the Czar, i. 148.
Rouse, Mr., the deputy chairman of the East India Company, ii. 309.
Royston, Lord; *see* Hardwicke, Lord.
Roxburghe, Duke of, succeeds Lord Buckinghamshire, iii. 81.
Rushout, Sir John, the most ancient member in the House, i. 260; anecdote of, *ib.*; the oracle of the House, ii. 104.
Russia accedes to Prussia, i. 130; change of her feelings, 134; change of the English ambassador to, ii. 258; war declared against, by Turkey, iii. 176; quarrel of her ambassador with that of France, 245; her fleet molested by France and Spain, iv. 2; war with Turkey, 124.
Russian Minister, intercepted letter of, ii. 236.
Russians take Berlin, i. 25.
Rutland, Duke of, named Groom of the Stole, i. 33; made master of the Horse, 36; remains in his situation, 207; ii. 145; quits the post of Master of the Horse, 256.
Ryder, Sir Dudley, a sound lawyer, iii. 105.
Ryswick, peace of, i. 195.

S.

SABATIN, MADAME, iv. 222, *note*.
Sackville, Lord George, pays his duty to the King, i. 11; privately instructed to discontinue his attendance at Court, *ib.*; blames the expense of the German war, 128; his name struck off the council list in the preceding reign, 160; favourable to the augmentation of the army, 194; supports Fox, 199; attached to Bute, 237; speech of, 299; stains on his character, 327; made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, ii. 144; 166, 196; author of troubles in Ireland and America, iii. 111; reprimanded by Sir J. Lowther, 196; temper and courage of, iv. 152; his duel with Johnstone, 153; account of, 154, *note*; 205.
Sailor, heroic conduct of a, iii. 148.
Sailors, body of, attend the Houses of Parliament, iii. 141; proclamation against the, 142; appeasing of, 144; raising of, iv. 3.
St. Alban's tavern, meeting at, i. 78.
St. Florentin, Comte de, allusion to, iv. 165.
St. Foix, M., honourably treated by the Duc de Praslin, i. 313.
St. James's never frequented by the Princess Dowager, i. 14; Sheriffs hurry to, 201.
St. James's Chronicle, iii. 193.
St. John, Colonel Henry, ii. 300.
—— island of, i. 308.
Sandwich, Lord, given the embassy to Spain, i. 162; First Lord of the Admiralty, 210; the Seals bestowed on him, 233; conduct of, *ib.*; produces a blasphemous poem in the House, 245; hypocritical speech of, 247; motion of, on Wilkes, 248; becomes intimate with Warburton, 249; nickname bestowed on him, *ib.*; obtains a pension, 267; moves that Wilkes be taken into custody, 282; peculiar genius of, 304; candidate for High Steward of Cambridge, 314, 315; solicits a place for his nephew, ii. 15; sets up a scurrilous paper, 191; iii. 87; created Postmaster, 100, 185; teases Grafton for office, iv. 42; alarm of, 67; impudence of, 78, 135; secured by North, 161; appointed to the Admiralty, 170; sarcastic reply of, to Chatham, 213.
Sandys, Lord, named First Lord of Trade, i. 33; removed to make way for Townshend, 193; death of, iv. 79.
Santa Croce, Prince of, mentioned, iv. 13, *note*.
Saunders, Admiral, ii. 64, 91; made Commissioner of the Admiralty, 137; resignation of, 255; Admiralty bestowed on him, 256; a gallant but weak man, 282; iii. 172.
Savile, Sir George, character of, i. 279; defence of, 283; candour of, 289; proposed as Secretary at War, ii. 132; 191, 204, 225; petition presented by, iii. 240; opinion of, concerning the

Middlesex election, iv. 26; fearlessness of, 27; unblemished virtue of, 44; 86; conduct of, 199, 213.
Saville House, Leicester Fields, i. 6, *note*; 238, *note*.
Sawbridge, John, iii. 191, 192, *note*, 239; a chief of the republican party, 220; opposed to pressing, iv. 121; supports Wilkes, 122; declares himself a candidate for Lord Mayor, 229.
Saxony, death of Augustus the Third of, i. 242; new elector of, 243.
Scarborough, Lord, ii. 138; resignation of, 280.
Scarsdale, Lord, i. 35, *note*.
Schouvalow, Count, account of, i. 119.
Scotland, averse to the Union, iii. 111.
Scots, rancour of, iv. 156.
Scott, Rev. James, ii. 191, *note*, iv. 203.
Scrafton, Luke, East Indian director, ii. 306.
Seamen, raising of, i. 192.
Secker, Archbishop, assiduity of, at court, i. 16; hypocritical enthusiasm of, 117; present at Bute's first levée, 139; allusion to, iii. 155; death of, 158.
Seilern, Count, Austrian Ambassador, ii. 257; insult offered to, iii. 130; 246.
Selkirk, Lord, account of, iv. 209.
Selwyn, George Augustus, sayings of, i. 96; ii. 147.
Senegal, cost of its maintenance, ii. 288.
Sewell, Sir Thomas, appointed Master of the Rolls, ii. 26.
Seymour, Henry, iii. 178, 197, 221.
Shannon, Lord, death and character of, ii. 27.
—— his successor, iii. 79; iv. 234.
Shebbeare, Dr., i. 141, *note*, 262; iv. 105, *note*.
Shelburne, Lord, speaks against the German war, i. 69; selects Colonel Barré to run down Pitt, 87; supports the motion of Bedford, 107; called a liar, 203; calls his secrecy a pious fraud, *ib.*; named to succeed Charles Townshend, 210; his affectation of being Minister, 227; resigns the Seals, 233; dismissed from being aide-de-camp, 264; declines the Board of Trade, ii. 143; 167; to be made Secretary of State, 247; disliked by the King, 248; meditated disgrace of, 98, 99, 150, 165, 166; resignation of, 167; his attack on Bedford, 255; allusions to, iv. 68, 72, 82, 100, 116; connection of Chatham with, 179; speech of, 182.
Shelley, Sir John, called the Little Commoner, ii. 266; appointed in the room of Lord Edgcumbe, ii. 273.
Shiffner, Henry, M.P. for Minehead, ii. 213.
Shipbrook, Lord, i. 125, *note*.
Ships, burning of, ii. 153; condition of, iv. 136.
Shoreham, borough of, iv. 214.
Shorter, John, the daughters of, i. 319, *note*.
Smelt, Leonard, account of, iv. 207.
Smollett, Tobias, account of, i. 140; publication of *Humphrey Clinker*, iv. 218.
Smythe, Sir Sidney, iv. 36.
Somers, Lord, mention of, ii. 93, 94; iii. 188.
Somerset House, i. 276.
Soubise, Prince, memorial against, i. 189; character of, ii. 178; anecdote of, iv. 15.
Southey, Robert, his opinion of Churchhill, i. 143, *note*.
South Sea, advantages of a settlement there, iv. 113.
Spain, interposition in behalf of France, i. 60; King of, his ignorance and obstinacy, 61; rude note from, 62; exultation of, on Pitt's retirement, *ib.*; pacific intentions of, 65; contradicted, 71; motives for a war with, 74; orders the restitution of an English cutter, 77; disagreeable position of, 94; war with, breaks forth, 97; its refusal to show its treaty with France, *ib.*; its assistance needed by France, 98; summons Portugal to declare against us, *ib.*; resolution of making war on, 101; war with, a popular measure, 102; declared, *ib.*; its league with France detected by Pitt, 104; unanimous approval of the papers sent thither, by Pitt, 105; apprehension of, 106; irrecoverable blow to, 150; preliminaries of peace with, 162; reasons given by the King for setting aside his eldest son, 220; restrictions on its trade, ii. 200; expulsion of the Jesuits from, iii. 5; its quarrel with Portugal, 78; its dread of Pitt, 170; molests the Russian fleet, iv. 2; Ministers wish to avoid war with, 122; arrival of the courier from, 136; navy of, 137; King of, a hater of

England, 162; negotiations with, 195; Court of, 212.
Spanish declaration, discussed, iv. 182.
Speaker of the House of Lords, iv. 34, *note.*
Spencer, Lord Charles, i. 174, 207; ii. 138.
—— John, created a Viscount, i. 35; profuseness of, iii. 136.
Spitalfields' weavers, unemployed, ii. 111; riotous conduct of the, *ib.*; petition the King for redress, *ib.*; dispersion of, 112; wait on Lord Hillsborough, 128.
Stamp Act, i. 49, *seq.*; attempt to carry it into execution, ii. 153; obnoxious to the Colonies, *ib.*; position in which it places the Ministers, 155; determination to repeal it, 156; debate on, 166; motion for the papers concerning, 167; conduct of the King concerning, 183; petition against, 191; debates concerning, 197, 202; debate on its repeal, 210; dangers to result from its non-repeal, *ib.*; repeal of, decided on, 211; passing of the first reading of the bill for the repeal of, 216; repeal of, 218, 317; pamphlets relating to, iii. 118; petitions against, 127.
Stanhope, Sir William, i. 58.
Stanislaus, King, beloved by his daughter, ii. 170.
Stanley, Hans, conducts the negotiation for peace, i. 58; defends the pursuit of the German war, 80; object of his labours, 107; says that France is in earnest, *ib.*; defends the treaty, 178; speech of, 182; disaffected, ii. 143; speech of, 184; named ambassador to Russia, 258; his embassy laid aside, 259; speech of, 311; honourable conduct of, *ib.*
Stapylton, Sir Thomas, his rejection of the offer of the corporation of Oxford, iii. 109.
Steadys, family of, described by Calvert, i. 191.
Stephenson, Miss, marriage of, iii. 192, *note.*
—— Mr., a chief of the republican party, iii. 220.
Stewart, Sir John, marriage of, iii. 208.
—— Lady Susan, i. 12; iii. 204, *note.*
Stolberg, Princess, married by proxy to the young Pretender, iv. 231.
Stone, Andrew, preceptor to the King, i. 23; appointed Treasurer to the Queen, 55; account of, *ib.*, *note*; a meeting of the junto at his house, 334; iv. 91.
Stone, Archbishop, death of, ii. 27.
Stonehewer, Richard, iv. 41.
Stormont, Lord, iii. 101.
Strange, Lord, concurs in the motion of Mr. Cooke, i. 89; his bill for a new northern navigation, 110; his motion for adjournment, 190; his opinion on the augmentation of the army, 194; character of, 283; would not consent to postpone the acquittal of Wood and Webbe, 289; anecdote of, ii. 28; his attempted defence of Ministers, 35; allusions to, 190, 196; his interview with the King, 205; proposal of, 213.
Strangways, Lady Susan, i, 49.
Strode, Lieut.-General William, ii. 159, *note.*
Struensee and the Queen of Denmark, iv. 186.
Stuart, Andrew, his connection with the Douglas case, iii. 202; accused of perjury, 204; receives a present from Pulteney, 205; his pamphlet against Mansfield, 206.
—— Lady Anne, iii. 157, *note.*
—— House of, ii. 182.
—— the Hon. James Archibald, 157, *note.*
—— —— Mary, i. 12.
Sturt, Humphry, petition presented by, ii. 63.
Suffolk, Lady, relates an anecdote to Walpole, i. 238.
—— Lord, ii. 167, 263; motion of, concerning the Lord Mayor, iii. 142; character of, iv. 173; appointed Secretary of State, 217.
Sullivan, Lawrence, East India Director, account of, ii. 309, *note*; iii. 310, 315, 316.
Surrey, petition presented from, iii. 254.
Sutton, Daniel, demolition of his hospital, iii. 136.
Swan, a printer, appears at the bar of the House of Lords, iii. 194; account of his conduct, *ib.*
Sweden, situation of, 118, 119; a free nation, 131.
Swinburn, William, ii. 4, *note.*

T.

TACITUS, story in, ii. 24, *note.*

Talbot, Lord, made Lord Steward, i. 35; created an Earl, *ib.*; parsimony of, 36; interests himself in the promotion of Dr. Hayter, 57; possesses no influence at Court, 58; anecdote of, *ib.*; his squabbles with the City, *ib.*; warned by Beckford, *ib.*; absurd behaviour of, 59; farsightedness of, 63; supports Bedford, 107; challenges Wilkes, 153; remark of, concerning Fox, 196; ii. 109, 110, 322; conduct of, iii. 233.
Taureau, Château de, iv. 166.
Tavistock, Lord, son of the Duke of Bedford, ii. 252; death of, 312; character of, *ib.*; death of his wife, 313.
Temple, family, the, i. 234, *note.*
—— Lord, necessary to Pitt in the House of Peers, i. 32; advises the King to go to war with Spain, 62; resigns his office, *ib.*; exasperated at the conduct of his brother, 65; zeal of, 66, speech of, 69; proceeds with Pitt to the dinner in the city, 70; vengeance of, 144; personality of, 200; refused admittance to Wilkes in the Tower, 220; removed from his Lord-Lieutenancy, 222; proposed for the Treasury, 229; offensive conduct of, 234; detested at Court, *ib.*; jealous of his brother, *ib.*; dissensions in his family, *ib.*; censures the peace, 245; condemns the means by which the *Essay on Woman* was procured, 247; accused of being the instigator of Wilkes, 260; detested, 303; rancorous against Grenville, 304; coldness of, ii. 7; had no influence with Pitt, 20; his interview with Walpole, *ib.*; affects a royal style, 21; saying of, 61; 63; popularity of, 67; on the Regency Bill, 80; desertion and resentment of, 81; proposed to have the Treasury, 118; his interview with Grenville, 122; conduct of, 123; his reconciliation with his brother, 124; estate of, *ib.*, 131; suggested for the Treasury, 132; refuses to accept the Treasury, 133; conduct of, *ib.*; defection of, 136; meanness of, 168; letter of, 226; sent for by the King, 243; his interview with the King and extravagant demands of, *ib.*; his letter to Lady Chatham, 244, *note*; his refusal to come in with Pitt, *ib.*; his connection with Pitt, *ib.*, *note*; pamphlet in defence of, 245, *note*; distrusted by the Bedfords, 252; shameless malignity of, 255; 264, 280; his speech on the provision for the King's brothers, 310; acrimonious language of, 318; iii. 86; desires a Dukedom, 97; offers of, to the King, 150; allowed to appear as witness for Wilkes, 185; his appearance waived, 189; conduct of, 194, 237, 249; iv. 52, 68; abandons politics, 126.
Terray, Abbé du, reforms of, iv. 16; the personal enemy of Choiseul, 142; allusion to, 222.
Terrick, Richard, Bishop of Peterborough, created Bishop of London, i. 331; ii. 60; prosecutes mass-houses, 164.
Thetford, Conway elected for, iii. 164.
Thomas, Bishops, i. 42, 47, 57.
Thomas, Sir Edmund, i. 34.
Thomond, Lord, moves the Address to the Queen, i. 77; appointed cofferer, 78; resigns, ii. 138.
Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland Islands, iv. 196, *note.*
Thurlow, Edward, secretary to Weymouth, ii. 128; in favour of hearing the American petition, 193; his duel with Andrew Stuart, iii. 205; motion of, 216; appointed Attorney-General, iv. 174.
Tisdall, Philip, iii. 79.
Tooke, John Horne; *see* Horne.
Torgau, battle of, i. 25.
Tories, change their badge, i. 13; admitted to be participators of power, 42; triumph and rancour of, 109; not reconciled to the nomination of Fox, 156; folly of, 192; their want of abilities, ii. 66.
Tothill against Pitt, case of, iv. 149.
Toulouse, Archbishop of, ii. 179.
Townsend, Chauncey, account of, iii. 112; 183; attached to the Court, 191.
—— James, account of, iii. 191; 197, 224, *note*, 262; refuses to pay the land tax, iv. 59; 132; candidate for Lord Mayor, 229.
Townshend, Hon. Charles, made Secretary of War, i. 34; desires the Militia to be mentioned in the King's Speech, 68; his jealousy of Grenville, *ib.*; speech of, 79; moves for the land forces, *ib.*; enconiums of, on Pitt, *ib.*; sayings of, 96, 166;

vacillation of, *ib.*; opposed to the war with Spain, 106; speech of, 174; discontent of, 183; takes pains to reform the abuses of mad-houses, 192; made First Lord of Trade, 193; resignation of, *ib.*; retires from the debate on the army, 195; made First Lord of the Admiralty, 209; his demands, *ib.*; dismissed, 210; refuses to be Secretary of State, 234; speech of, 266; attacks Grenville, 278, 283; duplicity of, 282; fine speech of, on general warrants, 300; distrusted, 303; neglected by the Court, 327; author of a pamphlet, ii. 6; estimate of his abilities, *ib.*; his fickleness, 33; succeeds Lord Holland as Paymaster, 126; fluctuation of, 141; his speech on the Stamp Act, 166; style of his oratory, 195; feigns illness, 219; speech of, 235; accepts the Chancellorship of the Exchequer from Pitt, 246; duplicity of, 247; on the East India Company, 280; disposition of, 285; delighted at the prospect of confusion, 293; speech of, 296; proposes the land tax, 298; opposes Beckford's motion on the East India Company, 304; speech of, 312; his 'champagne speech,' iii. 17; his opinion of Chatham, 18; proposes taxes on America, 21; witty and pathetic speech of, 30; freedom of the city bestowed on, 44; death and character of, 72; trickery of, 90; allusions to, i. 78; ii. 34, 56, 166, 286, 289; iii. 2, 8, 9, 15, 28, 36, 67.

Townshend, Charles (afterwards Lord Bayning), ii. 134, 137; iv. 58.

—— General George (afterwards Lord), his intended duel with Lord Albemarle, i. 17; pamphlet published against him, *ib.*; his duel prevented, 18; first to introduce caricatures into politics, *ib.*; patron of the plan for the perpetuity of the Militia, 175; made Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, 204; death of his father, 289; made Viceroy of Ireland, iii. 71; favourably received there, 78; his character, 80; insolent and preposterous conduct of, as Viceroy, 231; wanton intemperance of, 232.

—— family, i. 287, *note*; ii. 134, *note*.

—— Lord, allusions to, i. 287.

Townshend, Thomas (afterwards Lord Sydney), dismissed from the Board of Green Cloth, i. 185; ii. 65, 92, 137, 184, 214; appointed Paymaster, iii. 84; his resignation, 152; 224; proposed as Speaker, iv. 37; refuses to accept, *ib.*; admired speech of, 209.

Trecothick, Barlow, elected M.P. for London, iii. 127; 259; iv. 68; chosen Lord Mayor in succession to Beckford, 104.

Trevor, Bishop, death of, iv. 216.

Turkey declares war against Russia, iii. 176.

Turks give battle, and are defeated, iv. 2.

Turner, Charles, iv. 190.

—— Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, iii. 232.

Tweeddale, Lord, account of, i. 47; death of, 204.

Tyrawley, Lord, i. 108.

U.

UTRECHT, treaty of, i. 195, 217, *note*.

V.

VAILS to servants, ii. 3.

Valentia, Lord, iv. 184, *note*, 214.

Vane, Frederick, M.P. for Durham, ii. 207.

Vanneck, Sir Joshua, his daughter married to Thomas Walpole, i. 107, *note*.

Vansittart, Henry, Governor of Bengal, ii. 315.

Vaughan, Lord Chief Justice, i. 300.

—— Samuel, tries to buy a place in America, iii. 265.

Vauguion, Duc de la, conduct of, iv. 8.

Vergy, Treyssac de, swears the peace against D'Eon, i. 242.

Vergennes, Count de, iii. 176, *note*.

Vernon, George Venables, created a Baron, i. 125.

—— Richard, appointed to the Board of Green Cloth, i. 316; ii. 252; iii. 86; a gambler, 94; his skill in horse-racing, *ib.*

Victoire, Madame, iv. 221.

Vienna, Dauphiness expected from, iii. 138, *note*.

Villiers, Lord, placed in the Admiralty, i. 34; seconds the address to the Queen, 77; ii. 134, 184; iv. 88, *note*, 232, *note*.

Virginia, petition from its agent, ii. 65; refractoriness of, 153; government of, iii. 161; mutinous spirit of, *ib.*; denies the right of taxation, 250.
Virri, Count, Sardinian Minister in in England, i. 123; pension granted him, 211, *note*; disgraceful grant to, 268.
Voltaire, scandalous encomiums of, on Catherine II., ii. 25; iv. 165.
Vrillière, Duc de la, iv. 165.

W.

WAKEFIELD LODGE in Whittlebury Forest, iii. 41.
Waldeck Castle taken by stratagem, i. 145.
Waldegrave, Lady, account of, iii. 268.
—— —— Elizabeth, i. 184.
—— Lord, applied to by Fox, i. 155; consults the Duke of Cumberland, *ib.*; married to the niece of Walpole, 197; suspects Fox, *ib.*; character of, 212; death of, *ib.*; account of his *Memoirs*, 212; offered a post the day before his last illness, 213; Garter bestowed on, iii. 99.
—— —— (his successor), ii. 74, 113, 121, 129; disappointment of, iii. 196; made Master of the Horse to the Queen, iv. 37; 130.
Wales, when taxed, ii. 215.
—— Prince of, birth of, i. 150; care of, to whom intrusted, iv. 206.
Wall, General, i. 239.
Waller, Major Henry, poem by, quoted, iv. 118, *note*.
Walpole, Hon. Horace, his relations with Fox, i. 166; with Newcastle and Hardwicke, 167; offer of Fox to, 168; guarded reply of, 170; letter of, to Lord Orford, 171; payments to, stopped, *ib.*; his remarks on lawyers, 192; niece of, 197; his places granted in reversion, 210; conduct of, *ib.*; his estimate of Lord Bute, 211; finds the House of Commons in confusion, 251; his false opinion of Grenville, 269; his opinion on the use of general warrants, 270; his advice to Grenville, 271; his interview with T. Pitt, *ib.*; with Grenville, 272; his account of his own behaviour, 319; emnity of the Bedfords to, 320; his offer to Conway, 324; discouragement of, 326; endeavours of, 328; remark of, ii. 2; account of his party, 3; accusation against, 4; imputes a pamphlet to Grenville, 6; success of his pamphlet, 7; conduct of, 8; attack on, 20, *note*; situation of, 22, 69; opinions of, 74; snare laid by, 85; his interview with Newcastle, 95; with Conway, 96; his endeavours to form a party, 97; his reception by the the rioters, 113; his opinion of his Memoirs, 114; desires to see Pitt restored to office, 119; his separation from his party, 148; independence of, 149; his character of Conway, 150; determines on going to France, *ib.*; views of, 162; checks French presumption, 163; observations of, on France, 168; his opinion of Burke, 193; returns to England, 223; persuades Grafton to defer his resignation, 227; seeks a place for Richmond, 229; prophecy of, 232; advice of, 233; to ministers, 238; his opinion of Charles Yorke, 239; his interview with Conway and Richmond, 242; his friendship for Richmond, *ib.*; his negotiations, 249; his interview with Chatham, 261; his conversation with Rockingham, 271; seeks to postpone the resignation of Conway, *ib.*; retires from politics, 272; his opinion on Chatham, 273, *seq.*; urges Conway to remain in office, 287; hates the Bedfords, 314, *note*; prevents the resignation of Conway, 323; failure of a project of, iii. 11; maxim of, 24; service rendered to his country, 29; presses a change, 36; his interview with Lord Holland, 49; artful letter of, 53; his interview with Conway, 55; advice of, 63; general observations of, 66; sets out for Paris, 72; opinions of, 85; his interview with Grafton and Conway, 89; indignation of, 91; his determination to abandon politics, *ib.*; his estimate of the literature of his day, 117; determines to continue his Memoirs, 124; quits public life, *ib.*; his opinion of Wilkes, 139; account of Amherst, 161; views of, 164; his appreciation of Rochford's talents, 168; his meeting with Grafton, 179; maxims of, 255; his position in French society, iv. 13; his advice to the Duke of Richmond, 28; his opinion of the reign of George III., 82, *seq.*; goes to Paris, 219.

Walpole, Maria, account of, iii. 267.
—— Sir Robert, the greatest Minister known to England, i. 80; charge against, 89; his dismissal of Lords Westmorland and Cobham, 321; ii. 50, 106, 189; panegyric on, 298; fall of, 301; case of, iii. 173; 224, 261; iv. 2.
—— Hon. Robert, iv. 123.
—— Hon. Thomas, i. 107; iii. 31-3, 167; advises his brother to return Lord Weymouth's despatches, iv. 123.
Walsh, Colonel, regiment bestowed on, ii. 221.
—— John, i. 262; iii. 97.
Walsingham, Captain Boyle, iii. 207, 218, 242; his defence of Lord Temple, iv. 52; motion of, 81.
Waltham, Lord, 1, 125, *note*.
Warburton, Bishop, patronised by Ralph Allen, and marries his natural daughter, i. 223; in the House of Peers, 247; ridiculous conduct of, 248; becomes intimate with Sandwich, *ib.*; resentment of, ii. 60.
—— Miss Jane, iii. 8, *note*.
Waring, Walter, iii. 180.
Warkworth, Lord, i. 334; dismissal of, ii. 128.
Warmley copper mines, iii. 108.
Weavers, rioting by the, ii. 111, *seq.*
Webbe, Philip Carteret, account of, i. 219; his seizure of Wilkes' papers, 246; writes in the *Moderator*, 262; defence of, 286, 287; acquitted on a charge of perjury, 332; iii. 185, 188, 213-216.
Wedderburn, Alexander, against taking up one particular warrant, i. 293; petition presented by, ii. 196, 199; a fluent and bitter speaker, 206; motion of, 214; 280, 286, 305; iii. 3, 28; his reputation in the House, 104; 108; speaks with great applause, 204; dauntless impudence of, 231; in the confidence of Bute, *ib.*; vacates his seat, 242; speech of, iv. 43; 69, 99; appointed Solicitor-General, 174; remonstrance drawn up by, 180; splendid speech of, 195.
Wentworth, Lord, made a Viscount, i. 124.
West, Dr. Richard, i. 234, *note*.
West Indies placed under the province of the Secretary of State, i. 33; operations in, ii. 11.
Westmorland, Lord, mistake of, i. 52.
Weymouth, Lord, seconds the address in the Lords, i. 174; made Master of the Horse to the Queen, 204; seeks to lessen a fine, 311; character of, ii. 126; will not accept the embassy to Spain, 261; his motion concerning the state of the nation, iii. 84; character of, 96; motion of, avoided, 101; made Secretary of State, 107; 111, 129; letter of, 193; reflection on his letter, 196; governed by Wood, iv. 2, *note*; conduct of, 123, 156; resignation of, 157-161, 163; explains his resignation, 182.
Whateley, Thomas, ii. 6, *note*.
Whigs, their jealousy of the Tories, i. 109; described by Charles Townshend, 301; attempts of, to form an administration, ii. 131, *seq.*; 280.
Whisperer, The, iv. 66.
Whitaker, Serjeant, account of, iii. 236, 241.
White, John, ii. 106.
Whiteboys, cruelties and insolence of, i. 120, *seq.*
Whitfield, George, iii. 132, 141.
Wilbraham, Randle, account of, i. 258, 261.
Wilkes, John, considers Spain as hostile, i. 90; censures the Ministry, 127; account of, 141; author of the articles in *The North Briton*, *ib.*; horrid countenance of, 142; ill-uses his wife, *ib.*; wit and revelry of, 144; ridicules Lord Talbot, 153; challenged by him *ib.*; intemperance of, 190; industry of, 198; intermits his satires, 217; apprehension of, 219; seizure of his papers, *ib.*; committed to the Tower, *ib.*; conduct of, and visits received by, 220; rigorous confinement of, *ib.*; released from confinement, 221; conduct of, *ib.*; goes to France, 223; challenged by Forbes, *ib.*; speech by Yorke against, 243; profane poem by, 246; treachery of one of his printers, 247; plot against, 248, 249; makes his complaint, 249; discussion in the House concerning, *ib.*; dangerously wounded by Martin, 252; plot against his life, 253; hearing of his defence deferred, 254; proceedings against, 256; letter from, 259; triumphant prosecutions by, 264; attempted assassination of, 265; disobedience of, to the orders of the House, 266; proceeds privately to France, *ib.*; saying of, *ib.*; arbitrary

treatment of, 269; affected incapacity of, for travelling, 278; hearing of his complaint in the House, *ib.*; moved to be deferred, 280; more favourable to Ministers than their opponents, 281; motion for the warrant for his apprehension, 283; debate on his complaint, 286; examination concerning his seizure, *ib.*; discussion of his case, 287-302; abhorred by Charles Townshend, 301; description of the warrant against, *ib.*; found guilty in the Lords, 306; letter of, 311; attacks Walpole, ii. 20, *note*; sentence of outlawry pronounced on, 25; complaint of, 78; profaneness of, 108; cause decided in his favour, 164, 225; supported by Grafton and Rockingham, iii. 4; his defiance of Grafton, *ib.*; his merits as a writer, 117; proposes himself as a candidate for the City of London, 125; anecdote of, 126, *note*; loss of his election, *ib.*; a candidate for Middlesex, 127; election of, 129; conduct of, 131; success of, to what owing, 133; surrender of, 134; committed to the King's Bench, 137; his daughter furnished with post-horses to Calais, 138, *note*; encouraged by the Court of France, *ib.*; story of, 138; dreaded by the Ministers, 139; meeting concerning, 142; outlawry of, debated in the King's Bench, 151; sentence pronounced on, 154; conduct of, 155; cost of, to the Crown, 156; birthday of, riot on, 171; question of his membership, 172; petition of, 174; case, report of, 182; request of, 185; hopes of, *ib.*; his three writs of error, 193; appearance of, deferred, *ib.*; influence of, 194; boldness of, *ib.*; desires to be heard at the bar of the Lords, 196; defence of, 197; petition of, rejected, *ib.*; a candidate for Alderman of Farringdon Without, 198; arguing of his writs, 201; election of as Alderman, declared void, 208; rashness of, 210; chosen Alderman, 211; called into the House, 212; his trial in the House, *ib.*; his defiant conduct in the House, 217; censure on, carried, *ib.*; expulsion of, moved, 218; carried, 219; conduct of, after his expulsion, 220; re-chosen for Middlesex, 223; subscription for, 225; election of, declared void, 230; return of, to Parliament, 236; riotous disposition of, 239; eligibility of as Alderman, considered, *ib.*; incapacity and expulsion of, 241; subscription for, 248; honesty of, 250; wins his case against Lord Halifax, 263; illegality of his prosecution, iv. 70; his imprisonment ended, 78; celebration of his release, *ib.*; conduct of, 103, 114; declares pressing illegal, 121; dispute of, with More, *ib.*; signs a remonstrance to the King, 122; called a wretched scribbler by Barré, 129; suit brought against him, 138; his quarrel with Macleane, 179; new scheme of, 184; letter from, 194; changes his lodging for safety, 195; abandoned conduct of, 200; ordered to attend the House, 202; his quarrel with Horne, 204; his intention to stand for sheriff, 210; his warfare with Horne, 216; show of hands for, as sheriff, iv. 217; opposition to, *ib.*; elected, 218; impudence of, 230.

Wilkinson, Andrew, dismissal of, i. 185.

Willes, Edward, a judge, iii. 104.

William, Prince, desires a command, i. 110; the favourite brother of the King, *ib.*; the Garter bestowed on, him, 125.

—— the Third, his grant to Lord Portland, iii. 102.

Williams, a printer, sentenced to the pillory, ii. 57.

—— Sir Charles, his recall desired, ii. 9; iv. 92, *note*.

—— Sir William, death of, i. 44.

Wilmot, Sir Edward, Physician-General to the Forces, i. 7.

—— Lord Chief Justice, account of, ii. 49; iv. 33.

Wiltshire, petition agreed on from, iii. 254.

Wimbledon, weavers proceed thither to petition the King, ii. 111.

Winchelsea, Lord, i. 30; made President of the Council, ii. 137.

Windsor, the Duke of Cumberland retires to, ii. 127; rangership of its park, 255; Castle, government of, 260.

Woburn, Duke of Cumberland invited to, i. 227.

Wolfe, General, i. 17; fame of, 193.

Wood, Robert, Under Secretary, seizes Wilkes's papers, i. 219; verdict

against, 264; vindication of, 288; account of, 289; secretary to Weymouth, iii. 97; violence of, 133; his defence of Ministers, 143; an unprincipled stock-jobber, iv. 2, *note*; suspicious conduct of, 123; culpable conduct of, 124; almost the cause of a war with France, 161; blunder of, 183; death of, 229.
Woodfall, Mr., trial of, iv. 106; demands a new trial, 144; committed to Newgate, 190.
Worcestershire, petition from, agreed on, iii. 254.
Worseley, Thomas, in the confidence of Bute, i. 29, 331.
Writs for new elections, not examined by the Lord Chancellor, iv. 24, *note.*
Wrottesley, Sir John, iv. 199.
Wyndham, Sir William, i. 79, *note*; confinement of, in the Tower, 219.

X

XIMENES, Cardinal, the model of Chatham, ii. 273.

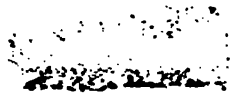
Y

YARMOUTH, Lady, mistress of George the Second, i. 101.
Yonge, Dr., made Bishop of Norwich, i. 58.
—— Sir George, account of, ii. 28.
York, Duke of, named to the Cabinet, i. 7; desires to be Lord High Admiral, 110; indiscreetness of, *ib.*; sent on an idle expedition to Italy, 165; receives an invitation to Rome from the Pope, 243; expects to be made Bishop of Osnabruck, 254; ii. 63, 300; death of, iii. 74; account of, 75.
Yorke, Hon. Charles, supports Grenville, i. 68; his defence of George the Second, 88; his opinion on the use of the King's name, 95; made Attorney-General, 99; resigns his post, 243; begs for delay, 258; speeches of, 295, 298; accusation against, 299; death of his father, 306; insincerity of, 327; accepts a patent of precedence, ii. 26; sinks in the estimation of the House, 45; votes for the Regency Bill, 79, *note*; ambition and scruples of, 141; made Attorney-General, 142; his altercation with Norton, 204; 224; his meanness, 239; resignation of, 253; proposed as President of the Council, iii. 39; his conduct in the Douglas case, 203; conduct of, iv. 32-34; accepts the Great Seal, 34; influence of his wife, 35; contradictory statement concerning his death, *ib.*; commits suicide, 36; character of, *ib.*
Yorke, family, ii. 79, *note*; 142, *note.*
Yorke, Sir Joseph, named to go to the Congress at Augsburg, i. 43.
Yorkshire, petition from, iv. 22; meeting of the freeholders, of, 116.

Z

ZIEGENHAYN, siege of, i. 52.

N.B.—*Walpole's mode of spelling has been retained in the Text, and in his own Notes. In the Index and the Editorial Notes, the modern usage has been adopted.*

THE END

Printed by T. and A. CONSTABLE, Printers to Her Majesty,
at the Edinburgh University Press.